



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME II

ANDHRA PRADESH

PART I-A(i)
GENERAL REPORT

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh

Price : Rs. 14.15 or 33Sh. 1. or 54 10Ct

Survey of India
Map of
Andhra Pradesh



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*In memory of our beloved leader and Prime Minister,
the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the greatest men of all
times, who passed away on 27-5-1964 while the present report
was being drafted.*

**ADDRESS OF SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT, HOME MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ,
MADE ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENSUS CONFERENCE HELD
AT DELHI DURING SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER, 1959.**

“ I am glad to meet you here this afternoon. The Census Commissioner was good enough to ask me to find some time to address you. On the first day when you assembled here the occasion did not quite suit me. All the same he and I both thought that it would be good if I could snatch a few moments some time before your departure just to meet you. You need not expect any speech from me. I don't intend to address you at any length. I find that you have this time met earlier than the Census Superintendents used to do in the past. That is but fair and proper because the problems have become much more complicated and you have fully to grasp the basis and also to study the details because you have not only to prepare yourself for the task but, directly and indirectly, to train about a million enumerators for this task. Ultimately the accuracy of the figures and information collected depends on the capacity and competence of the enumerator. There are many of them who have to be, I think, given lessons not only once or twice but perhaps ten times before they will be able to carry out the complicated and arduous task they are required to perform. This, I think, is the tenth census; the first we had was perhaps in 1872. Well, much water has flown since and the census operations like other things have become more and more complex. I must say that those who were engaged in this task in the olden days and those who worked as pioneers did a remarkable piece of work. When you go through their reports you can see the enormous amount of labour that they have put in on the various problems which had not been touched by anybody previously. They had to do a lot of exploratory work and they produced very comprehensive reports on certain matters. So we have been gradually building on the foundations laid by them. In every census some new features have been introduced. In our country I think we have these census operations on a vast scale. I wonder if any other country carries on such operations in the same manner as elaborately, accurately, objectively and dispassionately as we do here. In some countries there is a tendency to distort even facts which are in themselves very indisputable. But in our country the censuses have always been conducted in a scientific spirit, in a rational manner, without any bias or prejudice. In fact I sometimes think that your job is a fascinating one. You are not to be actuated by any ulterior motives. You have only to conduct a scientific inquiry in a scientific spirit. So, that is always worth doing because when you are only trying to collect material which is in every way inevitably and unassailably true and correct, then you cannot but feel greatly interested in the work. I do not know if the enumerator can feel the same zest for his job as you are likely to do because he has to do the spade work while you have to draw conclusions. You have also to lay down those fundamental bases on which our plans would for the most part rest in future. Even in the past, as I said, the census operations in our country have been conducted in a very excellent way and earned the appreciation of people from other countries. To conduct a enumeration of millions within a few hours all over the country in every nook and corner is a gigantic and formidable task, but that is small compared with what follows from the collection of this material. Much minor in importance, though, it lays the foundation of the structure that is built on the figures that are collected by those working under you. But in the olden days the conditions were static. You were concerned mostly with matters pertaining to caste, religion and so on, but now times have changed. We are on the move and our society has become in a way dynamic. So the attitude of the Census Officers too has to be adjusted to these changing conditions. You have to collect material not only with regard to population and the age-groups and other things but also about other important matters concerning life itself. You have to deal with the social and economic man and you have to take man as such a unit. You have to collate all these units together with the figures of population and the changes that have taken place during the last ten years to indicate the trends for the future, but at the same time you have to study other problems of a sociological and economic character. Problems will call for much deeper study than the collection of the material or the placing before the public of the statistical data. The statistical information by itself has

to be interpreted. In fact it has grown into a science now and it calls for an all round study in all aspects that concern man as such. So you have, I think, to frame your questionnaire. It has to be as simple as possible and you have to see that the instructions that you issue are also cast in a very simple form. The issues you have to tackle are very complicated but unless the people from whom you collect the necessary material are in a position to understand what they are required to do, you are likely to be misled. So you have to adopt the code of simplicity throughout. Unless, as I said, everyone who is working with you is imbued with the same spirit and you all work together as a team, I am afraid the results won't be as satisfactory as we would like them to be. As you know, there is every year an increase in our population; not only is there an increase but it is proportionately going up. Formerly we had I think an addition of about 1% to the population in a year; now it is said to have gone up to 1.8%, and I wonder if even this will be stationary or if this sort of progressive increase year by year will continue hereafter. The death rate is going down but in other countries if the death rate has gone down it has also been accompanied by urbanisation and industrialisation. These two factors have a bearing on the growth of population and counteract the tendency towards excessive and undue increase in the number of hungry mouths in any country. I don't know how far we will be able to draw away people from the land and to provide other occupations, jobs for them. So you have also to see how our age groups are developing now. According to the old census I think the productive group between the ages of 15 and 60 was, relatively, smaller in our country than in other countries with the result that apart from unemployment and under-employment we had also to look after people who were not physically capable of maintaining themselves. Now longevity is going up and I hope you will be able to tell us how far there has been a change in the old patterns, how the groups are now related to each other, what proportion 15 to 60 age group bears to others and whether *per capita* efficiency and productivity are going up or they have on the whole gone down. You have I think now a more elaborate form of inquiry of the occupations, diversification of industry as well as of various occupations in the country. It is necessary to have a clear idea of the changes that have taken place, for, you must be able to readjust things if the lines that we are following today are not going straight and call for some sort of readjustment. So all these and other matters will have to be tackled by you. I had occasion to read some of these census reports in my earlier days and I really found them uninspiring. They should be much more so now because we will be dealing with economic and social problems. Much less emphasis has to be laid on things which are static and which are there. I do not think we are having a detailed inquiry about caste and sub-caste now but in view of the changes that are taking place in our economic pattern and the objectives that we have laid before ourselves you have to give thought to other matters which have been ignored in the past and which now call for close study. We have decided to build our economy in a planned manner. Your last census of 1951 might be regarded as a landmark because the First Five-Year Plan started in 1951. Now we would have completed two Five-Year Plans by 1961. So the material that you will now collect may not be fully available by the time that we have to prepare the draft of our Third Five-Year Plan but I hope we will have such material as you may be able to collect by the end of 1961.

I am reminded of a story which I read in the Census Report of 1881. It is stated there that the enumerator had been instructed to see that he took note of everyone who disappeared from the village between 6 and 8 or something like that, that there should be another enumeration at about 8 and the final one at 12. So he had his preliminary enumeration and he put down the number. Then he went round the village and shouted out: "Are all of you alive or has anybody died?" (laughter). He went on repeating it again and again in his rounds with the result that before he could hold the final enumeration, the villagers came and rendered him altogether incapable of conducting these operations any further. It is a fine report in the way that there is enough of humour in it, otherwise it is a dry subject. "Though very interesting, a census report some times tries out people's patience. So I hope you will do your task in such a manner that those who have to deal with the material that you collect or the conclusions that you reach will find it not only instructive, as it is bound to be, but also interesting.

I do not think I need take more of your time. In fact I have spoken more than I intended. I am glad I have had this opportunity of seeing you here and it is possible that we may meet again before these operations are finalised. Even now we have a permanent Census Act and we have also now a Registrar-General so that the subject of vital statistics receives continuous attention and the census figures are also not final in that way because

the Registrar-General is expected to draw attention to such features as may be noticed between the two censuses and to see that we have got a correct up-to-date record. But everything will depend on the accuracy of your figures and also of your other conclusions that are based on those figures. So I hope you will fully appreciate the importance of the task in which you are engaged. In fact in these days you cannot take up any serious administrative, economic or social work without referring to the census report which is an essential part of every inquiry, of every study. Even for the solution of minor problems you have often to consult the census reports. In future their importance will be still greater because I hope you will deal with the live man and tackle the various human problems in such a way that what you say now in your reports may be of help and may prove of great assistance to those who may have to carry on these tasks of administration, planning, reconstruction of the economic order and social order.

Thank You. "

(True Copy)

DCH/278/65

PLANNING COMMISSION,

NEW DELHI,

January $\frac{9}{11}$ 1965.

Dear Shri Asok Mitra,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th instant.

It is kind of you to send me a copy of "A Guide to the 1961 Census publication programme". May I take this opportunity to express how much I admire the sensitive intelligence and passionate dedication that you have brought to the work in which you are currently engaged. I have no doubt your labours and those of your colleagues will help to light up many of the neglected and dark areas of our economic and social life. There is no greater service that one can render than to light the lantern where no light has ever shone.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. ASOKA MEHTA.

SHRI ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India,
2/A, Mansingh Road,
NEW DELHI.

(True copy)

PART I-A(i) - GENERAL REPORT:

(Chapters I to V)

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MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND GRAPHS

M A P S

Detailed Map of Andhra Pradesh (Survey of India; Scale: 1 cm.=10 kms.)

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PREFATORY NOTE

Introductory

In the past, there had been no permanent Census Organisation in any of the States in India though Census counts had been regularly organised decennially from 1872. The Census Organisation is often compared to the veritable phoenix which after certain years of life burns itself out into ashes and is again reborn from its ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle of years. So did the Census Organisation which was created on the eve of the taking of a decennial Census and it built itself up into a huge body and after three or four years of existence the entire organisation was completely disbanded to be rebuilt again 10 years later on the eve of making preparation for the succeeding Census. The preparations for the 1961 Census started with the appointment of the writer as the Superintendent of Census Operations of the State in March 1959. The organisation had to be built up from scratch and a shelter had to be found for the new office to be established and the requisite staff recruited and the office equipped with necessary accoutrements. A huge enumeration agency had to be created and trained for taking up the Census count. The reference date for the 1961 Census count was the Sunrise of 1 March, 1961.

Census Act

2. The Census Act which was placed permanently on the Indian Statute book for the first time in 1948 gave the necessary legal backing for the conduct of the Census. This Act is reproduced in Annexure I to this note for the information of the reader.

Three phases of Census Operations

3. Census Operations can be divided into three distinct main phases, viz., (i) Enumeration, (ii) Sorting and Tabulation (iii) Reporting and Printing. The first phase, viz., Census Enumeration, involves considerable preparatory work, such as working out the means of correctly locating every household throughout the State and a division of jurisdictions to ensure complete coverage, appointment and intensive training of a very large number of Census enumerators, supervisors, etc. and fixing their responsibility, printing and supplying of Census schedules and instructions to the Census enumerators. It next involves actual enumeration in the field during an appointed period of time and lastly the collection of filled up Census schedules and communication of provisional crude totals of population immediately on completion of Census enumeration. The second phase, viz., Sorting and Tabulation, involved the creation of half a dozen or so tabulation offices at different centres of the State for the purpose of processing the data collected on Census schedules and preparation of pre-determined

Census Tables. As machine tabulation is not yet introduced in our country, hand sorting has to be resorted to and this involves the recruitment and intensive training of a large number of young educated men who are appointed purely on a temporary basis for about a year. The last phase, viz., Reporting and Printing, involves the analysis of the Census data and preparation of various Census reports and getting through the printing work of a huge mass of tables and reports and publishing them. The work that was tackled in these different phases may be described in a little more detail.

Administrative Maps

4. One of the essential preparations to be made before organising the Census count was to secure complete up-to-date jurisdictional maps of districts and taluks showing the administrative boundaries of the smallest unit, namely, the village. Unfortunately, correct maps incorporating all up-to-date changes in boundaries of villages, taluks and districts were not available with the State Survey Department and almost the first step to be taken by the Census Organisation was the preparation of these maps. The correct and up-to-date list of villages falling in each taluk had to be ascertained. They had to be got plotted on outline taluk maps and their location verified on the field by the Tahsildars. The dividing line between the towns and the rural villages also often times created difficulty and had to be got checked up and clearly fixed. Particularly where there has been large outgrowth of buildings on the outskirts of the notified boundaries of towns, it very often happened that the authorities in charge of the rural areas were under the impression that they came under the jurisdiction of the town administrations, while those in charge of the town-administrations obviously confined their authority to the area strictly falling within the legally notified areas of towns. Thus there was every possibility of a no man's land being found on the outskirts of large towns. This was observed around Hyderabad city, in Vijayawada, Vizag and also at Tirupati. Thus preparation of accurate maps of jurisdictions was essential to ensure complete coverage of area and to obviate any omission or overlapping of jurisdictions. In Agency areas which were not surveyed, special efforts had to be made to locate every place of habitation. Town maps were also obtained from municipal administrations. But it was a sad feature that there was no proper survey of urban areas in Telangana region and even now several anomalies are found in the boundaries of maps produced. The local Tahsildars and Executive Officers of Municipal Administration were advised to perambulate the areas and clearly determine their jurisdictions. A 'freeze' order was also obtained

from the State Government not to effect any changes in the jurisdictions of districts, taluks, towns or villages after 1-12-59 till the Census count was completed.

Location Code

5. For the purpose of indicating the smallest administrative unit with a definite and convenient reference number, a system of location code numbers was evolved under which all the districts of the State were numbered continuously in a clockwise order starting from Srikakulam and within each district the taluks were allotted location code numbers, the district headquarters taluk being numbered 1 and the rest in a clockwise order. Within each taluk, the urban centres were given location code numbers in Roman numerals and the villages given individual numbers in a clockwise order in arabic numerals. Thus by a location code number, made up of the district number - taluk number—village or town number, it is possible to indicate the exact village or town as the case may be in the State. What remains is the numbering of the houses within each village and town in order that every household may be located and the Census enumerator can know exactly which are the houses he has to cover.

6. A map of the State with the location code numbers allotted to each district and a statement of location code numbers allotted to each taluk within each district are given in Annexure II (a) and II (b) to this prefatory note.

Houselisting

7. The next step was to make out a complete list of houses in each village or town of each taluk and allot them house numbers and mark them on the doors and fix the jurisdictions of individual Census enumerators so that each enumerator will be enabled to cover the area allotted to him within the Census enumeration period from 10th February 1961 to 28th February 1961. The opportunity of house-numbering and houselisting was taken to make a survey of the houses and households to meet the needs of the National Buildings Organisation by ascertaining the purposes for which the Census houses are used, the material of wall and roof of the constructions, the particulars of industry carried on in census houses used as workshops, the tenure status of households, i.e., whether a house is owned or rented, the approximate number of persons living in the household at the time of houselisting and the number of rooms occupied. Thus, for the first time on a uniform houselist a fairly comprehensive survey of housing was done at the Census. The particulars collected on the basis of the Houselist were suitably tabulated and published in Volume II Part IV-B of the Census publications of this State and a separate Housing Report is published in Part IV-A. Besides the preparation of this valuable Houselist, house-numbering maps were also got prepared for each village and town showing the location and the number allotted to each house in each street, block or ward of each town or village as the case may be. These house-numbering maps greatly facilitated the location of the houses later by the Census enumera-

tor. A sample of the house-numbering map is reproduced in Annexure III. The house-numbering maps of the State arranged talukwise have now been stored in the Registrar-General's Office, New Delhi. The house-numbering maps provided very interesting information on the layout of the villages in different parts of the country. The house-numbering, house-listing and the preparation of the house-numbering maps were attended to by the village officers under the supervision of the taluk Tahsildars and in the towns it was attended to by the Municipal staff, school teachers, etc., under the supervision of Municipal Commissioners. The forms of the houselist, both the English and Telugu versions are reproduced in Annexure IV to this note along with the other Census schedules. The houselisting was attended to during May August 1960.

Demarcation of enumerator's blocks and appointment of Census Officers

8. The taluk maps, the village house-numbering maps and the houselists provided the frame-work to enable the entire State to be divided into convenient Census enumerator's blocks each covering a convenient number of houses so that an enumerator may be required to enumerate about 750 persons in the rural and 600 persons in urban areas. In trying to see that the work was equitably distributed amongst the Census enumerators, in some rare cases where the population of a village or the block of a village was small, an enumerator covering that village or block was appointed to enumerate another adjoining village or block of another village. Despite the instruction that the Census schedules of the villages should not be mixed up, some enumerators failed to strictly adhere to the instructions and in a few cases the enumerator wrongly noted the location code number of a single village on the whole lot of schedules that he filled including those of another village and thus the village-wise particulars of population were slightly upset in such cases. In the village-wise Primary Census Abstracts published in the District Census Handbooks some errors on account of such mixing up of the slips are likely to have arisen. This did not, however, affect the total population figure of a taluk or district as a whole.

Census Officers notified under the Census Act

9. The District Collector was notified as the District Census Officer under the Census Act and he was the head of the Census Organisation in the district. The Personal Assistants to Collectors were notified as Deputy District Census Officers and the Revenue Divisional Officers as the Sub-Divisional Census Officers and the Tahsildars as the Census Charge Superintendents of their taluks and the Municipal Commissioners as Census Charge Superintendents of large towns. Besides, in some special areas as the Vijayapuri township, Kothagudem collieries area, Bellampalli collieries area and the Military and Naval areas suitable officers were notified as Special Charge Superintendents. In each of the charges convenient enumerators-blocks were created on the basis of the Houselist. To immediately supervise and guide the enumerators, supervisor circles were created with a Census Supervisor to

look after about 5 enumerators. All told in this State 20 District Census Officers, 20 Deputy District Census Officers, 69 Sub-Divisional Census Officers, 226 Census Charge Superintendents, 9,146 Census Supervisors and 46,636 Enumerators were appointed and charge lists prepared indicating the exact jurisdiction of each Census Officer and a warrant of appointment under the Census Act was issued to each to give him the authority under the Census Act to discharge his responsibility. 10% reserve enumerators and supervisors were also appointed. The enumerators were appointed largely from amongst the elementary school teachers supplemented by village officers, clerks, etc., and the supervisors were generally the headmasters, upper division clerks, executive officers of Panchayats and other suitable officers drawn from various departments.

Census Schedules and Instructions

10. The Census schedules had been drawn up by the Registrar-General after consulting the various users of the Census data such as Planning Commission, the Indian Statistical Organisation, the Chambers of Commerce etc. These were also pretested in the field and finalised at a Conference of the Census Superintendents of all States in August-September 1959. The schedules adopted are.

- (i) Houselist
- (ii) Household Schedule
- (iii) Individual slip

11. *The Houselist*—as already explained, is a new type of schedule adopted at the 1961 Census, which besides serving the purpose of enumerating all houses and households for fixing the jurisdictions of Census enumerators helped in a fairly comprehensive survey of housing attempted at this Census. The form of the Houselist is reproduced in Annexure IV(a) and the instructions for filling this schedule in Annexure V(a).

12. *The Household Schedule*—is a unique schedule adopted at this Census, which is canvassed to the household as a unit. This is important for certain economic activities like cultivation and household industry which are conducted by the household than by the individual. The form of the Household Schedule is reproduced in Annexure IV(b) and the instructions for filling it in Annexure V(b). In Part I of the Household Schedule, the particulars of the land held and the rights in the land are recorded in sub-Part A and particulars of Household Industry and the number of months during which conducted in sub-part B and the number of workers participating in Cultivation and Household Industry in sub-part C. On the reverse of the Household Schedule is Part II entitled the Census Population Record in which all the persons enumerated in the household are listed giving certain basic particulars as sex, relationship to the head, age, marital status and description of work. This served the purpose of the National Register of Citizens for the 1951 Census.

13. *The Individual Slip*.—is the basic schedule of the 1961 Census, which is canvassed to every individual

enumerated. In finalising this schedule, while the need for comparability with the previous censuses has been kept in view, a few but far reaching innovations were introduced. The form of the Individual slip is given in Annexure IV(c) and the instructions for filling it are contained in Annexure V(b). The Individual slip contains 18 questions. While some basic demographic and social questions like name, relationship to the head, age, sex, marital status, place of birth, nationality, religion, literacy and mother tongue were incorporated, for the purpose of a more scientific study of migration, the duration of residence and whether the place of birth was rural or urban is ascertained. Individual castes were not enumerated but only if the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, those particulars are ascertained. In the economic questions considerable changes were introduced. The concept of dependency for livelihood was given up but particulars of actual work turned out by a working individual are ascertained. The non-workers were treated as a separate category and the exact activities of the non-workers as housewife, student, retired, dependant, unemployed etc., were ascertained and recorded. At the sorting and tabulation stage a two way classification of the non-agricultural workers according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and National Classification of Occupations was attempted. This innovation of treating workers and non-workers as mutually exclusive, however suffered from one draw-back viz., that it is not possible to ascertain the total number of persons supported by each type of livelihood.

14. In getting the schedules and instructions translated care had to be taken to see that the English nuances were properly conveyed in the translations. The translations could not afford to be highly technical or literary. They had to be in a language simple enough to be followed by the Census enumerators who in most cases were simple elementary school teachers, or village officers whose standards of literacy might not after all be very high. Therefore the schedules and instructions were got translated by different agencies, viz., the Official Translator to the State Government, the Directorate of Information and Public Relations of the State Government, a school teacher in one of the districts and a member of the staff of the Census Office and ultimately the most acceptable translation was adopted. The English version and the finally adopted Telugu versions of the schedules and the instructions have been given in Annexures IV and V. No great difficulty was experienced in conveying the concepts correctly through the Telugu versions. The author, however, remembers how some pandits protested when 'House wife' was translated into గృహిణి (Gruhini). Their objection was that except a married person others cannot be treated as a గృహిణి while the House wife for the purpose of Census covers all women including widows and unmarried persons that attend to household chores. But the term గృహిణి was concise and conveyed the meaning all right as clarified in the instructions and no difficulty was found by the enumerators in correctly understanding the question and answering it.

15. The army of Census enumerators were intensively trained at various centres within each district, each enumerator being required to attend at least six classes. The training programme was got through between October 1960 and January 1961. The Census Superintendent and his Deputies ran a series of training classes at District, Sub-Divisional and Taluk headquarters for the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, etc., who in turn were expected to train the Census enumerators and supervisors. The Census Superintendent and his Deputies also addressed a number of training classes for the enumerators as well directly. Mock enumeration was invariably conducted at the training classes so that the enumerators might gain sufficient practice. Practice enumeration slips were separately printed in red so that they may not get mixed up with regular schedules.

In the meantime, the huge stock of Census schedules had been printed and supplied from the Government of India Presses, mainly from Nasik. Arrangements were made to ensure that all the required number of Census schedules in the form of handy books were supplied to every Census enumerator. The Telugu versions of instructions were got printed locally and supplied to the enumeration staff. Urdu versions of Census schedules and instructions were obtained from some North Indian States and supplied in certain areas that needed them in Telangana region particularly in Hyderabad city. Marathi and Kannada versions were also got to meet the requirements of some border areas if needed. Ultimately during the actual enumeration the demand was mostly for Telugu schedules and to a limited extent for English schedules in the larger cities. Census schedules in other languages will hardly ever be needed.

Enumeration

16. The enumeration was 'de jure' and spread over a period of 19 days from 10th February 1961 to 28th February 1961 during which period the enumerators were required to visit every household in their respective blocks and enumerate all persons that are normally resident. On the night of 28th February and 1st March 1961, the houseless persons and pavement dwellers, boat dwellers, etc., were also covered by the enumerator. Thereafter for five days between 1st March and 5th March 1961 the enumerator made a revisit to all the houses already covered by him to enumerate any fresh births that might have occurred after his last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March 1961 and also to cancel the slips pertaining to any deaths that occurred during the same period and also to enumerate any visitors not enumerated elsewhere. Thus enumeration was brought up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st March 1961. The Census enumeration of this country covered all the persons normally resident in India on the reference date of 1st March 1961.

17. The Census schedules had been carefully pre-tested before they were adopted and therefore, not many difficulties were experienced in filling them up

during the actual Census enumeration. However, a few of the lapses in actual enumeration are set out below :

18. In the House list, while filling columns 5 to 8, the houselisting personnel were required to ascertain certain particulars in respect of each Census house used as an "establishment, workshop or factory". This category of houses was expected to cover all the houses in which some production, processing or servicing was carried on as an economic activity which may consist of large factories as well as houses within which some household industry is carried on, such as for example the location of a handloom, preparation of some food stuffs for sale such as beaten rice or 'appalams', pottery making and so on. But the enumerators were wary of treating any place not containing some automatic machinery as a workshop or establishment. An enumerator did not hesitate to treat a shed in which a water pump is located as a workshop but he did not wish to treat a place where a carpenter worked with his tools or a cobbler worked with his simple implements or a tailor had his sewing machine as a workshop. Thus it is apprehended that the houselist would have missed several places where production and processing were not carried on on large scale. Some other shortcomings in filling the houselist such as the difficulty in determining the material of wall and roof, in interpreting the concept of a Census house etc., have been discussed in the Housing Report (Volume II, Part IV-A).

19. In the Household schedules, under Part A—Cultivation, the enumerators were required to ascertain the different extents of land under various rights in regard to household cultivation. The cultivators generally never maintained a record of their lands and the answers in most cases are likely to be approximate. The typical replies of the ignorant ryot to the enumerator when searching questions were put about his cultivation were : "What do I know about the extent of land I cultivate? Do I have any accounts? You had better ask the village karnam about it." There were doubts about certain tenures, for example, if an Inam land should be treated as held from Government or private institution. Should mere unauthorised encroachers of land on whom eviction notices are served be treated as persons holding land from Government? In Part B of the Household schedule the number of months that a household industry is run had to be ascertained. In Part C the number of workers of the household and the whole time hired workers in cultivation and household industry had to be recorded. The heads of households were not able to specifically furnish the details. Though in several of those cases the particulars ascertained are likely to be approximate, the final Tables prepared on the basis of the household schedules gave satisfactory results and the returns were not incredible after all.

20. In the Individual Slip, the questions other than the economic questions 10 and 11 caused little difficulty except that Nationality was sometimes mistaken for religion and sometimes caste was entered for language. The ignorance of our population was such

that the age returns in a large number of cases depended on the ability of the enumerator to correctly guess the age. Left to the villager there were sometimes instances where a father gave his age just 4 or 5 years more than his son's or sometimes even less than the age of his son! So poor is their knowledge of numbers. In questions 10 and 11 as full particulars as possible of economic activity were sought to be ascertained to enable the correct classification of a worker under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and National Classification of Occupations. Despite all the stress laid at the instruction classes there were instances where due to the ignorance of the persons that were answering questions the particulars could not be very accurately ascertained. In some cases merely the name of a company in which a person worked is reported without indicating what industry or trade it represented. There were cases in which Agricultural Labourers had returned themselves as merely "Labourers" and classified as non-agricultural workers.

21. Due to the concept of work adopted at this census under which a person who had an hour's work during the major portion of working season is treated as a worker, a large number of persons particularly women in rural areas had been returned as workers. Every woman and child that attended to the grazing of the cattle for about an hour a day, and such cases are very many in rural areas—were returned as running a household industry of cattle rearing or livestock keeping. Thus a very large section of the workers in Household Industry in this State is reported as working in the household industry of cattle rearing. In the course of the succeeding chapters of this General Report, the peculiarities and difficulties, if any, in answering the concerned question in the Census schedules have been discussed.

22. The coverage at the Census enumeration was as complete as one could expect. Even in the remotest Tribal Agency areas special paid enumerators were appointed and in view of the inaccessibility and difficulty of terrain, non-synchronous enumeration was resorted to. The Agencies of Visakhapatnam, and Srikakulam were covered between 1st November and 1st December 1960 and those of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam between 1st January and 31st January 1961 and the tribal areas of Kurnool from 1st February to 28th February 1961. The other tribal areas as in Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal districts were however covered during the regular enumeration period. To err is human. Despite all the precautions taken it may not be unlikely that some omissions may be found. By constant announcements and advertisements in local dailies people were asked to report to Census officers if any areas had not been covered by the Census enumerators. In some cases people did report that some areas were not covered but mostly they were cases of over anxiety on the part of the complainants as their representation came in even before the end of the period fixed for enumeration and the enumerator did visit the area during the period fixed for enumeration.

23. It is indeed difficult to grade the different regions of the State according to the excellence or

otherwise of Census enumeration. A post enumeration check was conducted soon after enumeration in 1% of the rural blocks and 2% of the urban blocks to assess the extent of under-enumeration or over-enumeration. A net under-enumeration of 0.4% was discovered. This compares well with the census of any country in the world.

Provisional Totals

24. Soon after the Census enumeration including revisional round was completed crude totals of the population were struck by each enumerator and further consolidated for each taluk, Municipal town and district and were communicated to the Census Superintendent, and the Registrar-General, India, by the quickest means possible—Telephone, Telegram or messenger. It was exhilarating to find that these provisional figures started arriving from the same night as the completion of the revisional round, i.e., 5-3-1961 itself and the last return came by the morning of 7-3-1961. Despite the great difficulty involved in receiving the totals from the remotest areas, the care with which it has been done will be evident from the fact that the variation between these provisional figures and final figures arrived at after detailed sorting and counting of Census schedules in the Tabulation Offices was negligible. The following statement shows the date and time of receipt of provisional totals from each district and the variations. A round the clock watch was kept in the Census Office to receive the figures.

District	Receipt of Provisional Figures at the Census Office		Provisional Figures of Population	Final Total of Population	Percentage of variation of Provisional Figures from Final Total
	Date	Time			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	35,980,713	35,983,447	-0.008
1. Srikakulam	6-3-1961	10-00†	2,342,384	2,340,978	+0.064
2. Visakhapatnam	7-3-1961	8-00*	2,299,503	2,290,759	-0.035
3. East Godavari	5-3-1961	11-30†	2,609,505	2,604,378	+0.018
4. West Godavari	7-3-1961	2-00*	1,978,617	1,978,257	+0.043
5. Krishna	5-3-1961	11-30*	2,076,242	2,076,936	-0.032
6. Guntur	7-3-1961	7-20*	3,010,346	3,009,900	+0.015
7. Nellore	6-3-1961	6-00*	2,034,050	2,033,679	+0.018
8. Chittoor	6-3-1961	10-00*	1,913,507	1,914,649	-0.059
9. Cuddapah	6-3-1961	3-00†	1,342,188	1,342,015	+0.012
10. Anantapur	6-3-1961	9-15†	1,764,261	1,767,464	-0.180
11. Kurnool	6-3-1961	4-40†	1,909,744	1,908,740	+0.053
12. Mahbubnagar	6-3-1961	4-05†	1,590,725	1,590,696	+0.002
13. Hyderabad	6-3-1961	7-50†	2,064,032	2,062,995	+0.051
14. Medak	6-3-1961	10-35†	1,226,485	1,227,361	-0.071
15. Nizamabad	5-3-1961	4-25†	1,021,510	1,022,913	-0.049
16. Adilabad	7-3-1961	8-30*	1,009,314	1,009,292	+0.002
17. Karimnagar	6-3-1961	9-15†	1,620,434	1,621,518	-0.067
18. Warangal	6-3-1961	12-10†	1,545,762	1,545,455	+0.021
19. Khammam	7-3-1961	7-30*	1,057,233	1,057,542	-0.029
20. Nalgonda	6-3-1961	3-30†	1,574,811	1,574,946	-0.008

+ Provisional population in excess of final population.

- Provisional population less than final population.

* A.M. † P.M.

It was gratifying that the provisional totals of this State were the first to be published of all the States in India.

Census Calendar

25. The Census Calendar as worked out in this State up to the stage of completion of enumeration will give an overall idea of the various steps taken in the preparation for the Census.

Ending March 1959

March

Preliminary discussions with certain important heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding arrangements for 1961 Census Operations.

April to November 1959

April

1. Preliminary discussions with State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers.
2. Arrangements for preparation of taluk and district maps.

May—September

3. Pretest of second draft of Houselist, Household Schedule and Individual Slip.

November

4. Issue of Circular No. 1 explaining various stages of Census Operations.

December-1959

1. Issue of Circular No. 2 explaining the method of house-numbering.
2. Checking up of taluk maps with village lists.
3. Arrangements for translation and printing of questionnaire in Telugu.
4. Selection of villages for Socio-Economic Survey.

First quarter of 1960 (January—March)

January

1. Issue of Circular No. 3 explaining Houselisting Operations.
2. Finalisation of list of towns.
3. Appointment of clerical staff in district, etc., offices for census work.

February

4. Training classes for District Officers in housenumbering and houselisting operations.
5. Issue of Circular No. 4 fixing urban units for State.
6. Assignment of location codes to districts and taluks.
7. Issue of Circular No. 5 on location code for villages and towns.

March

8. Training classes for District Officers in housenumbering and houselisting in some more centres.
9. Despatch of houselist forms (Telugu) to District Census Officers.

Second quarter of 1960 (April—June)

April—May

1. Housenumbering and houselisting begins.
2. Selection of special charges and appointment of Census Officers to such areas.
3. Programme of house-numbering, houselisting and enumeration in Agency areas and other inaccessible areas (Non-synchronous tracts).
4. Issue of Circular No. 6 on Census divisions and appointment of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators.

May—June

5. Scrutiny of location code statements and taluk maps.
6. Distribution of individual slips and household schedules to districts.
7. Publicity measures to explain the scope of 1961 Census.

Third quarter of 1960 (July—September)

July

1. See items 5-7 for 2nd quarter of 1960 (April—June) above.

August

2. Issue of Circular No. 7 on training programme of enumeration staff.

September

3. Training classes for District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, etc.
4. Receipt of filled in houselist forms from districts and commencement of their tabulation.
5. Issue of Circular Nos. 8 and 9 on enumeration work and mode of despatch of provisional totals.
6. Final despatch of all census schedules (English and Telugu) to districts.

Fourth quarter of 1960 (October—December)

October

1. Arrangement for enumeration work in Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts including the appointment of paid Enumerators and Supervisors in Agency areas.
2. Completion of training classes for District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents.

November—December

3. Census enumeration in Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.
4. Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by District Census Officers, Sub-divisional Census Officers and Charge Superintendents.
5. Finalisation of charge lists by Charge Superintendents.
6. Publicity.

First quarter of 1961 (January—March)

January

1. Census enumeration in Agency areas of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts.
2. Intensive training programme for Enumerators and Supervisors.
3. Intensive publicity through All India Radio, Newspapers, Cinema slides, etc.
4. Issue of formal appointment orders to Supervisors and Enumerators by Charge Superintendents.

February

5. Census enumeration (10-2-1961 to 28-2-1961).
6. Advance enumeration in special tracts in Kurnool district (1-2-1961 to 28-2-1961).

March

7. Revisional round (1-3-1961 to 5-3-1961).
8. Compilation and reporting of provisional totals (5-3-1961 to 7-3-1961).

Second quarter of April 1961 (April)

Post Enumeration Check.

Sorting and Tabulation

26. The Census schedules were quickly sent by the Census Charge Superintendents to the various pre-determined Regional Sorting and Tabulation Offices. Seven tabulation offices were opened at different centres of the State, viz. (i) at Vizianagaram to cover Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts; (ii) at Vijayawada to cover West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts; (iii) at Chittoor to cover Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts; (iv) at Kurnool to cover Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts and (v) and (vi) two offices at Hyderabad to cover Hyderabad, Medak, Nalgonda, and Khammam districts in one office and Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal in another office and (vii) a seventh office at Hyderabad at which the schedules of all urban centres were centrally sorted and tabulated. A large body of temporary sorters, numbering all told 1,600, were recruited and specially trained to sort the slips for different characteristics, code the industry and occupation according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and National Classification of Occupations and prepare the various tables. The work involved very complicated sorting operations and really tested the physical endurance and mental alertness of the sorting staff. The minimum qualification of the sorters was S.S.L.C. It was encouraging, unlike the experience of 1951 census, that adequate number of youngsters were available for appointment as sorters. Each of the tabulation offices was in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Census of the rank of a Deputy Collector and he was given the assistance of suitable staff to supervise the quality of the sorting and enforce discipline. It was gratifying that the army of youngsters freshly drawn from schools and colleges did not grudge even overworking late in the nights at times to keep to the targets of out-turn. In fact there was a healthy competition among the sorting teams to achieve the highest out-turn in each office. While the writer had noticed some of these teams working day and night, he apprehends that in a few cases there was also some fudging of sorter tickets. The healthy competition sometimes led to unhealthy rivalry and there were complaints of some mischievous elements doing away with some sorter tickets of another team that had been prepared after laborious sorting operations. Some of these were discovered a little too late only after the final Census Tables showed some inconsistencies when internal cross checking was carried out. In one particular batch relating to Hyderabad City it was found that a whole bundle of schedules of females had been mixed up with males and the census table showed an unduly large number of males being returned as Housewives. A re-sorting had to be done later in some cases even after the tabulation offices had been closed down to ensure correctness. Fortunately such instances of mischief, carelessness or incorrect sorting were few. As thorough a check as possible of Census Tables had been done to ensure accuracy and also the reasons for any glaring inconsistencies were fully investigated. The tables prepared in the various regional tabulation offices were consolidated in the Central Tabulation unit of my office and cross checks made for internal

consistency and the Tables finally scrutinised and approved by the Central Tabulation Unit of the Registrar General's Office before they were published.

Census Publications

27. The Census Tables as and when finalised were printed and published as separate parts of the 1961 Census Publication series. The Census Organisation also took up several ancillary studies and the results of these surveys, were also published as separate books. The following gives the scheme of publications briefly.

28. The All India Census Publications will bear Volume No. I and the Census Publications of the States have been allotted volume numbers in their alphabetical order of the States. Thus the publications of Andhra Pradesh will bear Volume No. II. The Census Publications are made up of the following parts.

Part I-A	GENERAL REPORT Discusses in detail the results of the 1961 Census in 12 chapters with a number of statistical statements. This will be published in two books. The first book will contain chapters I to IX and the second will cover chapters X to XII.
Part I-B	REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS Discusses the registered vital statistics figures in the decade 1951-61 and also the results of the fertility survey conducted by the Census Organisation in 1961.
Part I-C	SUBSIDIARY TABLES Contains subsidiary tables to all the Main Census Tables except the Housing Tables which are published in a separate part. The subsidiary Tables give proportions accounted for by different characteristics covered by the Main Tables.
Part II-A	GENERAL POPULATION TABLES Gives the basic Population Tables of the 1961 Census. The following are the Tables contained in it : A-I Area, Houses and Population. A-II Variation in Population during sixty years. [1901-1961] A-III Villages classified by Population. A-IV Towns (and town-groups) classified by Population in 1961 with variation since 1901. P.C.A. Talukwise Primary Census Abstract.
Part II-B (i)	ECONOMIC TABLES Contains the following Economic Tables of the 1961 Census : B-I Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups. B-II Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups. B-III Part A—Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only. Part B—Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.

**Part II-B (i)—
Concl'd.**

- B-IV** **Part A—Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work at Household Industry.**
Part B—Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.
Part C—Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation.

**Part II-C—
Concl'd.****C-VIII** **Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.**

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

D-I **Non-Indian Nationals.**

D-II **Place of birth.**

D-III **Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.**

D-IV **Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.**

D-V **Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.**

D-VI **Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth. (State/District City with population of a lakh and over).**

Part II-B (ii)**ECONOMIC TABLES**

The second volume of the Economic Tables contains the following Tables :

- B-V** **Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation.**
- B-VI** **Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.**
- B-VII** **Part A—Persons working principally (i) as Cultivators, (ii) as Agricultural Labourers, or (iii) at Household Industry classified by sex and Secondary work (i) at Household Industry, (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer.**
Part B—Industrial Classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry.
- B-VIII** **Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.**
Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.
- B-IX** **Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.**

Part III**HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES**

Contains the following Tables built from the Household Schedules :

B-X **Sample Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas. (Based on 20% Sample).**

B-XI **Sample Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately. (Based on 20% Sample).**

B-XII **Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately. (Based on 20% Sample).**

B-XIII **Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately. (Based on 20% Sample).**

B-XIV **Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas. (Based on 20% Sample).**

Part A—Households classified by major groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged.

Part B—Households classified by minor groups of Principal Household Industry.

Part II-C**CULTURAL AND MIGRATION TABLES**

Contains the following Tables on Age, Education, Marital Status, Migration, etc

- C-I** **Composition of sample Households by relationship to head of family classified by size of land cultivated. (Based on 20% sample)**
- C-II** **Age and Marital Status.**
- C-III** **Part A—Age, Sex and Education in all areas.**
Part B—Age, Sex and Education in urban areas only.
Part C—Age, Sex and Education in rural areas only.
- C-IV** **Single Year Age returns.**
- C-V** **Mother tongue (alphabetical order).**
- C-VI** **Bilingualism.**
- C-VII** **Religion.**
- C-VIII** **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

- Part III—Concl'd.** B-XV Sample Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately. (Based on 20% Sample).
- B-XVI Sample Principal Household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas. (Based on 20% Sample).
- B-XVII Sample Households classified by (i) number of male and female members by size of households and (ii) engagement (a) neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (b) in household industry only, (c) in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated. (Based on 20% Sample).
- Part IV-A** REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS (with Subsidiary Tables).
Discusses the results of the Tables built from the Houselist and also gives the Subsidiary Tables to the Housing Tables.
- Part IV-B** HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS TABLES
Contains the following Tables built from the Houselist
- E-I Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
- E-II Tenure Status of Sample Census houses used as dwellings. (Based on 20 % Samples).
- E-III Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment.
- E-IV Distribution of Sample Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. (Based on 20% Sample).
- E-V Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. (Based on 20% Sample).
- Part V-A** SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES:
Contains the following Special Tables prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:
- SCT-I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.
Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.
- SCT-II Part A—Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Castes.
Part B—Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Tribes.
- SCT-III Part A (i)—Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes.
Part A (ii)—Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes.
- Part V-A—Concl'd.** SCT-III Part B (i)—Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes.
Part B (ii)—Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes.
- SCT-IV Part A—Religion for Scheduled Castes.
Part B—Religion for Scheduled Tribes.
- SCT-V Part A—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Castes. (Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of all Households).
Part B—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes (Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of all Households).
- SC-I Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.
- ST-I Mother tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes.
- ST-II Persons not at work classified by sex, and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes.
- Part V-B** ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.
Gives a resume of published literature on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also observation based on some case studies.
- Part VI** VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS
Socio-economic Survey is an ancillary study taken up at the present Census. 48 separate individual reports will be published each covering a separate village. Three categories of villages were selected for the survey—
(1) Villages each with a predominant occupation, (2) Villages in which the population of certain Scheduled Tribes is predominant and (3) Villages of fair size of an old and well-settled character containing variegated occupations and multi-ethnic in composition. The Village Survey Monographs help to give a flesh and blood picture of the cross section of the population of the State.
- Part VII-A (1)** HANDICRAFTS SURVEY REPORT (Selected Crafts)
Craft Survey is another ancillary study undertaken at the present Census. In this volume descriptive monographs are published on the following crafts of this State:
- (i) Filigree Industry.
(ii) Leather Puppet Dolls.
(iii) Kalamkari Temple Cloth Painting of Kalahasti.
(iv) Kalamkari Cloth Printing of Masulipatnam.
(v) Woollen Pile Carpet Industry of Warangal and Eluru.

Part VII-A (2) HANDICRAFTS SURVEY REPORT (Selected Crafts).

A second volume of Craft Surveys covering the following crafts :

- (i) Crochet Lace Industry.
- (ii) Brass and Bell Metal Industry.
- (iii) Bangle Industry.
- (iv) Red-sanders toys of Tirupati.

Part VII-B FAIRS AND FESTIVALS. (Separate book for each District).

A survey of fairs and festivals is yet another ancillary study taken up by the Census Organisation. In the Fairs and Festivals volumes of this State a list of all the fairs and festivals even in the remotest villages have been chronicled giving a descriptive account of the festivals, the deities with which connected and other relevant particulars. This will be published as a separate book for each district.

Part VIII-A ADMINISTRATION REPORT (Enumeration).

For official use only. Gives a detailed account of the experiences in making the preparations and organising the Census Enumeration.

Part VIII-B ADMINISTRATION REPORT (Tabulation).

For official use only. Gives a detailed account of the work involved in the sorting of the census schedules and tabulation of data.

Part IX STATE ATLAS.

For the first time a separate Census Atlas volume is attempted giving a number of maps of the State showing the various demographic, social, economic and cultural traits of the different regions of the State. Maps of individual districts and cities are also given. Altogether there will be over 100 maps in this Atlas. A short descriptive note on each map at the end of the book explains the scope of the map and makes a brief analysis of the characteristics revealed by each map.

Part X SPECIAL REPORT ON HYDERABAD CITY.

A separate book covering various aspects of the life and growth of Hyderabad City together with detailed City Tables.

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS

District Census Handbooks are being compiled by the Census Organisation and published separately as State Government Publications. Each of these handbooks sometimes running to over 800 pages in size gives a detailed account of each district together with a village and town directory giving Primary Census Abstract of each village and enumerator's block of each town, talukwise and also contains a number of useful statistical and administrative tables.

29. The tabulation programme of the 1961 Census is perhaps one of the most detailed ever attempted and no other country of the world undertook the various studies that the Indian Census of 1961 did. A comparative picture of the number of books and the number of pages covered by the Census publications of Andhra Pradesh in 1961 and of erstwhile

Madras and Hyderabad States for each of the earlier Censuses from 1901 to 1951 is given below :

Year	Madras		Hyderabad		Andhra Pradesh	
	No. of books	No. of pages	No. of books	No. of pages	No. of books	No. of pages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	4	916	8	881	..	..
1911	3	572	2	514	..	..
1921	3	620	2	591	..	..
1931	4	819	2	574	..	..
1941	1	75	2	1,050	..	..
1951	29	7,475	22	6,128	..	..
1961	..	..	..	..	106	29,000*

* Estimated figure.

30. This will clearly indicate the tremendous increase in the volume of work involved in the 1961 Census as compared to any of the previous Censuses. It may be seen that the number of pages covered by the Census publications of Andhra Pradesh in 1961 is nearly four times that covered by the Madras publications of 1951 and nearly 5 times more than that of Hyderabad of 1951, and 30 times or more than that of any of the earlier Censuses in either of the States.

Acknowledgments

31. The Census Tables and the Census Reports are the final outcome of long and laborious efforts of a number of persons. These may suffer several deficiencies and there may be scope for considerable improvement. But the writer would wish to acknowledge the hard and devoted work put in by all of those who have helped to get through the stupendous task of this Census -and incidentally, Indian Census is recognised as the greatest administrative operation in the world. The primary school teachers formed the backbone of the Census Enumeration of 1961. The first choice for appointment as enumerators was the primary school teachers and when the teachers were not available in good numbers they were supplemented by others. Needless to say that the enumerators fully justified the trust that was placed in them and they did a magnificent job in covering their entire jurisdictions at considerable inconvenience to themselves and even incurring extra expense and they were paid no more than a pittance as their out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 5 for attending six training classes and of Rs. 10 for completing enumeration which covered a period of 25 days. The Census Officers in the districts took a lively interest in the work and the successful completion of the Census enumeration is in no small measure due to the tremendous pains taken by the District Census Officers, viz., the District Collectors, the Sub-Divisional Census Officers, the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Census Charge Superintendents, viz., the Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners.

32. At the level of the State Government, the writer had the good fortune of receiving the blessings

of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Bhimsen Sachar, the Chief Ministers, Sarvashri Sanjiva Reddy and Sanjeeviah all of whom despite their several pre-occupations readily obliged in issuing messages on the eve of the various stages of Census Operations and the writer would wish to record his respectful gratitude to them. The writer would wish to acknowledge the great help he received from the Chief Secretary, Shri M. Purushotham Pai, I.C.S., who took a keen interest and issued suitable instructions to District Officers, Heads of Departments, etc., for sparing the staff for Census work and directing them to take the fullest interest in Census. The assistance rendered by Sarvashri K. Subba Rao, I.A.S., B. R. K. Sastry, I.A.S., V. Sundaresan, I.A.S., Bharatchand Khanna, I.A.S., Dilsukh Ram, I.A.S., of the General Administration Department of the State Government and Sri G. G. Naidu of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad was invaluable and their personal kindness to the writer overwhelming.

33. In the writer's own office it will be invidious to mark out any one for particular mention for all that they did for the successful completion of the Census Operations. The entire lot of Officers and staff worked as a single team and unstintingly bore the burden of the taxing work. There was no end to the variety of tasks that the Census Officers and staff were required to handle. They were required to perform the duties of demographers, anthropologists, economists, geographers, lecturers, printers, cartographers, artists and even manual workers handling the bundles of Census schedules, arranging the sorting boxes and so on, all at the same time. Every member proved capable of facing the challenge. The writer was fortunate to have had an efficient team of Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations, viz., Sarvashri K. Purushotham Naidu, T. J. Solomon, Ch. V. Subba Rao, P. A. Menon, G. C. Subba Rayudu, K. Sivappa, Musharraf Hussain, K. Narasimha Rao, during the enumeration period and later Shri P. S. R. Avadhany, Shri K. V. N. Gowd, and Shri K. M. Ahmad, I.A.S., joined. The Office Manager, Shri K. V. N. Patnaik, proved to be excellent in controlling the staff and looking to all matters pertaining to office discipline, accounts, stores, printing, etc. Shri K. Narasimha Murty, Tabulation Officer in charge of District Census Hand-books was found to be particularly good in looking to the intricate details of compilation and printing of the Hand-books. Shri P. Pattayya, Tabulation Officer (Special Surveys) was equally good in the field of Village Surveys, Fairs and Festivals Survey and Rural Craft Survey. Shri Yadgiri Reddy got through a mass of tabulation work patiently and efficiently. His companion, Shri Venkatasivaiah was another able and efficient worker who attended to a great deal of tabulation work and he well-deserved his final selection by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for appointment as a Deputy Collector. Assistant Tabulation Officer, Shri T. Brahmiah, was an expert in all matters pertaining to printing. Mention must be made of the team of Village Survey and Ethnographic Investigators who went out into the

remotest tribal areas in the spirit of true explorers and anthropologists. There was the bearded Shri Raju who looks a saint but capable of handling any work from Village Surveys to serving as a Home Guard. He certainly added colour to the Village Survey Section. The artists and the draughtsmen did an excellent job. The Stenographer, Shri T. Krishna Murty, did a good job in neatly typing out the drafts. Very often the first draft of several Chapters was in writer's own hand; knowing how difficult it is to decipher his writing, the writer must acknowledge that the stenographer's work must have been very trying! There are a host of others whom it is difficult for the writer to mention individually in this limited note and to all of them he owes a great deal of thanks. The printing of most of the Census publications of this State was done at the Government of India Press, Nasik and at a number of private Presses at Hyderabad. The writer would wish to specially thank Shri R. Vithal Rao, I.A.S., Director of Printing, and Stationery, Govt. of A. P., Hyd. for kindly taking up the printing of the present volume at the State Government Central Press and completing the work so efficiently.

34. Lastly, words are inadequate to express the writer's deep debt of gratitude to that master planner of the Indian Census of 1961, Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S. He was the source of inspiration and primary guiding force in every single activity of the Census Superintendents, be it the preparation of Houselists or the Village maps or organising the Census enumeration or conducting the Socio-economic Survey of villages or undertaking the survey of Fairs and Festivals or the Handicrafts. He encouraged and enthused the Census Superintendent of every State to put forth his best efforts. If any degree of success has been achieved in the present Census we owe it entirely to Shri Mitra who made every one in the Census Organisation take just pride in his work. The writer is extremely fortunate to have been associated with him in this great task and it is fondly hoped that the 1961 Census will go down in the Census history as one of the very best in the country, if not of any country in the world. Then there was the venerable Shri Natarajan, the Deputy Registrar-General, unassuming and little spoken, who has had the experience of last three decennial Censuses behind him and who brought to bear his rich experience and understanding in solving many an administrative and technical problem in a practical way. He was of great assistance to all of us. The prompt and painstaking Central Tabulation Officer, Shri K. D. Ballal, I.A.S., helped us to get through our final Tables with great accuracy. There were the other experts in the Registrar-General's Office, viz., Dr. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty, Social Studies, Dr. Miss Sen Gupta, the Map Officer, Sri Nigam, the Linguist and Mrs. Ruth Reeves who greatly assisted the State Census Superintendents in the various fields with which they were connected. The Census Organisation in the entire country worked as a single team and the writer would be failing if he did not record his grateful thanks to several of his colleague particularly to Shri Kulkarni, I.A.S., of Maharashtra who

took the great responsibility of getting the Census schedules printed and supplied from Nasik and Shri P. K. Nambiar I. A. S. of Madras who helped in getting several Census records of the old Census Organisation of composite Madras in which part of Andhra lay before 1953, and also in getting the base maps of Andhra prepared at Central Survey Office, Madras. The writer would also record his gratitude to Shri P. Murari, I.A.S., Deputy Superintendent of Madras Census Office, for all his personal kindness and the help he gave in several ways during the writer's visits to Madras in getting typewriters on hire, securing printing types, getting maps printed and so on.

The Census Report

35. This report is presented with great hesitation, fully conscious of its limitations. The writer has had no statistical background nor did he have the assistance of any scholars. Therefore the present work is purely a layman's effort presented with the hope that it will be received with sympathy and forbearance that it deserves.

36. The arrangement of the Chapters in this report follows the pattern laid down by the Registrar-General. The contents explain the scope of each of the Chapters. In Chapter II—Movement and Density of Population, at the suggestion of the Registrar-General, the writer has made bold to discuss the regional levels of development on the basis of certain statistical indices of progress as revealed by the Census data. These may help to locate pockets

of poorly developed areas that deserve the special attention of the administrators and policy makers if the aims of the country's plans to remove regional imbalances in development are to be realised.

37. The writer will feel greatly rewarded if the present report, even in a very small way comes anywhere near what the late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Home Minister, had expected of the Census Superintendents when he said while addressing the First Census Conference, "I hope you will fully appreciate the importance of the task in which you are engaged. In fact in these days you cannot take up any serious administrative, economic or social work without referring to the Census report which is an essential part of every inquiry, of every study. Even for the solution of minor problems you have often to consult the Census reports. In future their importance will be still greater because I hope you will deal with the live man and tackle the various human problems in such a way that what you say now in your reports may be of help and may prove of great assistance to those who may have to carry on these tasks of administration, planning, reconstruction of the economic order and social order."

38. The views expressed in the report, the statements made and conclusions drawn are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government.



ANNEXURE—I.

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

ACT No. 37 OF 1948

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TAKING OF CENSUS.

3rd September, 1948.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Any reference to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Government to take Census.

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

Appointment of Census staff.

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as census-officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers conferred by sub-section (2).

5. The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Status of Census authority as public servants.

6. (1) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

Discharge of duties of Census Officers in certain cases.

- (a) every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces or of any vessel of war, of India,**
- (b) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel,**
- (c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,**
- (d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,**
- (e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and**
- (f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,**

shall perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

15 of 1969

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may by a written order which shall have effect through out the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon —

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

- (a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,**

- (b) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and
- (c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment,

to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishment, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of questions and obligation to answer.

8. (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

Penalties.

11. (1) (a) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner, likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecutions.

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of other laws not barred.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

14. No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class or in a Part B State, a Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Jurisdiction.

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and not withstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of Census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

17. The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may if he so thinks fit at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for India or any State, as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

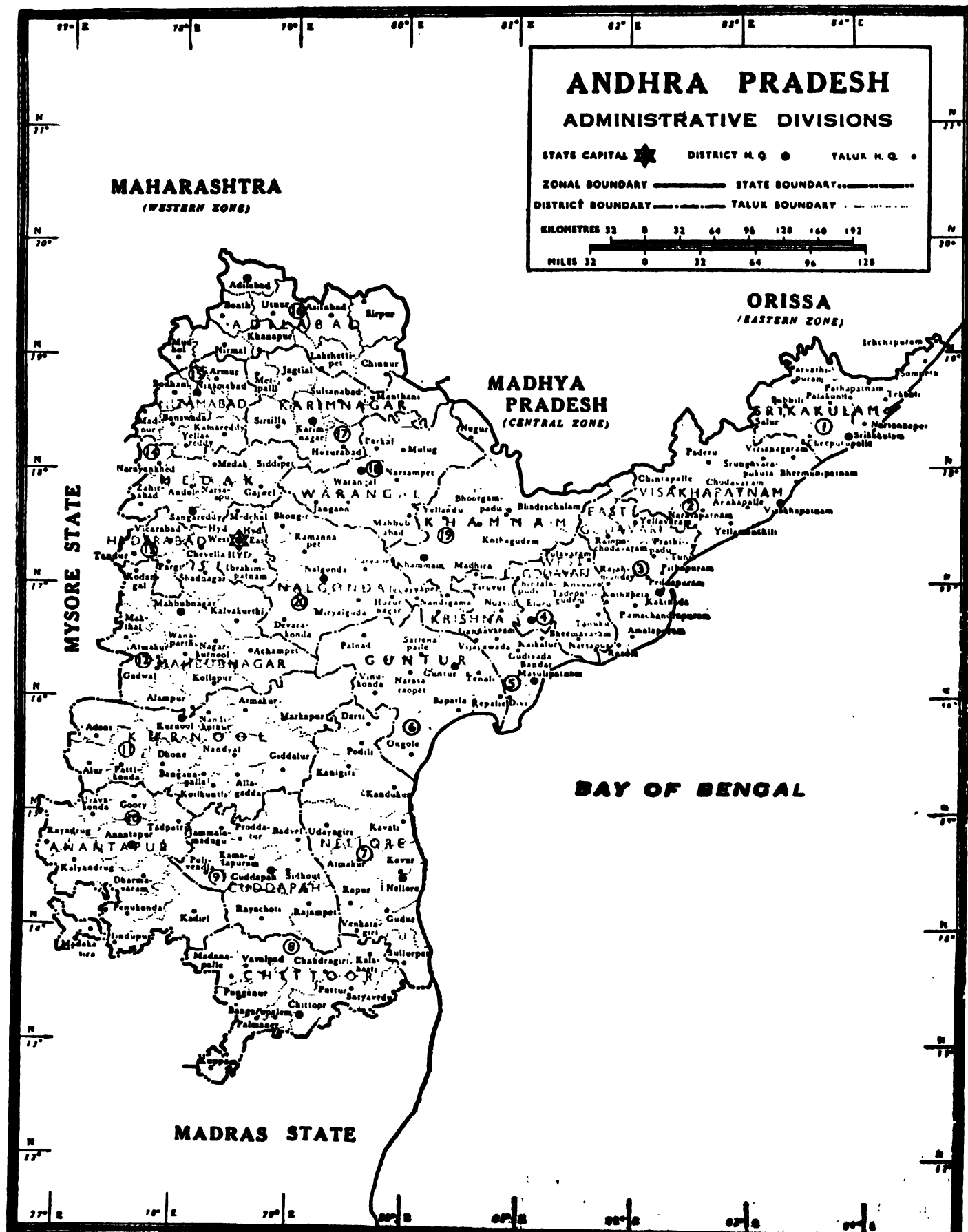
Grant of statistical abstracts.

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and person

ANNEXURE II(a)



ANNEXURE II(b)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOCATION CODE NUMBERS ALLOTTED TO EACH DISTRICT AND TALUK IN THE STATE

Name of the district	Location Code No. of the district	Name of the taluk	Location Code No. of the taluk	Name of the district	Location Code No. of the district	Name of the taluk	Location Code No. of the taluk
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Srikakulam	1	Srikakulam	1	Guntur—Concd.		Narasaraopet	6
		Cheepurupalle	2			Vinukonda	7
		Bobbili	3			Palnad	8
		Salur	4			Sattenapalle	9
		Parvathipuram	5				
		Palakonda	6				
		Pathapatnam	7				
		Narasannapet	8				
		Tekkali	9				
		Sompeta	10				
		Ichchapuram (IST)	11				
Visakhapatnam	2	Visakhapatnam	1	Nellore	7	Nellore	1
		Anakapalle	2			Gudur	2
		Yellamanchili	3			Sullurpet	3
		Narasapatnam	4			Venkatagiri	4
		Chintapalle	5			Rapur	5
		Paderu	6			Atmakur	6
		Chodavaram	7			Udayagiri	7
		Srungavarapukota	8			Kanigiri	8
		Vizianagaram	9			Podili	9
		Bheemunipatnam	10			Darsi	10
						Kandukur	11
East Godavari	3	Kakinada	1	Chittoor	8	Kavali	12
		Amalapuram	2			Kovur	13
		Razole	3				
		Kothapeta (IST)	4				
		Ramachandrapuram	5				
		Rajahmundry	6				
		Rampachodavaram (IST)	7				
		Yellavaram (IST)	8				
		Peddapuram	9				
		Prathipadu (IST)	10				
		Tuni (IST)	11				
West Godavari	4	Pithapuram (IST)	12	Cuddapah	9	Chittoor	1
						Bangarupalem (IST)	2
						Palmaner	3
						Kuppam (IST)	4
						Punganur	5
						Madanapalle	6
						Vayalpad	7
						Chandragiri	8
						Kalahasti	9
						Satyavedu	10
						Puttur	11
Krishna	5			Anantapur	10		
Guntur	6			Kurnool	11		

IST: Independent Sub-Taluk.

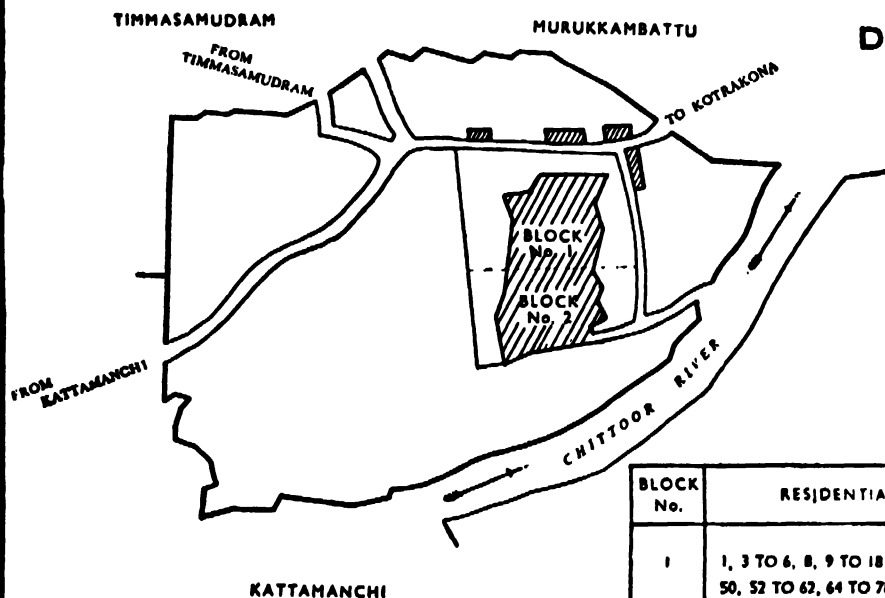
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOCATION CODE NUMBERS ALLOTTED TO EACH
DISTRICT AND TALUK IN THE STATE**

<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Location Code No. of the district</i>	<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Location Code No. of the taluk</i>	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Location Code No. of the district</i>	<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Location Code No. of the taluk</i>
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Kurnool—(Concd.)	11	Koilkuntla	9	Adilabad	16	Adilabad	1
		Dhone	10			Utnur	2
		Pattikonda	11			Asifabad	3
		Alur	12			Sirpur	4
		Adoni	13			Chinnur	5
Mahbubnagar	12	Mahbubnagar	1			Lakshettipet	6
		Shadnagar	2			Khanapur (IST)	7
		Kalvakurthi	3			Bouth	8
		Achampet	4			Nirmal	9
		Kollapur	5			Mudhol	10
		Nagarkurnool	6				
		Wanaparthy	7	Karimnagar	17	Karimnagar	1
		Alampur	8			Sirsilla	2
		Gadwal	9			Metpalli (IST)	3
		Atmakur	10			Jagtial	4
		Makthal	11			Sultanabad	5
		Kodangal	12			Manthani	6
						Huzurabad	7
Hyderabad	13	Medchal	1				
		Hyderabad East	2				
		Ibrahimpattam	3	Warangal	18	Warangal	1
		Hyderabad West	4			Parkal	2
		Chevella	5			Mulug	3
		Pargi	6			Narasampet	4
		Tandur	7			Mahbubabad	5
		Vicarabad	8			Jangaon	6
Medak	14	Sangareddy	1				
		Zahirabad	2	Khammam	19	Khammam	1
		Narayankhed	3			Yellandu	2
		Andole (Jogipet)	4			Bhoorgampadu	3
		Narsapur	5			Nugur (IST)	4
		Medak	6			Bhadrachalam	5
		Gajwel	7			Kothagudem	6
		Siddipet	8			Madhura	7
Nizamabad	15	Nizamabad	1	Nalgonda	20	Nalgonda	1
		Arnur	2			Suryapet	2
		Kamareddy	3			Huzurnagar	3
		Yellareddy	4			Miryalguda	4
		Banswada	5			Devarakonda	5
		Madnur (IST)	6			Bhongir	6
		Bodhan	7			Ramannapet	7

IST: Independent Sub-Taluk.

ANNEXURE III
HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

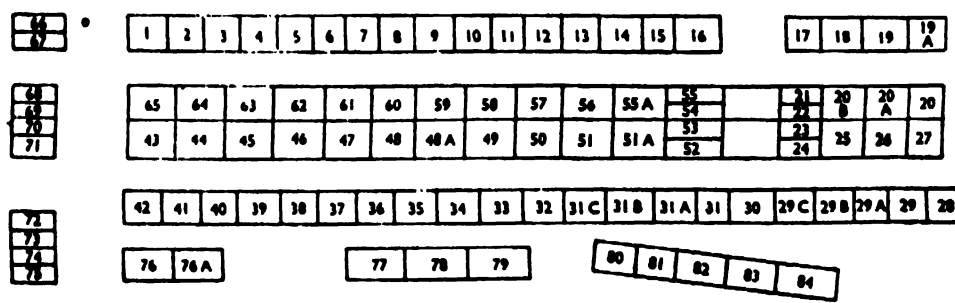
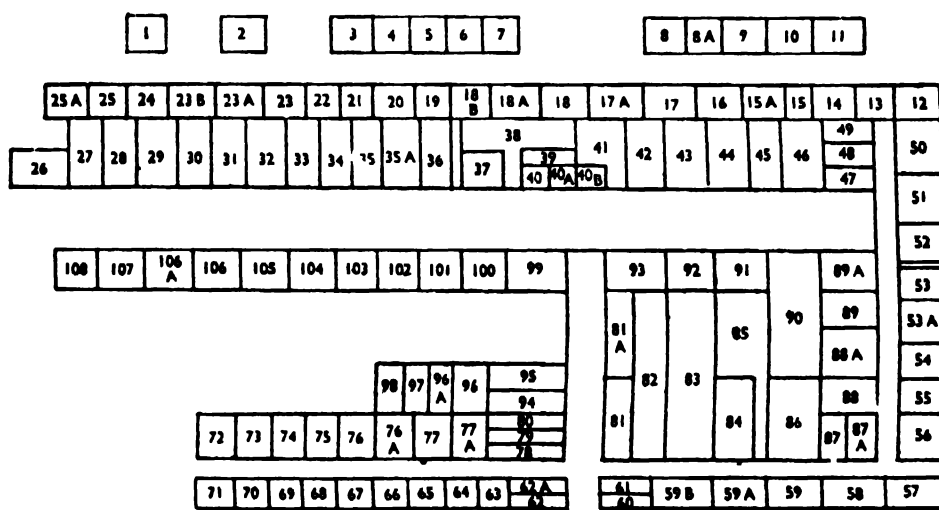
LAY OUT OF
DODDIPALLE VILLAGE
CHITTOOR TALUK
CHITTOOR DISTRICT



KEY LIST

BLOCK No.	RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	NON-RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	TOTAL HOUSES
1	1, 3 TO 6, 8, 9 TO 18 B, 20 TO 30, 33 TO 50, 52 TO 62, 64 TO 78, 81 A TO 84, 86 TO 92, 94 TO 99, 101 TO 108.	2, 7, 8 A, 19, 25 A 31, 32, 40 A, 44, 51, 53 A, 63, 76 A, 79 TO 81, 85, 89 A, 93, 100, 107 A.	132
2	1 TO 4, 6 TO 32, 34 TO 57, 59 TO 61, 64 TO 79, 81 TO 85 A	5, 29 B, 33, 58, 62, 63, 80, 83, 86.	100

HOUSE DISTRIBUTION PLAN



XX

ANNEX

Name of District.....(Code No.

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.).

CENSUS OF
HOUSE

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.).

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which Census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.	If this Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Enumerator_____

URE IV(a)

XXI

INDIA 1961

LIST

[illegible]

భారతదేశ జనాభా

జిల్లాపేరు _____ శ్రీకాకుళం (కోడ్ నెం. 1)

తాలూకా తహశీలు _____ సాంపేట తాలూకా (కోడ్ నెం. 10) ఇండ్లు

పట్టణ/గ్రామం పేరు _____ రామాపురం (కోడ్ నెం. 45)

వార్డు/తాకాలిటి/బ్లాక్/సిఫ్ _____ ఆచారీగూడెం శివారు (కోడ్ నెం. 2)

సీరియల్ నెంబరు	కట్టడపు నెంబరు (హౌసింగ్ లెక్క తాకెట్ ఫార్మట్ లో తేలికగా గణించబడుతుంది)	గణన గృహాలు నెంబరు [కట్టడపు నెంబరు(2వ కాగితం) మరియు ప్రాథమిక గణన గృహాలకు సంబంధించిన సంఖ్య]	గణన గృహాన్ని ద్వితీయ ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారా. ఉదా: నివాసం, దుకాణం, ఇవి రెండూ, వ్యాపారం, ఫ్యాక్షన్, వర్క్-షాపు, బడి, లేక నిరంతరం నివసించే నివాసం, పాఠశాల, హోటలు, మొదలగునవి	ఈ గణన గృహాన్ని సంతకం, వర్క్-షాపు లేక ప్యాక్షన్ గా ఉపయోగిస్తుంటే			
				సంస్థ లేక ప్రాథమికంగా ఉన్నది	ఉన్నది చేయబడుతున్నది లేక రేపేరు, సర్వీసులుగా ఉన్నది లేక వివరాలు	గతవారం ప్రెజెంట్ పని చేసిన వ్యక్తుల సగటు సంఖ్య (ప్రాథమికంగా లేక కుటుంబ సభ్యులు పనిలో పాల్గొన్న వారి యెడల వారిని కూడా గణించండి)	యంత్రములను ఉపయోగిస్తే వాటిని నడుపు ఇంధనము లేక శక్తి
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-1	2-1	నివాసం	×	×	×	×
2	2-2	2-2(1)	నివాసం	×	×	×	×
3		2-2(2)	కుసాలి దుకాణం	రామాచారి	నెంకి, బాగోరువగలు తయారుచేయుట	4	×
4	2-3	2-3	దుకాణం మరియు నివాసం	×	×	×	×
5							
6	2-4	2-4(1)	రైతుమిల్లు	వాసుదేవ రైతుమిల్లు	వడ్లపాస్తా తీయుట	20	అవసరం
7		2-4(2)	నివాసం	×	×	×	×
8	2-5	2-5	దుకాణం	×	×	×	×
9	2-6	2-6	కాఫీ	×	×	×	×
10	2-7	2-7	భజనమందిరము	×	×	×	×
11	2-8	2-8	స్ట్రెయ్ కాలనీ	×	×	×	×
12	2-9	2-9(1)	నివాసం	×	×	×	×
13		2-9(2)	పశువులశాల	×	×	×	×
14	2-10	2-10(1)	నివాసం	×	×	×	×
15							
16		2-10(2)	టీ దుకాణం	×	×	×	×
17							
18							
19							
20							

నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు ఈ వివరాలు సరియైనవిగా ఉన్నాయని దృవీకరించాను.

గణకుని సంతకము

*రైతుమిల్లు పరిపాలనాధికారి

**రులస్మత్ కార్యకర్తల దుకాణం

+ త్వరలో అక్రమించబడవచ్చును •

గణన 1961

కాటా

గణన గృహములో		గణన కుటుంబపు నెంబరు [గణన గృహపు నెంబరు (3వ కాలం) మరియు ఆ గృహములోని ఒక్కొక్క గణన కుటుంబపు ఉప సంఖ్య]	కుటుంబ పెద్ద పేరు	గణన కుటుంబం వుండు గదుల సంఖ్య	కుటుంబం వున్న ఇల్లు (i) స్వంతమా (ii) అద్దె ఇల్లు (అ)	దర్శించబడిన రోజున గణన కుటుంబములో వున్న వ్యక్తుల సంఖ్య			గమ (రీమార్కులు)
గోడ ఎట్టిది	పై కప్పు ఎట్టిది					పురుషులు	స్త్రీలు	మొత్తం	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
మట్టిగోడ కాల్చిన ఇటుకల గోడ	గడ్డి లేక పూరి మంగళూరు పెంకులు	2-1 2-2(1)	రామయ్య రెడ్డయ్య	3 4	స్వ స్వ	3 5	2 3	5 8	ష. క
"	"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
కాల్చిన ఇటుక	గ్రామ పెంకులు	2-3(a)	సీతమ్మ	3	స్వ	1	1	2	
ఇటుక గోడలు	జీంకు రేకులు	2-3(b) X	క్రిష్ణారావు X	3 X	ఆ X	3 X	3 X	6 X	
మట్టి గోడ పెదురు	జీంకు రేకులు	2-4(2) X	పెంటయ్య X	1 X	ఆ X	1 X	0 X	1 X	* **
మట్టి గోడ ఇటుక	"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+
రాయి	రాసుపిద్దె ఆర్. సి.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	=
రాయి	మంగళూరు పెంకులు	2-9(1)	బడేసాహెబు	8	స్వ	8	6	14	
తాటిదూం ములు	తాటి ఆకులు		బడేసాహెబు పశువులశాల	X	X	X	X	X	
రాయి	మట్టి	2-10(1a) 2-10(1b)	జోగిరెడ్డి పావరెడ్డి	5	ఆ ఆ	4 1	2 2	6 3	
రాయి	మట్టి	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	@
కేసి		పేజీ మొత్తం			X				

=డాక్టర్ రామారావు సైన్యశాల

@రామస్ నాయర్ టిదుకాణం

ANNEXURE IV(b)

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

Is this an institution ?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S.C. S.T.

A. Cultivation		Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household			
(i) owned or held from Government			
(ii) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share			
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)			
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share			
B. Household Industry		Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas			
(a)			
(b)			
C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry			
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season		Members of family working : *	
		Head	Other males
		Other females	Total
1. Household cultivation only			
2. Household Industry only			
3. Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry			
			Hired workers

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

NOTE.—Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 8 March, 1961.

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relation hip to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of workers
	Male	Fe- male				
	M.	F.				
Total						
Persons						

Dated _____ Signature of Supervisor

Dated _____ Signature of Enumerator

రహస్యము

భారతదేశ జనాభా గణన, 1961

[గణన పాఠశాలలో పూరించబడింది.]

భాగము I - కుటుంబ పెద్దాయలు

ఇది ఒక పంక్తివా ?

స్థాన సంకేతం :

కుటుంబ పెద్ద
పూర్తి పేరుప. కు
ప. కే.

ఎ. వ్యవహారము	భూమిపై హక్కులు స్థానిక పేరు	విస్తీర్ణము (చరమములో)
1. కుటుంబం పాగు చేస్తున్న భూమి		
(i) వ్యవసాయము లేక ప్రభుత్వం వద్ద ఉంచబడినది.		
(ii) తల్లి, నాన్న, లేక చాలా పెద్దవారికి చెల్లించబడుతున్న లేక పంపించబడుతున్న భూమి.		
(iii) పై (i), (ii) వద్దల మొత్తము		
2. తల్లి, నాన్న, లేక చాలా పెద్దవారికి చెల్లించబడుతున్న లేక పంపించబడుతున్న భూమి		
బి. కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ	పరిశ్రమ ఎట్టిది ?	పరిశ్రమలో ఎన్ని నెలలు పని చేసినాడు.
కుటుంబ పెద్దవానిగా గానీ మరేయి/లేక ప్రత్యేకంగా కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ పట్టుకొన్నాడో ఇంటి వద్ద లేక తమ గ్రామంలో గానీ/పట్టణములో పనిం ఇంటి వద్ద గానీ నివసిస్తున్న (నిత్యం పనిచేసే) వ్యక్తి కావాలి వంటి) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ.	(ఎ)	
	(బి)	
సి. వ్యవహారము లేదా కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పని చేస్తున్నవాడు	పని చేయు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ	హాజీరు చేసిన కాలము
గతమున్న లేక గత దినం వదిలిన తరువాత పని చేయు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ (కుటుంబ పెద్దవాడే లేక మరేయి/లేక తన వారసునిగా కూర్చో చెల్లించబడుతున్న పని వారు)	పని	చేసిన కాలము
1. కుటుంబ వ్యవహారములో మాత్రమే		
2. కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో మాత్రమే		
3. కుటుంబ వ్యవహారము, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండింటిలో		

పై కుటుంబమునకు సంబంధించిన వ్యక్తి పేరును పేరును

మావత్తయిన సంవత్సరం, తేదీ

గణకుని సంవత్సరం, తేదీ

మోతక : భాగము II, ప్రక్క పేజీలో ఉన్న అలాగే గణన రికార్డును, కుటుంబమునకు సంబంధించిన వ్యక్తి పేరునుండి మొదటి రికార్డు
యము (10 పేజీలవరకు మొత్తం 20 పేజీలవరకు వరకు) గణించునట్లుగా పూరించబడెను. మరియు రెండవ రికార్డుయము (మార్చి 1
మొదటి వరకు) తగిన రీతిలో పరిశీలన చేసిన తరువాత యింట్లో కాలిని కూడా తగ్గకు ఉంచుకొని పచ్చి రికార్డును పూరించ వలెను.

భాగము II-జనాభా గణన రికార్డు
(అకాకా తొలగి వ్యక్తి చిహ్నమును సంగ్రహించవలసింది)

శ్రేణి	పురుషులు/ స్త్రీలు		వెళ్లకో బంధుత్వము	వయస్సు	వివాహ విషయం	పనిచేయు వాళ్లతో కాని • పని వివరములు
	పురుషులు	స్త్రీలు				
మొత్తం	పురుషులు/ స్త్రీలు					

మొదలైనది పంజాబ్, తీరి

గణపతి పంజాబ్, తీరి

ANNEXURE IV(c)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code _____

1(a) Name _____

1(b) Relationship to Head _____ 2 Age last birthday

3 Marital Status _____ 4 (a) Birth-place _____

4 (b) Born R/U ☐ 4(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5(a) Nationality _____ 5(b) Religion _____

5(c) S.C./S.T. _____ 6 Literacy & Education _____

7(a) Mother tongue _____ 7(b) Any other language(s) _____

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household Industry { (a) Nature of Work _____ (b) Nature of Household Industry _____ (c) If Employee ☐

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10 { (a) Nature of Work _____ (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service _____ (c) Class of Worker ☐ (d) Name of Establishment _____

12 Activity if Not Working 13 Sex ☐

రహస్యము

జనాభా గణన, 1961

స్థాన సంఖ్య (అంటే గోడ) _____

1(ఎ) పేరు _____

1(బి) పేరుతో పేరుతో (అంటే అంటే పేరుతో) _____

2 వివాహ విషయం _____ 4(ఎ) పేరు _____

4(బి) అన్నింటికీ గ్రా/ప _____ 4(సి) అంటే పేరుతో అన్నింటికీ వివాహముంటున్న కాలము _____

5(ఎ) తాతయ్య _____ 6(బి) ముగ్గురు _____

5(బి) పే. కు./ పే. కే. _____ 6 అమ్మ పేరు ముగ్గురు _____

7(ఎ) తాతయ్య _____ 7(బి) అమ్మ తాతయ్య _____

8 వ్యవసాయ రైతుగా ఉన్నారా? _____ 9 వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా ఉన్నారా? _____

10 కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పని చేయుచు వారు _____ (ఎ) పని ఎట్లా? _____ (బి) పేరుతో పని _____

11 8, 9, 10 లలో కాని యితర పని చేయుచున్న వారు _____ (ఎ) పని ఎట్లా? _____ (బి) పేరుతో పని _____ (సి) పేరుతో పని _____ (డి) పేరుతో పని _____

12 పని పేరుతో _____ 13 పేరుతో _____

ANNEXURE V(a)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

భారతదేశపు జనాభా గణన 1961

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

ఇంట్ల జాబితా పూరించుటకు సూచనలు

Column 1—Line Number

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

1వ కాలం : లైను నెంబరు

ఈ కాలంలోని లైను నెంబర్లలో ఒక్క స్థానములోని లాకర వారానొకటి ముద్రించబడినది. మీ బ్లాక్ లోని సంఖ్యను మీరు వరుసగా నింపవలయును. లాకర్ పెద్ద స్థానాలు వచ్చే సంఖ్యలలో పదుల స్థానము, ఇంకా పెద్ద స్థానాలు మీరే భర్తీ చేసికోవలెను.

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any)

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person e. g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should

2వ కాలం : కట్టడపు నెంబరు (మున్సిపల్ లేక లోకల్ అథారిటీ లేక జనాభా గణన నంబరు)

ఇది మొత్తము కట్టడానికి సంబంధించిన నెంబరు. కాని ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు ఒక పేటలో పెద్ద భవనములు లేక పొడవైన కట్టడములు పైకి ఒక కట్టడముగా కన్పించి వప్పటికిన్ని వాటిలోని భాగాలు విభజించబడినవి లేక విక్రయములవలన గాని వివిధ గృహ యజమానులకు చెందినవి లోడ్లు మీదకి ప్రత్యేకముగా పంపిణీ చేయబడుచున్నవి కలిగియుండువచ్చును. అట్లు పేటపేట గృహములు ఒక వరుసలో యుండి ఒకదాని కొకటి దగ్గర గోడలతో ఇరు ప్రక్కలూ కలుపబడి యుండి చూడబడినవి వీరైనన్ని ఒక కట్టడము లాగున కనిపిస్తూ దానిలోని భాగాలు వివిధ కాలములలో కట్టబడి యుండి వివిధ వ్యక్తులకు చెందినవి వున్నవి యుండవచ్చును. అటువంటి భాగాలు విడివిడిగా లేకపోయినప్పటికి, ప్రత్యేక కట్టడములుగా గుర్తించి ప్రత్యేక నంబర్లు ఇవ్వవలెను. ప్రతి కట్టడము ప్రత్యేక నంబరు కలిగియుండవలసి వుంది. అదేక గ్రామ గృహములు కలిగియున్న కొన్ని పెద్ద భవనములు పరిశీలనైన పేరుతో పిలువబడుచుండువచ్చును. అట్టి పేరు యున్న యెడల పదునా యమకొరకు ఈ కాలంలో ప్రాయశఃచయము. ఒకే ఆనెరగాలో (కూపాడులో) ఒకటికంటె ఎక్కువ కట్టడములు యుండి అవి ఒకే యజమానికి చెందియున్న యెడల అట్టి వాటికి ఒకే కట్టడపు నెంబరు ఇవ్వవలెను. మిగ్రాషం లేక వట్టణములో ఇదివరకే ఇవ్వబడిన సూచనల ప్రకారము ఇంట్ల నంబర్లు పేయ బడియినవి. ఇయా కట్టడములకు సంబంధించిన నంబర్లను ఈ కాలంలో గుర్తించ వలెను.

be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas e.g., urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number those buildings a fresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound or together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within building there are a number of census houses, then each census

3వ కాలం : గణన గృహపు నెంబరు—కట్టడపు నెంబరు
(2వ కాలం) మరియు ప్రతి గణన గృహపు ఉపసంఖ్య

గణన గృహము అనగా ప్రత్యేకముగా ముఖద్వారము కలిగి యుండు పూర్తి కట్టడము లేక కట్టడపు భాగము, గణన గృహములో వనాశ్వర నివసింపడానికి ఉండవచ్చును లేక ఖాళీగా వుండవచ్చును. ప్రత్యేక ముఖద్వారము గల నివాస గృహము, పాపు, పాపు నివాసము రెండూ కలిపి యొప్పు గృహము, వ్యాపార స్థలము, వర్కుషాపు, బడి పెండ్లిపై నవి గణన గృహములగును. ఒకే కట్టడములో అనేక పైన అరస్తుం. లేక బ్లాకులు ఉండి ఒకదాని కొకటి పేరుగా యుండి రోడ్డు మీదికి పెళ్లడానికి వాటికి పేర్వేరు ముఖద్వారాలుగాని, ముఖద్వారానికి పెళ్లడానికి సమీపిగా పెట్టుగాని, వాకియంటే ఆవి పేర్వేరు గణన గృహములుగా పరిగణించబడును. చుట్టూ ఒకే కాంపౌండు గల ఆవరణలో పేర్వేరు ఇండ్లు నన్న యెడల అట్టి ప్రతి యింటికి గణన గృహ నిమిత్తం ప్రత్యేక నెంబరు వుండవలెను. ఒకే కాంపౌండులో ఒకే యజమానికి చెందిన కట్టడములు కలసి ఒకే కట్టడముగా (2వ కాలంలో) పరిగణించబడినప్పటికిన్ని, ప్రత్యేక ముఖ ద్వారము కలిగిన ప్రతి కట్టడమును ప్రత్యేక గణన గృహముగా పరిగణించవలెను.

ఒకే కట్టడములోని గణన గృహాల ఉపనెంబర్లు క్రమ వరుస గా వుండవలెను. ప్రదక్షిణముగా ఉంటే మంచిది. ప్రదక్షిణంగా నెంబర్లు పేయడం అసాధ్యముగా వుంటే వీలుగా ఉండే ఇంకే పద్ధతిలోనైనా పేయవచ్చును. ఒక కట్టడము పూర్తిగా

house will have two sets of numbers, e.g., the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2 (2), 3 (2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

గణన గృహములకు కట్టడపు నెంబర్ గణన గృహపు నెంబరు అగును. ఒక కట్టడములో గణన గృహాలు అనేకంగా ఉంటే ప్రతి గణన గృహానికి జంట నెంబర్లు ఉండును. అనగా, కట్టడపు నెంబరు మరియు గణన గృహపు ఉపసంఖ్య, గణన గృహపు నెంబరు, కట్టడపు నెంబరు తరువాత ఆరబిక్ సంఖ్యలలో బ్రాకెట్టులో ఉదా : 2 (2), 3 (2) వేయవలెను. ఒకే గణన గృహములో ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ కుటుంబాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రతి కుటుంబము ప్రత్యేక వరుస ఉప నెంబరులో గుర్తింపబడవలెను. (క్రింద ఉదహరించిన 11వ కొలంంలోని సూచనలను చూడుడు).

Column 4—Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling shop, shop-cum dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop, 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place e.g. bank etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

4వ కొలం : గణన గృహాన్ని దేనికి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారని.
ఉదా : నివాస, దుకాణము, డబ్బు రేంజు, వ్యాపారం
ఫ్యాక్టరీ, వర్క్ షాపు, ఒడి లేక మరొక సంస్థ, జ్యోయిలరీ
హోటలు, హోటలు మొదలగునవి

గణన గృహాన్ని ఏ విధముగా ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారో ఇచ్చట వ్రాయవలెను. ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్క్ షాపు సందర్భంలో, భారతీయ ఫ్యాక్టరీ రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ క్రింద రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేసిన పెద్ద ఫ్యాక్టరీ అయితే "ఫ్యాక్టరీ" అని, రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేయని చిన్న వర్క్ షాపు అయితే "వర్క్ షాపు" అని వ్రాయవలెను. వర్క్ షాపు అనగా, ఉత్పత్తి, రిపేరు, లేక సర్వీసు చేయడం వల్ల వస్తువులను లేక వస్తువులను చేయడం వల్ల వస్తువులను. అదే విధంగా షాపు అనగా వస్తువులను, లాక్కులు, వకగానీ, అప్పుగా గానీ అమ్మబడుచున్న ప్రదేశం. వ్యాపార గృహములనుగా ఉచ్చరించి, లేక ఇతర వస్తువులను గానీ ఇచ్చి పుచ్చుకోవడం జరుగుచున్నట్టి గృహములకు ఉదా : బ్యాంకులు పెండ్లివనవి. కాని డిస్పెన్సరీ, పాకీసా, స్ట్రీట్ ల్యాండ్ మొదలగువాలు వారి వృత్తి విషయములలో సంబంధించిన ప్రాంత ప్రజలకు వినియోగిస్తున్న గదులను, పాఠశాల ప్రదేశాలను వృత్తి సంబంధ గా (Professional consultation rooms) వివరింపవలెను. వర్క్ షాపుగా మాత్రము గుర్తించబడదు. డాక్టరు సంబంధిత కార్యములు జరుగించే అమ్మదానికి కూడా వినియోగపడు గృహములు డిస్పెన్సరీగా (Dispensary) గుర్తించబడును. ప్రార్థన మందిరముగాగానీ సమావేశ స్థలంగాగానీ ఉపయోగిస్తే దానిని వివరించండి. ఫాళీగా ఉన్నచో "ఫాళీ" అని వ్రాయవలెను. గణన గృహము పైమడపా రించిన ప్రకారము ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్క్ షాపుగా ఉపయోగింపబడక, షాపు, వ్యాపార గృహము, బ్యాంకు మొదలైన వాటికి సంబంధించిన 18వ కొలంలో యజమాని లేక సేనీజరు లేక డైరెక్టరు పేరు వ్రాయవలెను.

Columns 5 to 8—"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory"

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Hakwai shop*, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—Name of products, repair or servicing undertaken

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working).

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family member (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

5 వ కాలం: ఈ గణన గృహాన్ని సంస్థ, వర్కుషాపు లేక ఫ్యాక్టరీగా ఉపయోగిస్తుంటే

గణన గృహము ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్కుషాపుగా ఉపయోగింపబడుచున్నప్పుడు మాత్రమే ఈ కాలములు పంపించును. అనగా పట్టిన ఉత్పత్తి, ప్రాసెసింగు, సర్వీసింగు, రిపేరింగు చేయబడు పదార్థముగా గాని లేక వస్తువులు తయారుచేసి అమ్మబడని సంస్థగా గాని ఉపయోగించినప్పుడు మాత్రమే. ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్కుషాపుగా ఉపయోగింపబడినచో 5 నుండి 8 వ కాలం వరకు "X" వ్రాయవలయును.

5వ కాలం: సంస్థ లేక ప్రాప్రైటరు పేరు

ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక పెద్ద ఉత్పత్తి సంస్థల సందర్భములో సంస్థ పేరు వ్రాయవలయును. ప్రత్యేకమైన పేరు ఏమియు లేకుండా, పితాయి తయారు చేయబడు దుకాణము మొదలైనటువంటి చిన్న సంస్థల సందర్భములో ప్రాప్రైటరు పేరు వ్రాయవలయును.

గణన గృహము ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్కుషాపుగా ఉపయోగింపబడినచో, 5 నుండి 8 వ కాలం వరకు ప్రతి కాలంలో X వ్రాయండి.

6వ కాలం: ఉత్పత్తిచేయబడు వస్తువు (ల) పేరు, లేక రిపేరు, సర్వీసింగ్ యొక్క వివరణ

సంస్థ, ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్కుషాపులో ఏమని జరుగుచున్నదో ఆ పని ఈ కాలంలో గుర్తించవలెను. ఉదా: "కాగితములు తయారు చేయబడు, చెప్పులు కట్టబడు, పైకేసు రిపేరింగు, మోటారు సర్వీసింగు" మొదలగునవి.

7వ కాలం: గతవారం ప్రారంభం వనిచేసిన వ్యక్తుల సగటుసంఖ్య ప్రాప్రైటరు లేక కటు:బ సభ్యులు పనిలో పాల్గొనిన యెడల వారినికాక గణించేది

ఫ్యాక్టరీ లేక వర్కుషాపులో నియమించబడిన మొత్తము పనివారల సంఖ్య -- పనిలో పాల్గొనుచున్న ఎడల, యజమాని లేక ప్రాప్రైటరు మరియు కటు:బ సభ్యులను, వేతనముపొంద గాని లేక ఉచితంగా గాని తరఫీదు పొందుచున్న అప్రెంటిసులను మొత్తం పనివారలతో చేర్చవలెను. మీరు వెళ్ళిన రోజుకు పూర్వము వారము దినముల కాలంలో ప్రారంభం వనిచేసిన వ్యక్తుల సగటు సంఖ్య వ్రాయవలయును.

ఒకటికంటె ఎక్కువ వస్తువులు ఉత్పత్తిచేసే సంస్థలో ఒక్కొక్క వస్తువు ఉత్పత్తి చేయబడుటలో ఎవరునుండి నియమితులై ఉన్నారో అని విచారించడం అవసరం. ఉమ్మడిగా పనులు జరిగే సందర్భములో ఈ వివరములు నేకరించటం సాధ్యం కాకపోవచ్చు.

Column 8—*Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, e.g., kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write, what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—*Description of Census House*Column 9—*Material of wall*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made i.e., grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structure each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc. should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House Number (Column 3)*

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (A), 2 (B) and 2 (C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4 (1) and 4 (2). If within each house there are 3 and 2 households, respectively then they will be numbered as 4 (1A), 4 (1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4 (2B).

8వ కాలం: యంత్రములను ఉపయోగిస్తే వాటిని నడుపు ఇంధనము లేక శక్తి

స్టాక్షరీ లేక వర్కుషాపులో ఉత్పత్తి చేయుటలో లేక సర్వీసింగు, రిపేరింగులో యంత్రము నడుపుటకు స్త్రీము ఇంజను లేక డీజిల్ ఇంజను గానీ, కిరసీను, సాఫ్టు కోకు, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి, నీటిమిల్లు మొదలైన ఇంధనాలుగానీ ఉపయోగించిన యెడల వాటి వివరములు వ్రాయవలెను.

9 మరియు 10వ కాలములు: గణన గృహవర్ణన

9వ కాలం: గోడ ఎట్టిది

ఇంటి గోడలలో ఎక్కువ భాగం దేనితో కట్టబడినదో వివరించండి. ఉదా: గడ్డి, ఆకులు, తుంగ, బొంగు, పచ్చి ఇటుకలు, మట్టి, కాల్చిన ఇటుకలు, రాయి, సిమెంటు కంకర, కలప, ఇల్లు ప్రత్యేక విభాగాలు కలిగి, అవి పేరు పేరు పదార్థములతో కట్టబడినప్పుడు ముఖ్యముగా నివసించుభాగము అనగా పడక గదులుగా ఉపయోగింపబడు భాగము యొక్క గోడలు దేనితో చేయబడినవో వ్రాయవలెను.

10వ కాలం: పైకప్పు ఎట్టిది

ఇంటిలో కప్పుకాక, పైకప్పులో అధిక భాగము దేనితో చేయబడినదో వ్రాయండి. ఉదా: పెంకు, గడ్డి, మలచిన ఇసుము, జీంకు లేక సిమెంటు రేకులు లేక కంకర మొదలయి వది. అనేక అంతస్తులు కలిగిన భవనము సందర్భములో పై అంతస్తుల పోలు వాటి క్రింది అంతస్తులకు పైకప్పు అగును.

11 వ కాలం: గణన కుటుంబపు సబ్ నెంబరు [గణన గృహపు నెంబరు (మూడవ కాలం) మరియు ఆ గృహములోని ఒక్కొక్క గణన కుటుంబపు ఉప సంఖ్య]

గణన కుటుంబము అనగా కలిసి నివాసముచేయు, సాధారణముగా ఒకేవారు యింటిభోజనము చేయు ఉండే వ్యక్తుల సముదాయముని అర్థము.

ఒక గణన గృహములో ఒకటి లేక అంత కెక్కువ కుటుంబాలు ఉండవచ్చును. ప్రతి కుటుంబమునకు పేరుపేరు నెంబర్లు చూపవలయును. ఒక గణన గృహమునందు ఒకటే కుటుంబము ఉండిన యెడల గణన గృహపు నెంబర్ గణన కుటుంబమునకు వర్తించును. కాని ఒకే గణన గృహమునందు ఒకటికన్న ఎక్కువ కుటుంబము లున్నచో వాటిని ప్రత్యేకముగా (a) (b) (c) మొదలయిన అక్షరాల నుపయోగించి గుర్తించ వలెను. ఉదా: నెంబరు 2 గల కట్టడము గణన గృహము కూడాతయి అందులో మూడు కుటుంబాలు ఉంటే, కుటుంబ నెంబర్లు 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) కాగలవు. నెంబరు 4 గల కట్టడములో రెండు గణన గృహాలు ఉంటే వాటికి 4(1), 4(2) అని నెంబర్లు

పేరువలెను. ఇక, పై గణన గృహాలలో ఒక దానిలో 3 కుటుంబాలున్నూ, రెండవ దానిలో రెండు కుటుంబాలున్నూ ఉంటే ఆ కుటుంబాలకు ఈ విధముగా నెంబర్లు చూపవలెను. 4 (1a), 4 (1b), 4 (1c), మరియు, 4 (2a), 4 (2b).

12వ కాలం : కుటుంబ పెద్ద పేరు

11వ కాలంలో తెలిపిన ప్రతి కుటుంబపు పెద్ద యొక్క పేరు ఇచ్చట వ్రాయవలయును. జనాభా గణన సందర్భములో కుటుంబ పెద్ద అనిగా కుటుంబ నిర్వహణ భారము ప్రధానంగా వహిస్తున్న వ్యక్తి అని అర్థము. కుటుంబ పెద్ద అని వాస్తవంగా ఎవరు పరిగణింపబడుచున్నారో ఆ వ్యక్తి పేరే వ్రాయవలెను. ఏవిధమైన బాంధవ్యము లేకుండానే వ్యక్తులు కలిసి నివసించు బోర్డింగ్ హౌస్, వసతి, నివాస గృహములు, సత్రములు మొదలగువాటి విషయంలో వాటి మేనేజరు లేక సూపరింటెండెంట్ లేక సామాన్య వాడుక ప్రకారము వారిలో పెద్దగా పరిగణింపబడుచున్న వ్యక్తిని కుటుంబ పెద్దగా సూచింపవలెను.

గణన గృహము ప్రత్యేకముగా కూర్చుండే స్థలము, పశుకొట్టం మొదలయిన వాట నిమిత్తం ఉపయోగింపబడుతున్న ధైరే దాని వివరము వ్రాయవలయును. (యజమాని పేరు కూడా వ్రాయండి).

13వ కాలం : గణన కుటుంబం ఉండు గదుల సంఖ్య

ఒక గణన గృహములో ఒక కుటుంబము కాపుర ముండు నట్లయితే గదులను లెక్కించట సులభమే. ఒక గణన గృహములో అనేక కుటుంబాలు ఉంటే, ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబము స్వాధీనములో నున్న గదుల సంఖ్యను ఆయా కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరునకెదురుగా వ్రాయవలయును. ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ కుటుంబములు ఒక గదిలో యుంటున్నప్పుడుగోని, లేక ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ గదులలో ఉంటూ ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబము ఎన్ని గదులను స్వాధీనములో ఉంచుకొనవచ్చునో చెప్పటకు ఏలా లేనపుడు గోని కుటుంబములకు సహజంగా నున్నదని తెలుపుటకు వాటి ఎదురుగా బ్రాకెట్ పెట్టి గదుల సంఖ్య పేయవలయును. గది అంటే సాధారణముగా వాల్స్, గోడలు, ఒక తుర్పురము పైన కప్పు కంట్ల అదులో ఒక వ్యక్తి విడుకొనటానికి చాలి నంత స్థలము—అనగా అది కనీసము 6 అడుగుల పొడవు కలదై ఉండవలయును. చుట్టూ గోడలు లేని వరిండా, వంటశాల, గ్యారేజీ, పశువుల కొట్లము, మరుగుదొడ్డి, మొదలైనవి నివసించడానికి, నిద్రించడానికి, సామాన్యముగా ఉపయోగింపబడవు కనుక గదులుగా పరిగణింపబడరాదు. కానీ, ఒక గది, చుట్టూ గోడలు కలిగియుండి, నివాసము, భోజనము, సామాను నిల్వ చేయుట మరియు ఎంట్రేయటుకు ఉపయోగించినచో, దానిని గదిగా పరిగణింపవచ్చును.

Column 12—Name of Head of Household

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chumneries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—Number of rooms in Census Household

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, sitting and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house?

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—Remarks

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of house listing but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period then the word 'vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

Each person engaged in housenumbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and housenumbering.

In case the Census house is occupied by a household of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write also in the remarks column the words "S.C." or "S.T." as the case may be. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in this State is given on page LXXIII for reference.

14వ కాలం : కుటుంబం వున్న ఇల్లు స్వంతమా లేక అద్దె ఇల్లు.

కుటుంబము స్వంత ఇంటిలో నివసిస్తుంటే "స్వ" అని వ్రాయండి. అద్దె ఇంటిలో నివసిస్తుంటే "అ" అని వ్రాయండి.

పబ్లిక్ భవనములు అనిగా పాఠశాలలు, వైద్యశాలలు మొదలైనవి లేక భజన మండీరము లాంటివి ఈ కాలంలో "X" వ్రాయండి.

15 నుంచి 17వ కాలం నరలు : దర్శించబడిన రోజున గణన కుటుంబములో ఉన్న వ్యక్తుల సంఖ్య.

కుటుంబములో నివసిస్తున్న పురుషుల సంఖ్య 15వ కాలంలోనూ, స్త్రీల సంఖ్య 16వ కాలంలోనూ, మొత్తము సంఖ్య 17వ కాలంలోనూ వ్రాయండి.

18వ కాలం : పేరా (రిమార్కులు)

కట్టడము, గణన గృహము, లేక గణన కుటుంబములకు సంబంధించిన (ఇతర కాలంలోనూ చూడవచ్చు) డిటయోగ కరమైన వివరాలు, లేక వాటిని సమాచారమున్నూ, ఈ కాలంలో వ్రాయవలెను. ఉదాహరణకు నది, గణన గృహము దుకాణము, లేక వాటిని లేక ప్రాప్తి కలిగిన పేరు ఈ కాలంలో వ్రాయవలెను. ఇద్దరు పొడితల తయారుచేయవలసిన గణన గృహము, ఖాళీగా ఉండి, ఇక కొద్ది రోజులలో అనిగా గణన కాలములోకి గొర్రెపి సాదనవి సన్నాహమునకు "ఖాళీ" అని పేర్కొనక తగినది కాదు. 18వ కాలంలో "ఉపయోగ కాలం" కాలము లేక "అక్రమ" అని వ్రాయవలెను. అవిధముగా ఈ కాలం కట్టడము లేక గణన గృహము లేక గణన కుటుంబములకు చెందిన అన్ని విషయాలైన ముఖ్య వివరాలను ఈ స్తంభము ద్వారా గొర్రెపి సాదనవి.

గణన గృహము లేక పేదగృహము కుటుంబములకు లేదా పేదగృహములకు చెందిన కుటుంబములను నివసిస్తున్న వారిని, పే. క./పే. త. అని ఇచ్చి వ్రాయవలెను. పి. గొప్ప/పు. పేదగృహము కుటుంబము లేక పేదగృహము లేక పాడితా LXXIII కోటిలో ఉన్నవైనది.

ANNEXURE V(b)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

భారతదేశపు జనాభా గణన 1961

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

గణకుల కు సూచనలు

The 1961 Census count will relate to the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The count will be spread over a period of 19 days, beginning on the 10th February and ending on the 28th February, 1961. During this period you should visit every household in your block for enumeration. On the night of 28 February you will have to go round your enumeration block and enumerate all persons who are houseless. (In large cities the enumeration of houseless persons will have to be undertaken in different manner for which more elaborate arrangements will be made). During the period 1st March to 5th March you will have to pay a revisional round to every household and verify that your earlier work of enumeration has been completed in every respect. If during this revisional round you find that a birth has taken place in any household between the time of your first visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, you will have to fill up a new slip for this birth; if there has been a death in any household during the same period you will have to cancel the slip of the dead person; if there is a visitor in any household who has come to stay during the same period and has not been enumerated elsewhere, you will have to fill up a new slip for this visitor. But you will not have to take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

You will have been supplied by your Supervisor household schedule forms in books of 50 or 25 each for recording information relating to the household as a whole and enumeration pads consisting of 100 or 25 slips each to record information of individuals living in the household. Instructions for filling up the household schedule and the individual slips are given in this booklet. You should carefully observe them when filling each household. You can fill up the household schedule first; or the enumeration slips first but for every household you should fill up both before you leave the household and also fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the household schedule.

[illegible]

కూటుంబ వివరాల సేకరణ సుత్రాలు (కూటుంబ మేధావుల్లు)
 ఖచ్చితంగా రాసుకోవాలి. ఒక్కొక్క ఖచ్చితంలో 50 గాని
 25గాని సూత్రాలు ఉంటాయి. మొత్తం కటుంబానికి సంబంధించిన
 సమాచారం సేకరించడానికి గాన మొత్తం 100 ఉపయోగపడుతుంది.
 ఇవికాక కూటుంబంలోని వ్యక్తుల వ్యక్తిగత వివరాలు సేకరించ
 తానికి ఉపయోగపడే వ్యక్తి చీట్ల పుస్తకాలు వుంటాయి.
 ఒక్కొక్క పుస్తకంలో 100 లోక 25 చీట్లువుంటాయి.
 ఈ కటుంబ మేధావుల్లు ఖచ్చితాలు, వ్యక్తి చీట్ల పుస్తకాలు
 మీ సూపరుమైజరు మీకు అందించివుంటాడు. ఈ కటుంబ

పెద్దూర్లో, వ్యక్తి చిట్లు ఏ విధంగా పూర్తి చేయాలో నివారించడానికే యీ పుస్తకం ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ప్రతి కుటుంబం యొక్క నివారణ నేకరీంచేటప్పుడు మీరు ఈ పుస్తకములో ఇవ్వబడిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా పాటించాలి. ముందుగా కుటుంబ పెద్దూర్లో పూర్తి చేసినా సరే, వ్యక్తిగత నివారణ చిట్లు పూర్తి చేసుకున్నా సరే, మీ యిష్టం, కేని ప్రతి కుటుంబ సభ్యులకు ఉండే పూర్తి చేయడం ముత్రం తప్పదు. పైగా కుటుంబ పెద్దూర్లు పెనుక భాగాలలో వుండు జనాభా గలన రికార్డు కూడా పూర్తి చేయాలి.

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

అ-కుటుంబ షెడ్యూలు ఫార్మిచేసే పద్ధతి-సూచనలు

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana, town/village, ward/block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extract of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

ಭಾಗವು I-ಕುಟುಂಬ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪನಾ

కంటుంబ మేధాన్యులగుచు వున్నానా లో స్థిర సంకల్పం వుంటుంది. అంతేకాదు కంటుంబ ప్రవర్తనలో భాగదాని వివరం లొకషను కోసం చర్చి దాన్వారమునాని పుకల్తయ. దీనిని ఏదో ఒక్కరి చేయాలి. ఎలా చట్టం తాతాకా, పట్టణము/గ్రామమున నిర్ణయించబడిన సంకల్పము ఎలా సాధించబడుచున్నది. ఈ మూడు సంగతుల సాధనలను విడివిడిగా ప్రాసక్త ఒకదాని కొకదానికి పంబంధ పరచుటకై నిలక గీతంతో పేరు చేయకంటూ ప్రతి కంటుంబ మేధాన్యులలో స్థిర సంకల్పము నుపాదించునూలి.

ਨੰਬਰ : 13/1/IV; 2/5/80.

[illegible][illegible]

‘కట్నము’ అంటే సాధారణంగా ఒక గణన స్వహామలో కలిపి
 పెరిచిన కట్నము పట్టెను అని అర్థమౌను. అందుకనే ద్విపదే శబ్దం అని
 యెడల ఉద్భవించి వాడుకగాని నిఘంటునినిచ్చుట సమాహమని
 అర్థం. ఒకటే కట్నము వచ్చు యెడల గణన స్వహామ
 సంబంధ దానికి వర్తిండును. కాన్ని గణన స్వహామలో, ఉద్భవించి
 వాడుకగాని అనే వ్యక్తుల సమాహమ కట్నం అని పట్టువగా కూడా

ఉండవచ్చు. అటుపంటి సమయంలో జనాభా లెక్కల వివరాల సేకరణలో ఒక్కొక్కసమూహమును పేర్కొను కుటుంబంగా పరిగణించాలి.

కొన్ని గణన గృహములలో ఒకటికంటే ఎక్కువ గణన కుటుంబములున్నయెడల, కుటుంబముల ఉపసంఖ్యలను 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), ... అని గాని లేక 1(అ), 1(ఆ), 1(ఇ), ... అని గాని నమోదు చేయవలెను. ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబమున కొక కుటుంబ పెద్దాయలు భారము పూర్తిచేయాలి. సూపరుపైజరు యిచ్చినయిండ్ల జాబితాలో పున్నట్లుగా కుటుంబపు నంబరును నమోదుచేయాలి. పైన చెప్పిన నిర్వచనాలకు సరిపడే గణన గృహమో, కుటుంబమో జాబితాలో చేర్చకుండా పున్నట్లు మీరు గమనిస్తే ఆ విషయం పెంటనీ సూపర్ పైజర్ కు తెలియపరచి ఆ గృహానికి, లేక కుటుంబానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా సంకేత సంఖ్య పేయించి, ఆ కుటుంబ వివరాలు సేకరించాలి.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an institution?" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household, need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chumneries should also be regarded as census households but of 'un-related persons living together'. In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week-days in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then

స్థాన సంకేతానికి కుడి పైపు మూలగా "ఇది ఒక సంస్థ?" అనే ప్రశ్న ప్రాసయింటుంది. పాని క్రింద ఒక దీర్ఘ చతురస్రాకారం కూడా వుంటుంది. () అదీ పట్టినా శిక్షా సంస్థ (అంటే జైలు మొదలగునవి) లేక ధర్మశాల సంస్థ (సత్రము, దేవాలయము మొదలగునవి) లేక పిచ్చి ఆస్పత్రి, లేక హాస్టలు, హోటలు, ఆసుపత్రి, (మొదలగునవి) అయినట్లయితే, ఈ చతురస్రాకారంలో, 'జైలు', 'హోటలు', అంటూ ఆ స్వరూప వివరం వ్రాయాలి.

స్థాన సంకేతానికి క్రింద కుటుంబ యజమాని పూర్తి పేరువ్రాయడానికి ఒక గడి వుంటుంది. జనాభా లెక్కల వివరాల సేకరణలో కుటుంబ పెద్ద అంటే, కుటుంబ నిర్వహణ భారం ప్రధానంగా ఎవరు వహిస్తున్నారో వారు. కాగా కుటుంబ పెద్ద, ఆ కుటుంబంలోని సభ్యులందరినీ పెద్ద వాడైన పురుషుడే కావలసివచ్చును; స్త్రీ కూడా కావచ్చు; లేక ఎయిస్లలో చిన్నవారైన స్త్రీగాని, పురుషుడు గాని కూడా కావచ్చు. అయితే దీనిని గురించి పెద్దగా విచారణ చేయవలసిన అవసరంలేదు. కుటుంబానికి పెద్దగా ఎవరు పరిగణించబడుతున్నారో, వారి పేరు వ్రాస్తే చాలు.

పశ్చాత్తాప నివాస వసతులుండు హోటళ్లు, జైళ్లు, ఉన్నదీనివాస గృహాలు మొదలగు వాటిని గూడా గణన కుటుంబాలుగానే పరిగణించాలి. కాని పరస్పర సంబంధ బాంధవ్యం లేని వ్యక్తుల కూటమిగా పరిగణించాలి. అట్టి 'కుటుంబాల' మేనేజరు, లేక నూనెంట్ టెండెంటు, లేక నిర్వహణ బాధ్యతలు కలిగిన వ్యక్తి లేక అక్కడి వారిందరు పెద్దగా ఆమోదించిన వ్యక్తిని కుటుంబ యజమానిగా నమోదు చేయాలి. ఒక సంస్థలో ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాల నివసిస్తున్నట్లయితే, అట్టి ప్రతి కుటుంబాన్ని ప్రత్యేక గణన కుటుంబముగా పరిగణించి ప్రతి కుటుంబానికి విడిగా కుటుంబ పెద్దాయలు పూర్తి చేయాలి.

ఒక్కొక్కవ్యక్తి 'కుటుంబ పెద్ద' సాధారణంగా నూనూలు రోజులు పట్టుణంలో వుండి ఈ సంస్థను నడుపుతూ, వారంతా శంపులలో స్వంత యింట్లో గడుపుతూ వుంటే, ఆతనిని తన యింటి వద్దనే కుటుంబ పెద్దగా నమోదుచేసి, ఆయన వివరాలను నమోదు చేయాలి. ఆయన దీర్ఘ కాలం పాటు ఎక్కడికైనా వెళ్ళివున్నట్లు

వారు (అ) తమ సొంత భూమిని లేక ప్రభుత్వము నుండి పొందిన భూమిని లేక యితర ప్రయివేటు వ్యక్తులవద్ద నుండి, సంస్థలవద్ద నుండి తీసుకొన్న భూమిని సాగుచేస్తున్న సందర్భంలోను, (ఆ) తమ భూమిని ప్రయివేటు వ్యక్తులకు సాగు నిమిత్తం యిచ్చి వున్న సందర్భంలోనూ, వదరు భూమి యందు వారికి గల పాక్కునుస్థానికంగా ఏమని పిలుస్తారో తెలుసుకొని “భూమి పై పాక్కుకు స్థానిక పేరు” అనే గడిలో సమోదు చేయాలి.

మన రాష్ట్రములో వాడుకలో నున్న కొన్ని ‘భూమి పై పాక్కుల స్థానిక పేర్లు క్రింద ఉదహరింపబడినవి.

భూకొమందు	భూమిపై	ఇనాందారు	ఇనాం పత్రం ప్రకారం భూమిని అనుభవించువాడు
మిరాసుదారు	సర్వపాక్కులు	మొఖాసాదారు	
పట్టాదారు	గలిగిన	మన్యందారు	
పిక్కిదారు	స్వంతదారుడు	నౌకర్	
		ఇనాందారు	

గుర్తదారు	భూమిని	మక్తాదారు	(Crop sharing tenant)
కొలుదారు	కొలుకు	వారందారు	
	గుర్తకు	కమలదారు	
	తీసుకొనిసాగు చేయువాడు	భటాయదారు	
		హిస్సేదారు	భాగంకల కొలుదారు

శివాయి జమాదారు : గవర్నమెంటు భూమిని పట్టా పొందక ఏటా సాగుచేయువాడు.

సహకార క్షేత్రం : వ్యవసాయ సహకార క్షేత్రంలో సభ్యునిగా వుండి భూమిని సాగుచేయు పక్షములో.

1 (i) అంశం క్రిందికి వచ్చే సొంత భూమిని లేక ప్రభుత్వము నుండి పొంది స్వాధీనంలో వుంచుకొన్న భూమి విషయంలో సొంతంగా పాక్కు భుక్తములు గల అన్ని భూఖండాలూ, ప్రభుత్వము నుండి పొంది స్వాధీనములో వుంచుకొని వాటి స్వంతదారుగా వ్యవహరించడానికి అనువైన అన్ని భూములు పస్తాయి. సొంతదారుగా వ్యవహరించభూములంటే (1) శాశ్వతమైన పాక్కు భుక్తములు కలిగి వారసత్వ పిత్రయ దానిదమానాదీ పాక్కులలోనూ (2) శాశ్వతపాక్కు భుక్తములండి వారసత్వ పాక్కులు కలిగి, ఒదలిచేయు పాక్కు లేని విధంగాను (3) తాత్కాలికంగా కొన్ని పరతులకు లోబడి ప్రభుత్వము నుండి ఏ విధమైన కేలు పాక్కులైననూ పొందినటువంటి భూములు. అవిగా గ్రాంటు రూపములోగాని, కొలుకుగాని, పట్టా పొందుటరూపములోగాని ప్రభుత్వము నుండి పేరుగా పొంది స్వాధీన మందున్న భూములు.

పోలే, ప్రయివేటు వ్యక్తుల లేక సంస్థల వద్ద నుండి ఉబ్బు, ధాన్యం లేక వాటా చెల్లింపుకు తీసుకున్న భూములు 1 (ii) అంశం క్రింద

సన్ధ్యలు. వీటిలో (1) శాశ్వత వారపత్రిక బడిలి పాక్కులు కలసి
 (2) శాశ్వత వారపత్రిక పాక్కులుండి, బడిలి పాక్కులులేనివి (3)
 దీనిని పేర్కొన్న వివిధ రకముల కొలు పద్ధతులలో తీసుకొని స్వాధీన
 ములో నున్నవి చూడాలి. వివిధ రకాల కొలు పద్ధతుల తీసుకోవలె :—

- (a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable right whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);
- (b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);
- (c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;
- (d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and
- (e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent right); and

(ir) the following :—

- (a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,
- (b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,
- (c) land taken for a share of the produce,
- (d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and
- (e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1 (ii).

Categories 1(i) and 1(ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include

[illegible]

(9) గానపాదు ధూవిలి తిరిగి తీసుకొని పాక్కు
తోడి, ధూవి మిఠా శాస్త్రుని పాక్కును పొందిన కవులందరూ,
(కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో ధూభామిని తిరిగి తీసుకొనికొని తమకాశము
లోని ధూవి కనుక పొంద హాసమందును పొంది పాక్కు
కవులతోడుక. వలె ఉంది. కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో ఆ పాక్కు వుండ
కనుక ఉన్నది).

(2) கருவியைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு அதற்குரிய நிகழ்ச்சி
காணப்படவில்லை என்றால் அதைக் கருவியிலிருந்து எடுத்து
கொண்டு அதைப் பார்த்து அதற்குரிய நிகழ்ச்சி காணப்பட
வில்லை என்றால் அதைப் பார்த்து அதற்குரிய நிகழ்ச்சி காணப்பட
வில்லை என்றால் அதைப் பார்த்து அதற்குரிய நிகழ்ச்சி காணப்பட

[illegible]

(1) "பொதுமக்களிடம் இருந்து வசூலிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை மீண்டும்
பெறும் முயற்சியில் தாமதமாகி வருவதால், பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து
கேள்வி எழுவதால், சமீபத்தில் பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியான
கூடல் மூலம் தகவல் தெரியும்.

(4) 1 (ii) e. கருத்தினை உருவாக்கியுள்ளதே. சர்க்கரை
உருவாக்கியுள்ளதே. சர்க்கரை உருவாக்கியுள்ளதே.

- (1) పేర్లలో ప్రాథమిక అంశం గానట్టి "లే" అంశం భూములు.
- (2) పేర్లలో భూములు ఉన్న లేని అంశం భూములు.
- (3) భూములు అనే పేరు ఉన్న లేని అంశం భూములు.
- (4) అనే భూములు అంశం గానట్టి పేరుగానట్టి పేరు పేర్లన్న వ్యక్తిలలో వ్యక్తిలలో వాగము ప్రాథమిక పేర్లలో లేని అంశం భూములు.
- (5) ప్రాథమిక అంశం గానట్టి అంశం గానట్టి భూములు.

ఇక 2 వ అంశం కమిషన్ సభ్యులు సాగ చేసే కార్య, దుబ్బి
 గాంధీ ప్రకటనాసభ, కమిషన్ కార్య నిర్వహణామాలా, ఏప్రిల్
 1 (ii) అంశంలో విస్తృత విశ్లేషణలతో కూడిన
 పరి పూర్ణము.

[illegible]

land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural

పేక్షించడానికి వినియోగం దూరములో వున్న భూములు. అంతే కాని మరీ దూరంగా వుండి, స్వయంగా వ్యవసాయంచేయడానికి లేదా ఎల్లా వ్యవసాయపు వనరును వర్తపేక్షించడానికి చేప్పి చేయించుకోడానికి ఏ లు లేక ఆ దూరమే అడ్డంకిగా ఉండే దూర ప్రాంత భూములు చేరవు. 2వ అంశం క్రింద మాత్రం దేశంలో ఎక్కడ వున్న భూమి అయినా సరే చేరుతుంది. వివిధ రకముల స్థానిక హక్కులలో ప్రతి దాని క్రింద వారీకి గల భూమి వివరాలు ఎకరాలో సేకరించి "ఎకరములలో విస్తీర్ణము" అనే గడిలో వ్రాయాలి. ఒకే హక్కు క్రింద వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో భూములుంటే వాటి మొత్తము విస్తీర్ణము తేల్చి వ్రాయాలి. భూమి విస్తీర్ణము ఎకరములలో లభ్యం కాని యడల వారు ఏ స్థానిక కాలంలో (గుంటలు, గొర్లు, కుంచములు మొదలగునవి) చెప్పినా దానిని సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు ఎకరాలోనికి మార్చి నమోదు చేయాలి. ఇదే సాధ్యం కాక పోతే, వారే కాలంలో చెప్పారో, ఆ కాలంలోనే భూమి విస్తీర్ణం వ్రాయాలి. వారు చెప్పిన కాలం పేరు మాత్రం తప్పనిసరిగా వ్రాయాలి. 1 (i), 1 (ii) మరియు 2, అంశం క్రింద భూమి విస్తీర్ణం ఎకరాలో లభ్యమైనవన్నీగాని లేక స్థానిక కాలంలో లభ్యమైన దానిని గణకుడు ఎకరాలోనికి మార్చునప్పుడు 7^వని ఎకరానికి తక్కువగా వచ్చే భిన్నములను కూడా షెడ్యూలులో చూపాలి. ఎకరానికి మించి వున్నప్పుడు కూడా కొన్ని ఎకరాలకు పైగా వచ్చే భిన్నములను కూడా చూపవలసిందే. భిన్నములు పదలిపేగిగాని, యితర విధంగా సరిచేసి గాని పూర్ణాంకములో విస్తీర్ణం చూపకూడదు.

ఈ ఉపవిభాగం ఏ విధమైన భూమి లేని కుటుంబాలకు వర్తించదు. ఉదాహరణకు భూమి లేని వ్యవసాయ కార్మికం కుటుంబాలకు యిది వర్తించదు. ఇట్టి సందర్భంలో షెడ్యూలు కుడి పైపున గల ఖాళీ లన్నింటిలో 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టి, యీ ఉపవిభాగములలోనికి వర్తించనట్లు పెద్ద గీతంలో దానిని కొట్టి వేయాలి.

'ఎ' అనే ఉపవిభాగంలో ఏ అంశం క్రింద పేర్కొన్న భూమిలోనైనా ఉచిత సేద్యానికి తీసుకోన్న భూములు, భూమి అనుమతితో భూములలో నున్న భూములు, దానం ద్వారా లభించిన భూమిలు, బాధ్యతలతో లేని భూములు చేరుతవి. సహకార వ్యవసాయ క్షేత్రములో (కో-ఆపరేటివ్ ఫార్మ్) సభ్యత్వం గల కుటుంబానికి, క్షేత్రంలో చేరక పూర్వము ఎంత భూమి వున్నదో అంత విస్తీర్ణమే నమోదు చేయాలి. హక్కు క్రింద "సహకార క్షేత్రం" (కో-ఆపరేటివ్ ఫార్మ్) అని వ్రాయాలి. అట్టి సహకార వ్యవసాయ క్షేత్రంలో నియమితులైన కూలీలను యీ కుటుంబపు లెక్క క్రింద చూపకూడదు.

'బి' అనే ఉపవిభాగం కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమకు సంబంధించినది. కుటుంబపు పెద్ద మరియు లేక కుటుంబ సభ్యులు ప్రధానంగా ఏదైనా కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహిస్తుంటేనే యీ విభాగం పూర్తి చేయాలి. గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలలో సైతం యింటి వద్ద గాని లేక బయట గ్రామంలో యితర స్థలములోగాని, లేదా పట్టణ ప్రాంతమైనా తేవలం యింటి వద్ద మాత్రమే అట్టి పరిశ్రమ ఉంటేనే దానిని గుర్తించిన వివరాలు నమోదు

area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold :

(a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the worker mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

చేయాలి. రిజిష్టరు అయిన ఫ్యాక్టరీ స్థాయిలో ఆ పరిశ్రమ నడుస్తుంటే అది కుటుంబపరిశ్రమగా పరిగణింపబడదు. కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ ప్రధాన లక్షణము ఏమనగా దానిలో కుటుంబపు పెద్ద మర్యు లేక కుటుంబ సభ్యులు పాల్గొని పనిచేయడం. గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలలో సైలే, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ యింటివద్ద గానీ, గ్రామములో మరొకచోట గానీ ఏదైనా కుంటూ వుండవచ్చు. కానీ పట్టణ ప్రాంతములో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ తన దానిపనిలోని అధికభాగమంతా యింటివద్దనే వుండాలి. కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ దున్ను, ప్రాసెసింగు, సర్వీస్, మరమ్మత్తులకు సంబంధించి వుండాలి. ఎన్నువులు యింటివద్దనే సభ్యులచే రాయారుచేయబడి అమ్మకమవుంటే అది కూడా యిందులో చేరుతుంది.

కుటుంబపరిశ్రమ లావునా కాదా తర్వాత దానికి మూడు ముఖ్య పరీక్షలు గమనించాలి.

(అ) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో వస్తువులు తయారు చేయడం, ప్రాసెసింగ్, సర్వీసింగ్, మరమ్మత్తు లుండాలి. అమ్మకం కూడా వుండవచ్చు. కానీ అది కేవలం కొనివేయడం, అమ్మకాలకే పరిమితం కాకూడదు. అ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో వస్తువులన్ని వస్తువులలో కొన్నింటును ఆ కుటుంబ సభ్యులు తయారు చేయవలసికావాలి అని అర్థమవుతుంది.

(బి) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ కుటుంబ స్థాయిలోనే వుండాలి. అంటే లాభకరమైనదానికంటే లాభంలేని సభ్యుల సేవకు భాగం పనిచేయవలసింది. ప్రధాన పనిలో తోడ్పడటానికి కావలసిన ఆ పరిశ్రమలో ప్రధానంగా వుండాలి. కావున కుటుంబంలోని సభ్యులు తమ దిన దినానికి తమ తమ పనిలో ముత్రాకరతయైన సభ్యునిగొప్పదిలో వుండాలి. కాగా, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రిజిష్టరులోని ఫ్యాక్టరీస్థాయిలో వుండకూడదు. కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోని ప్రాసెసింగ్, మరమ్మత్తు లుండవచ్చు. వాటిని నడుపుతూ ఉంటే యింట్లో, లేక ఆయిల్ ఇంజను లేక విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి కూడా వినయోగించుకొనవచ్చు.

(సి) ఆ పరిశ్రమ నడుపుతూ వున్న కుటుంబ సభ్యుల ఫీసు ఎందుకంటే కుటుంబ సభ్యులు పాల్గొని పనిచేయవలసివచ్చిన అట్టే వుంటుంది. గానీ, అట్టే, పరిశ్రమ యింటి వద్ద వున్న గ్రామములో మరొకచోట వున్న కుటుంబ సభ్యుల పాల్గొని పని వుంటుంది. ఎందుకంటే గ్రామీణ వ్యవస్థ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ యింటి వద్ద. కుటుంబ సభ్యులు గ్రామంలోని సేద్యం గానీ తమ పనిచేయవలసివచ్చు. పట్టణ ప్రాంతంలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ కుటుంబ సభ్యుల పనిచేయవలసివచ్చు. అలాగే కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోని వస్తువుల కొనుక్కోవడం, అమ్మకం ముఖ్యమైనవి. అలాగే కొంతభాగం యింటి వద్ద కొనుక్కోవడం అలాగే అమ్మకం ముఖ్యమైనవి. దానివారలక ముఖ్యమైనవి. చేయడానికి సేద్యం చేయడానికి లేక దున్ను తయారు చేయడానికి మూడు నిర్ణయ చేయవలసివచ్చు. ముఖ్యం ఏమనగా తన విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సహాయంతో వ్యాపారానికి లాభప్రాప్తిని పరిశ్రమచేయడం వంటి పనులు యింటి వద్దట అరుగుంటాయి. పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో సైనా సరే వాటిని కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలుగానే

పరిగణించాలి. ఎందుకంటే ముఖ్యమైన పని అంటే సేతగాని, వీధ్యచ్చక్రిలో పూత వేయడంగాని యింటివద్దనే జరుగుతుంటుంది. ఏదో ఒకటి రెండు చిల్లర పనులు మాత్రం బైట జరుగుతుంటాయి.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where women folk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write 1 under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the number in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholtime employment during last working season or should be in wholtime employment during current working season.

కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలకు ఉదాహరణలుగా దిగువ పేర్కొన్నవనులను కూడా పరిగణించవచ్చు. బీడి పరిశ్రమ ఉదాహరణగా ఉంటుంది. బీడిలు చేసే వారు తాము ఒంటరిగాగాని, కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సహాయంతోగాని యింటి వద్ద బీడిలు చుట్టుకుంటారు. అవసరమైన సామగ్రి అంతా కంట్రాక్టరు యిస్తాడు. వీ రేమో పనిని ఒక్కో కూలీ వద్దలి పిూద బీడిలు చుట్టుకుంటారు. దర్జీ కుట్టిన గుడ్డలకు గుండీలు పట్టడం, చేతి కుట్టు కుట్టడం, గుడ్డలకు రంగులు అద్దడం, గుడ్డలపిూద అచ్చులు వేయడం మొదలగు పనులను కుటుంబ సభ్యులు యింటివద్ద చేస్తుంటారు. షరీయు అనలు పని జరిగే చోటా చేస్తూవుంటారు. అలాగే దుకాణం లోమొగవారు లేయారు చేసిన బంగారు నగలకు యింటివద్ద ఆడవాండ్లు లక్క పని చేస్తుంటారు. వాటినన్నింటినీ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలుగానే పరిగణించవలయును.

కుటుంబ పెద్దను అడిగి ఏదైన కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ వున్నదా అనే విషయం తెలుసుకోండి. ఉంటే, ఆ పరిశ్రమ (ల) స్వభావం తెలుపుటకు వుంచిన గడిలో వివరం వ్రాయండి. కరువు, సంవత్సరములో సుమారు ఎన్ని నెలల పాటు ఆ పరిశ్రమ (లు) నడుస్తుందో అడిగి తెలుసుకొని అనంతరం క్లగడిలో వ్రాయాలి. సంవత్సరం పొడుగునా పరిశ్రమ సాగుతుంటే, '12' అని వేయండి. అనలు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ ఏదీ లేని సందర్భములో సమాధానాలు వ్రాసే కుడి పైపు గడులలో ప్రతి దానిలో 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. ఆ ఉప విభాగం పిూద పెద్ద గీతలు గీసి దానిని పూర్తిగా కొట్టివేయాలి.

ఇకపోతే, 'స' అనే విభాగం వ్యవసాయంలోను, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోనూ, పని చేసే వ్యక్తుల వివరాలకు సంబంధించినది.

సి. (1) అనే అంశం క్రింద కేవలం వ్యవసాయం మాత్రమే చేసే కుటుంబాలు, సి (2) అంశం క్రింద కేవలం కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ మాత్రమే వున్న కుటుంబాలు, సి (3) అంశం క్రింద వ్యవసాయము, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండూ చేసే కుటుంబాల వివరాలను వ్రాయాలి. సి (3) అనే అంశం సి (1), సి (2) అంశముల మొత్తముని పొరపాటు పడ కూడదు.

కేవలం వ్యవసాయ వృత్తిలోనే జీవిస్తున్న కుటుంబాల విషయంలో కుటుంబ పెద్ద కూడా పని చేస్తూ వుంటే, 'కుటుంబ పెద్ద' అని వ్రాసే వృత్తి గడిలో '1' వేయండి. కరువులో కుటుంబ సభ్యులలో ఎంత మంది పురుషులు స్త్రీలు కూడా పని చేస్తున్నారో తెలుసుకొని ఆ సంఖ్యల జయ గడులలో వేయండి. 'మొత్తం' అనే గడిలో కుటుంబ పెద్దతో సహా మొత్తం ఎంత మంది సభ్యులు పని చేస్తున్నారో ఆ సంఖ్య వేయండి. ఎవరైనా కూలీలు పెట్టుకున్నారా అనేది గుర్తించుకొని కనుక్కోవాలి. కూలీలు వున్నట్లయితే దానికి సంబంధించిన గడిలో ఆ సంఖ్య వేయాలి. పీటానికి కుదిరిన కూలీలు గడచిన వ్యవసాయ

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write 1 in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write 1 under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

రరుణములో పూర్తి కాలం (హోల్ టైం) పని చేసిన వారే వుండాలి. లేదా ఇప్పటి వ్యవసాయ రరుణంలో పూర్తి కాలం (హోల్ టైం) పని చేయటానికి కుదుర్చుకొన్న వారైనా అయి వుండాలి.

అదే విధంగా కేవలం కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ మీదనే జీవిస్తున్న కుటుంబం విషయంలో కుటుంబ పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలో పని చేస్తుంటే 'పెద్ద' అనే గడిలో '1' వేయండి. ఇంకా కుటుంబ సభ్యులలో ఎందరు స్త్రీ పురుషులు పనిచేస్తున్నారో కనుక్కొని, ఆయా గడులలో ఆసంఖ్యలు వేయండి. కుటుంబ పెద్ద పని చేస్తుంటే, ఆయనలో సహా ఎంత మంది సభ్యులు పని చేస్తున్నారో ఆ మొత్తం సంఖ్యను 'మొత్తం' అనే గడిలో వ్రాయండి. కూలీలుగా పని చేస్తున్న వారెవరైనా వున్నారేమో తెలుసుకొని, వుంటే దానికి సంబంధించిన గడిలో ఆ సంఖ్య వేయండి.

కుటుంబానికి వ్యవసాయము, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండూ వున్నట్లయితే, కుటుంబ పెద్ద పని చేస్తుంటే 'పెద్ద' అనే గడిలో '1' వేయండి. వ్యవసాయం, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ వనరులలో కుటుంబ సభ్యులలో స్త్రీ పురుషులెందరు పని చేస్తున్నారో కనుక్కొని ఆయా గడులలో ఆ సంఖ్యలు వేయండి. 'మొత్తం' అనే గడిలో మొత్తం పని చేస్తున్న కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య వేయండి. వ్యవసాయం, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ వనరుల నీమీద ఆ కుటుంబం వారు కూలీల నెవరినైనా పట్టుకొన్నారో అని విచారించి, వుంటే, వారి సంఖ్యను అందుకై ఏర్పరచిన గడిలో వ్రాయండి. వ్యవసాయం, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండూ వున్న కుటుంబ విషయములో వ్యవసాయములో ఎంత మంది పనిచేస్తున్నారో, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో ఎంత మంది పని చేస్తున్నారో అని విడివిడిగా మీరు లెక్కన కోవవసరం లేదు.

పని చేసే కుటుంబ సభ్యులు, పట్టుకొన్న కూలీలలో ఎవరైనా జనాభా లెక్కల సేకరణ కాలంలో సమయానికి హాజరు లేకపోయినప్పటికీ, కుటుంబ పెద్దాదులలో వారిని కూడా లెక్కించవలసింది.

కేవలం వ్యవసాయమే వున్న కుటుంబాల విషయంలో "కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో మాత్రమే" "కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయము, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండూ ఉంటే" అనే గడులలో 'X' గుర్తులు పట్టాలి. అలాగే కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ వున్న కుటుంబ విషయంలో "కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయములో మాత్రమే" "కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయము కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండింటిలో" అనే గడులలో 'X' గుర్తులు పట్టాలి. కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయము కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ రెండింటిలో పని చేస్తుంటే, "కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయములో మాత్రమే", "కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో మాత్రమే" అనే గడులలో 'X' గుర్తులు వుంచాలి. కుటుంబానికి వ్యవసాయం, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ విడివిడిగా గాని రెండూ కలిసిగాని అసలే లేనట్లయితే, అందుకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని గడులలోను 'X' గుర్తులు వ్రాసి, ఈ ఉప విభాగమంతటాకీ పరిష్కరించునట్లుగా పెద్ద గీతంలో దానిని కొట్టేయాలి. (X)

ఒక వ్యక్తి పని చేస్తున్నవాడు అవునా కాదా అని తెలుసుకోడానికి, అతడు వ్యవసాయములోగాని కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోగాని పని చేస్తున్నాడే

లేనిది చూడాలి. లేదా యితరులు చేసిన పని మీద అజమాయిషీ చేస్తున్నది లేనిది, లేక ఇతరులకు పని చెప్పి చేయిస్తున్నది లేనిది చూచి నిర్ధారణ చేసుకోవాలి.

భాగము 2-జనాభా గణన రికార్డు :

కుటుంబ షెడ్యూలు పెనుక జనాభా భాగంలో గణన రికార్డు వుంటుంది. దీనిలో వ్రాయవలసిన వివరములు ఆయా హెడ్డింగుల వలననే తెలుస్తుంది. ఒక్కొక్క షెడ్యూలుకు సంబంధించిన, కుటుంబ వ్యక్తి చిట్టిల ననుసరించి ఈ జనాభా గణన రికార్డు పూరింపవలసినది. కుటుంబంలోని సభ్యులందరికీ ఈ పుస్తకములోని సూచనల ప్రకారం వ్యక్తి చిట్టిలు పూర్తి చేసిన తరువాత జనాభా రికార్డు గడులలో వివరాలు వ్రాయాలి. ఇందులోని చివరి రెండు గడులు ("వివాహ విషయం", "పని చేయు వారైతే వారి పని వివరములు") పూర్తి చేయునప్పుడు వ్యక్తి చిట్టిలో వాడిన సంక్షిప్త రూపాలను వాడుకోవాలి.

ఒక కుటుంబములోని జనాభా లెక్కల సేకరణ పూర్తి అయిన తరువాత, మరొక కుటుంబం వద్దకు పోకముందే జనాభా రికార్డు గడులలో వివరాలు వ్రాయడం పూర్తి చేసుకోవాలి. ఈ వివరాలు వ్రాసిన తరువాత ఆ కుటుంబంలో పురుష, స్త్రీ సభ్యుల మొత్తములు విడిగా కూడుకొని, ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఆ కుటుంబానికి వాడిన వ్యక్తి చిట్టిల మొత్తము సంఖ్యలో సరి చూచుకోవాలి. మీరు జనాభా రికార్డు పూర్తిచేసి, దాని క్రింద సంతకం పెట్టక ముందే సరి చూచుకోవడం జరగాలి. ఈ విధంగా సరి చూచుకోవడం వల్ల కుటుంబ షెడ్యూలు, వ్యక్తి చిట్టిల మధ్య తేడా లేకుండా చూడటానికి అవకాశం కూడా కలుగుతుంది. 1961 మార్చి 1వ తేదీ, 5వ తేదీల మధ్య ఆయా కుటుంబాల వద్దకు తనిఖీ నిమిత్తం మరొకసారి పెళ్లైనప్పుడు చేర్పులు, తీసిపేరలు వుంటే తదనుగుణంగా జనాభా రికార్డులోని వివరాలను సవరించుకోవాలి.

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATING INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

ఆ-కుటుంబ సభ్యుల వ్యక్తిగత వివరాల సేకరణ-సూచనలు

I GENERAL

1. Enumerate all persons who are normally resident in the household, i.e., those who live in the household and also those who have recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other vital social or domestic ties and are present at the time of your visit.

2. Enumerate also all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit, provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961, are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

I-సాధారణ విషయాలు

కుటుంబంలో ముఖ్యముగా నివసిస్తున్న వ్యక్తులందరినీ జనాభా లెక్కలో చేర్చాలి. ముఖ్యముగా నివసిస్తున్న వ్యక్తులంటే, ఆ కుటుంబంలో వుంటున్న వారూ, కొందరి కారం క్రిందటే వివాహం చేసుకొని, జననంవల్లగాని, తేకముఖ్యమైన యితరసాంఘిక సంసారిక బంధాలవల్లగాని ఆ కుటుంబ సభ్యులై మీరు జనాభా లెక్కలు సేకరించటానికి పెళ్లైనవయ్యానికి ఆ కుటుంబంలో హాజరుగా వున్నవారు కూడా.

2. మీరు పెళ్లైన వయ్యానికి హాజరుగా లేకపోయినా, ముఖ్యముగా ఆ కుటుంబంలో వుంటున్న వారందరినీ లెక్కలో చేర్చవలసిందే-అయితే, వారు 1961 ఫిబ్రవరి 10వ తేదీనగాని, తరువాతగాని అక్కడి నుండి పెళ్లై పుడగాని, లేక, తప్పుకున్నా పెళ్లైనా, 1961 మార్చి 1వ తేదీ సూర్యోదయానికి ముందుగా తిరిగి రావడానికి అవకాశం వున్న వారిని మాత్రం లెక్కలో చేర్చాలి.

9. You should revisit every household in your block during the period of final check (1st to 5th March) when you should enumerate every birth that has taken place in the household since your visit but before sunrise of 1st March. You should cancel the slip for any death that might have taken place since your last visit but before sunrise of 1st March by drawing a bold line diagonally across the slip and write DEATH along the diagonal line. You should enumerate any visitor who may have arrived to stay since your last visit and who says he has not been enumerated anywhere else. But you should not take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961. After your revisit if you have added any new slip or cancelled any slip already prepared you should make corresponding changes in the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule.

10. As soon as you have completed a pad, you should fill up the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the pad. After you have completed the enumeration of your block and filled up all the abstracts in the pads, you should total up your figures and prepare your abstract for your entire block and hand it over to your supervisor along with your pads.

11. Under the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with the information you need for recording your answers. You must not ask information on any matters not necessary for the purposes of the census, for example, the amount of any person's income. Nor must you disclose to any unauthorised person any information given to you or the results of the enumeration. All census entries are confidential and cannot be admitted as evidence in any civil proceeding whatever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution for a census offence.

II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SLIPS

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

9. మార్చి 1వ తేదీ నుండి 5వ తేదీ వరకు ఒరిగే రుద్ర తనిఖీ సమయంలో మీ బ్లాక్ లోని ప్రతి కుటుంబానికి మీరుపట్లీ పెచ్చాలి. మీరు లోగడ పెళ్ళి అయ్యిన భర్తవార, మార్చి 1వ తేదీ సూర్యోదయం తుర్పురూపం కింద నిర్ణయించబడినవిధముగా సుకొవారి. అదేవిధంగా మీరు మొదటిసారి పెళ్ళి అయ్యినవారైతే, మార్చి 1వ తేదీ సూర్యోదయం నీకి ముందుకు గెలిన మరణాంత పుర మీరణి నీవ వ్యక్త చిట్టను రద్దు చేయాలి. వారి పిల్ల మీద బహుళగా పెద్ద గిరి గిరి గిరి పెంబడి "మరణము" అని ప్రాస కోవారి. మీరు లోగడ పెళ్ళి అయ్యినవారైతే ఆ కుటుంబంలోకి వచ్చిన అనిగిరి నన్ని వ్యవస్థలు చే, అతడు అక్కడే పురుషుని చెప్పినవారైతే, అతని కుటుంబం నుండి జనాభా లెక్కలో చేరని వారైతే, అతని పేరు మీదగా ఒక చీటి ప్రాస, అతనిని లెక్కలో చేర్చాలి. మార్చి 1వ తేదీ సూర్యోదయం నా తరు బరిగే జనన మరణాలు గాని, రాకని కలు గాని, మీరు లెక్కలోనికి తీసుకోవవలసిన తేదు. మీరు రెండవసారి పెళ్ళి అయ్యి, కొత్త చిట్ట ప్రాయశఃగాని లోగడ ప్రాసని రద్దు చేయవలసిగాని బరిగే, కుటుంబ పెంబులు పెంబుల వుండే జనాభా కార్డు లో అందుకు అనుగుణమైన మార్పులు చేసుకోవాలి.

10. ఒక చీట్లపైపైక: పూర్తి రుయివనాటనే దాని అట్టవీడ
 పూ. పా. నారా. శంకర. మొట్టొక్కొక్కచేయాలి. మొట్టొక్కొక్కచే
 తక్కువ నెకరం మనముగీసి, అన్నింటిపైకొక్కొక్క సారాంశ పట్టీలు
 పూర్తి చేసి రిపోర్ట్, అను గురించిన కుడి బట్లకు మొత్తానికి
 సారాంశపట్టీ చేయాలి. చీట్ల పైపైకాంతో సహా సూచించిన
 ద.కు యివ్వాలి.

[illegible]

II. చీట్లు పూర్తి చేయడానికి సూచనలు :

ప్రతి కుటుంబములో ముందుగా కుటుంబపు సద్వ్యయము క్క వివరాలు పేకరించి, తరువాత యిది విధమున వ్రాసిన రోజును పొసిన అనుభూతిగా న్నా ప్రేమనగు పేకరి తూరి. కుటుంబభాగ్యంలో వివరాల పాఠములును మిగిలిపోయి. దాని ప్రస్తుత వాగ్వినివలననూ, చిన్నపిల్లలమూ లెక్కలో సామాన్యముగా వ్రాసినవిని పంపించుకొని భాగ్యమును గమక వారిని గురించి పేకరి రోజుచేర్చుకొని తెలియుకోవారి. ముందుగా దగ్గరీ చుట్టరీకలవున్న వారిని, లోపట భాగ్య, కోడుకు, కోడలు, కూతురు,

LOCATION
CODE

Write the Location Code of the household in each slip. For instructions please see section A above.

Q. 1(a)
NAME

Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband'.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write 'father's or mother's name'.

Q. 1 (b) RE-
LATIONSHIP
TO THE
HEAD OF
THE HOUSE-
HOLD

In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household' has been fully explained in Part A. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or other's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder' or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 5th March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

అల్లుడు, మనుమలు, మనుమరొండు మొదలగు వారి వివరాలు సేకరించి తరువాత దూరపు బంధువులనూ యింట్లో వున్న సేవకులనూ, ఆ కుటుంబంలో వుంటున్న యితర పనివాండ్లనూ, భోజన సదుపాయం కొరకు వున్నవారినీ, అతిథులు మొదలగువారి వివరాలు లెక్కలోనికి తీసుకోవాలి.

స్థాన సంకేతం ప్రతి చిట్టలో ఆ కుటుంబపు స్థానసంకేతం (టాకేషను కోడ్) వివరించు 'ఆ' అనే భాగం చూడండి. కుటుంబ షెడ్యూలులోను, ఆ కుటుంబమునకు సంబంధించిన ప్రతి వ్యక్తిచిట్టలోను స్థాన సంకేతం (టాకేషను కోడ్) ఒకటే అయి వుండాలి.

ఇంట్లోని వ్యక్తులను గణించునప్పుడు స్థానసంకేతములో జిల్లా/తాలూకా/గ్రామం లేక పట్టణపు నంబరు తర్వాత ఇంటి నంబరు [0] అని వ్రాయండి.

ప్రశ్న 1(ఎ)

జనాభా లెక్కలో చేర్చబడిన వ్యక్తి పేరు పేరు వ్రాయండి. ఏ స్త్రీ పేరైనా తొలుపని యడల ఫతానా వ్యక్తి తల్లి, అనో, భార్య అనో కూతురనో వ్రాయండి. ఏ స్త్రీ అయినా భర్త పేరు చెప్పని పక్షంలో ఆరని పేరు పేరే విధముగ నైనను తెలిపి కొనసాగి పక్షంలో, అగనిని లెక్కలో చేర్చవలసివచ్చినప్పుడు ఫతానా వ్యక్తి యొక్క భర్త అని నమోదు చేయండి.

కొన్నిగా జన్మించిన శిశువులకు యింకా పేరు పెట్టని సందర్భాలలో 'పని బిడ్డ' అని వ్రాసి తుదకే తల్లి పేరు వ్రాయండి.

ప్రశ్న 1(బి)

కుటుంబ పెద్ద వేషయంలో 'కుటుంబ పెద్ద' అని వ్రాసేది. కుటుంబ పెద్దగా పేరెంపి పరిగణించాలి. విషయం ఈ సూచన (1) భాగంలో వివరించబడింది. ఈ ప్రశ్నలోని బంధుత్వాలన్నీ పెద్దను పురస్కరించుకొని, సభ్యులకు అగనిలో గల సంబంధాన్ని వ్రాయాలి. బంధువునిషయంలోని బంధుత్వములలో పూర్తిగా వ్రాయాలి. పేనల్లుడు, పేన కోడలు, పేనమామ, బాబాయి మొదలగు మాటలు వాడుకగా బంధుత్వాలను తెలుపుతాయి. వాటికి బదులు సోదరి కొడుకు, సోదరి కూతురు, సోదరుని కొడుకు, తల్లి సోదరుడు, తల్లి సోదరుడు అని బంధుత్వ స్వభావం పూర్తిగా తెలిపేటట్లు వ్రాయాలి. కొడుకు అంటే గర్భం కొడుకు, నవరి కొడుకు కూడా వస్తారు. బతాగే కూతురు అనే మాటకు కూడా అర్థం వస్తుంది. ఆగంతకుడు, భోజనార్థం నివసించు వారు, పనివాడు మొదలగు వారికి అవే మాటలు వ్రాయాలి.

మార్చి 1వ తేదీ 5వ తేదీ మధ్య కాలం లోగడ చేసిన పనిని సరిచూసుకునే నిమిత్తం పెళ్లైనప్పుడు కుటుంబ పెద్దగా నమోదైన వ్యక్తి మరణించినట్లయితే, అందరి ఆహ్వానంతో తర్వాత ఎవరు పెద్దగా భావింపబడుచున్నారో ఆ వ్యక్తిని కుటుంబ పెద్దగా నమోదు చేయాలి.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'un-related' in this question.

Q. 2 AGE IN YEARS LAST BIRTHDAY Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write '0'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Q. 3 MARITAL STATUS	For never married	.	.	write	NM
	Married	.	.	write	M
	Widowed	.	.	write	W
	Separated or Divorced	.	.	write	S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

కుటుంబ పెద్దలో, సభ్యులకు గల బంధుత్వ వివరాలను అన్ని చోట్లాలోనూ తగు విధంగా సవరించుకోవాలి. మరణించిన కుటుంబ పెద్ద పేరును గల చీటిని రద్దు చేయాలి.

బంధుత్వ మేమీ లేకుండానే, సమిష్టి భోజన శాలలు, భోజన వసతి గృహాలు, ఉమ్మడి వసతి గృహాలలో వ్యక్తులు కలిసి వుంటున్న సందర్భాలలో మేనేజరు లేక సూపరింటెండెంట్ లేక అందరి ఆమోదంతో యజమానిగా పరిగణింపబడుతున్న వ్యక్తిని కుటుంబ పెద్దగా పేర్కొనాలి. ఇతర సభ్యులను గురించి యీ ప్రశ్నలో "బంధుత్వములేదు" అని నమోదు చేయాలి.

ప్రశ్న 2. వయస్సు గడచిన జన్మదినము నాటికి ఎన్ని సంవత్సరములు పూర్తి అయిన పూర్తి అయినవా ఆ సంఖ్య వయస్సుగా చూపిం సంవత్సరములు. చాలి. ఏడాది లోపు బిడ్డలకు వయస్సు "0" అని చూపాలి. తమ వయస్సు సరిగా చెప్పలేని వ్యక్తులు చాలా మంది వుంటారు. వారు సరియైన వయస్సు తెలుసుకొని చెప్పడంలో మీరు కూడా సహకరించాలి. తమ వయస్సు యింత అని వారి చేత చెప్పించలేకపోతే చారిత్రక సంఘటనలు, పర్వ సందర్భాలు గుర్తుచేసి వాటి దృష్ట్యా వారి వయస్సు గ్రహించగలుగునట్లు చేయాలి. ఇందు నిమిత్తం స్థానిక పంచాంగంలోని సంఘటనలు వివరాలను ఉపయోగించుకోవచ్చు.

ప్రశ్న 3. వివాహ విషయం అసలు పెండ్లికానివారికి 'అని' వ్రాయాలి వివాహితులకు (భార్య భర్తలుగా నివసించుచున్న వారికి) 'వివా' ,,

విధన--భార్య లేక భర్త మరణించినవారికి 'విధ' ,,

ఏడాది లుచ్చిన వారికి లేక భార్య లేక భర్తను ఎడలి పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకముగా నున్న వ్యక్తికి 'విప్ర' ,,

అసలు పెండ్లికాని వ్యక్తికి "అని" వ్రాయాలి. పెండ్లిపోయి అయినా సరే, మరొకరిని ఎప్పుడైనా సరే వివాహమై వివాహితులగా నున్న వారికి "వివా" వ్రాయాలి. ఆచార వ్యవహారం నల్లగాని లేక పండుమనే దంపతులుగా పరిగణింపబడుతున్న వారికి కూడా "వివా" అనే వ్రాయాలి. అంతే కాక భార్య భర్తల నల్ల కాపురము చేయు చున్న వారికి కూడా "వివా" వ్రాయాలి. ఒక పెండ్లి విషయం స్థానికంగా గుర్తించబడకపోయిన సరే, ఆ వ్యక్తులు తమ పెండ్లి అయినదని వాస్తవానికి కలిసి యుంటున్నామని అంటే కూడా "వివా" అనే వ్రాయాలి. భార్యగాని, భర్తగాని, మరణించిన వారి విషయములో తిరిగి పెండ్లి కాని పక్షములో "విధ" వ్రాయాలి. కోర్టు తీర్పు ద్వారాగాని లేక సాంఘిక మత విషయకమైన కట్టుబాట్లు ద్వారాగాని, చట్టబద్ధంగా ఏడాదులు పొంది తిరిగి వివాహము చేసుకోని వ్యక్తికి "విప్ర" అని వ్రాయాలి. భార్య భర్తలు పేరు పడి యుంటూ, తిరిగి కలిసి కాపురము చేసే ఉద్దేశ్యము లేని సందర్భాలలో కూడా "విప్ర"

Q. 4 (a) BIRTH- PLACE	1. If born in village or town in which enumerated	write PL	వ్రాయాలి. వ్యభిచారస్థలి విషయంలో, ఆమె తన వివాహ విషయం ఏమని చెప్పలే అదే వ్రాయాలి.
			ప్రశ్న 4. (ఎ) అన్న 1 గణించబడు గ్రామము స్థలం లేక పట్టణములో నే జన్మించిన యడం 'స్వ' వ్రాయాలి
	2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated	write D	2 గణించబడిన జిల్లాలోనే పేరొక గ్రామం లేక పట్టణంలో జన్మించిన యడం 'జి' వ్రాయాలి
	3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration	write name of district	3 ఇదే రాష్ట్రములో మరొక జిల్లాలో పుట్టిన సందర్భములో ఆ జిల్లాపేరు వ్రాయాలి
	4. If born in another State in India	write name of district and State if name of district is known otherwise write name of State	4 భారత దేశములో మరొకరాష్ట్రములో జన్మించినట్లయితే ఆ రాష్ట్రము పేరు, తలినే జన్మించిన జిల్లా పేరు రెండూ వ్రాయాలి. లేని యడం రాష్ట్రం పేరు మాత్రం వ్రాయాలి
	5. If born in a country outside India e.g., Pakistan or any other country	write name of country.	5 విదేశాలలో జన్మించినట్లయితే— ఉదా : పాకిస్తాను లేదా ఏదైనా ఇతర దేశం ఆ దేశం పేరు వ్రాయాలి
	6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport e.g., buses etc., should be entered as such.		6 సముద్ర ప్రయాణంలోనో, విమాన ప్రయాణంలోనో, రైలుపెట్టెలలోనో బస్సులు మొదలగు రోడ్డు రవాణా వాహనాలలోనో, జన్మించిన వారికి ఆ వివరం వ్రాయాలి
Q. 4 (b) WHETHER BORN IN VILLAGE OR TOWN	1. It born in a village	write R	ప్రశ్న 4. (బి) 1. జన్మించిన స్థలం జన్మించినదీ గ్రామం గ్రామం అయితే 'గ్రా' వ్రాయాలి లోనా పట్టణం లోనా, (గ్రా/ప.)
	2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth	write U	2 పట్టణంలో జన్మించితే (జన్మకాలంలో కాకపోయినా ఇప్పుడు పట్టణంగా అదీ పరిగణించబడుతుంటే చాలు) 'ప' వ్రాయాలి ఒక వ్యక్తి తన జన్మ స్థలము గ్రామమో, పట్టణమో పరిగణించుకొని పరిస్థితిలో, జనాభాలోక్క పేకరిస్తున్న చొటికి పరిసర ప్రాంతములో కాగా తలినే ఏదైనా పట్టణం లేక గ్రామంపేరు చెప్పి, దానిలో పోల్చి చూపగా అరడు ఇచ్చే జనాబును బట్టి అతని జన్మస్థలము గ్రామమో పట్టణమో నిర్ణయించు కోవాలి

Q. 4(c)
DURATION OF
RESIDENCE

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated write

X

ప్రశ్న 4. (సి) ఇతర

జిల్లాలో జన్మించిన

చివర యిచ్చట

నివాసముంటున్న

కాలము.

1 గణించబడిన

గ్రామం, పట్టణం

లేక నగరంతోనే

పుట్టిన వారికి

'X' వ్రాయండి

2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration.

(Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.)

2 జనాభా లెక్కల పేకరణ జరుగుతున్న గ్రామం, పట్టణం లేక నగరంలో గాక పేరే ఏ యితర గ్రామం, పట్టణం, నగరం, జిల్లా, రాష్ట్రం, దేశంలోనైనా జన్మించిన వారికి

జనాభా లెక్క తీసుకోవడానికి గ్రామము/పట్టణము/నగరములో ఆ వ్యక్తి ఎన్నిపూర్వీ సంవత్సరములు నివసించినాడో ఆ సంఖ్య వ్రాయాలి. (శలవు పెట్టి గాని, శలవు దినము త్వరమైన గాని, విరమణ లేక వ్యాపార నిమిత్తం గాని తాత్కాలికంగా ఆ స్థలం వదిలి వెళ్ళిన కాలము తీసివేయనక్కర లేదు.)

3 (i) If the duration of residence is less than one year write 0

3(i) నివాసకాలము ఒక సంవత్సరము లోపు అయితే

వ్రాయాలి "0"

(ii) If the duration of residence is one year or over write the actual number of completed years of residence.

(ii) ఒక సంవత్సరం అంతకు పైన వుంటే

నివాసమున్న పూర్వీ సంవత్సరముల సంఖ్య వ్రాయాలి

Q. 5 (a)
NATIONALITY

1. For Indian nationals

write I

ప్రశ్న 5(ఎ)

జాతీయత

1. భారత జాతీయులకు "భా" వ్రాయాలి

2. For other nationals

write the nationality in full.

2. ఇతర జాతీయులకు వారి జాతీయత పూర్తిగా వ్రాయాలి.

Q. 5 (b)
RELIGION

For Hindu

.

write H

Muslim

.

write M

Christian

.

.

write C

Jain

.

.

write J

Buddhist

.

.

write B

Sikh

.

.

write S

ప్రశ్న 5(బి)

మతము

హిందూవులకు

ముస్లింలకు

క్రైస్తవులకు

జైనులకు

బుద్ధులకు

సిక్కులకు

"హిం" వ్రాయాలి

"ము" వ్రాయాలి

"క్రీ" వ్రాయాలి

"జై" వ్రాయాలి

"బు" వ్రాయాలి

"సి" వ్రాయాలి

For others write the answers actually returned.

ఇతర మతస్థులకు వారు చెప్పినదే యథార్థంగా వ్రాయాలి.

Q. 5(c) The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given at the end of these instructions.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe, as per printed list within brackets.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5 (b). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q. 6 LITERACY & EDUCATION I. Illiterate or Literate

For a person 1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. write O
2. Who can both read and write write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy

ప్రశ్న 5(సి) షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులములు, షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగలు షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులములకు లేక షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగలకు చెందిన వ్యక్తుల విషయం లోమాశ్రమే ఈ ప్రశ్న పూర్తి చేయాలి. ఆ వ్యక్తి మీ రాష్ట్రంలో లేక మీ జిల్లాలో వున్న షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులము లేక షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగకు చెందిన వాడైతే అతని కులము లేక తెగ పేరు వ్రాయాలి. ఇరవల విషయంలో ఈ ప్రశ్నకుండ 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. మీ రాష్ట్రంలో లేక మీ జిల్లాలో వున్న షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులములు, లేక షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగల జాబితా ఈ సూచనల ఆధారన చూపబడింది.

షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులము లేక షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగకు చెందిన వ్యక్తి తన కులము లేక తెగపేరు చెప్పడంలో జాబితాలో వున్న పేరుగాక దానికి సమానమైన పర్యాయ పదము లేక సాధారణంగా వాడుకలో వుండే పేరు చెప్పిన యెడల అతను చెప్పిన పేరువ్రాసి జాబితాలో దానికి సంబంధించిన పేరును బ్రాకెట్లలో వ్రాయాలి. చాలమంది షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులస్థులు తమ కులము పేరు 'హరిజనుల' ని చెప్పెదరు. ఇది చాలదు. షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులముల జాబితాలో నుండు ఏ కులమునకు చెందినవాలో తెలిసికొని ఆ కులముపేరు వ్రాయవలయును.

'హరిజనులని', 'అస్పృశ్యులని' సాధారణంగా అందరికీ వ్రాయుచే పేర్లు వ్రాయకూడదు. కులము పేరు ఏమిటో తెలిసికొని దానినే వ్రాయాలి. ఎవరైనా నిర్లక్ష్యంగా మాట్లాడుతూ హరిజనులమని మాత్రమే చెప్పరూపుంటే, ఆ విధంగా చెప్పినందునల్ల రాజ్యాంగక్రింద షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులములు, షెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగలకు లభించే సౌకర్యాలే అతనికి లభించవని తెలియ చెప్పండి. ఆ విధంగా చేస్తే, అతని కులము పేరు సరిగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

హిందువులు, సిక్కులలో మాత్రమే షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులాలవారు వుంటారు. ఒక వ్యక్తి షెడ్యూల్డ్ కులము వాడైతే, 5(బి) ప్రశ్నలో అతనికి ఎదురుగా 'హిం' అని గాని 'సి' అని గాని వుంటుందన్నమాట. అయితే షెడ్యూల్డ్ జాతుల వారు ఏ మత స్ఫుల్తేనా కావచ్చు.

ప్రశ్న 6. అక్షర జ్ఞానము మరియు విద్య

I అక్షరాస్యత, కాదా

1. ఏభాషగాని చదవడం వ్రాయడం రాని వారు లేక చదవడం మాత్రం వచ్చి, వ్రాయ లేని వారికి '0' వ్రాయాలి.

2. అక్షరాస్యుడు అనగా చదవడం వ్రాయడం, వచ్చిన వారికి 'అ' వ్రాయాలి.

చదవడం వచ్చునా రాదా తెలుసుకోటానికి అచ్చులో గాని, వ్రాసేలోగాని మామూలు ఉత్తరం చదవడమే నిదర్శనం. ఉదాహరణకు గణకుల సూచనల పుస్తకంలో ఫలానాది చదవమంటే సులభంగా చదవగలిగితే అతనికి చదువు వచ్చినట్లే. పోతే, వ్రా

is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q. 7(a) Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7(b) After recording the mother tongue enquire ANY OTHER LANGUAGE(S) whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Qs. 8 to 11 These questions apply only to workers. **WORKING** A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answers in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which

యడం వచ్చు అసటానికి నిదర్శనం మామూలు ఉత్తరం వ్రాయ గలగడం. అర్థం చేసుకుంటూ వ్రాయడం చదవడం వస్తే అక్షరాస్యడుగా పరిగణించ వచ్చు.

II. విద్యాస్థాయి

చదవడం వ్రాయడం, వచ్చి, ఒక విద్యా ప్రమాణం కూడా సాధించినందుకు నిదర్శనగా వ్రాతమూలకమైన పరీక్ష, లేక పరీక్షలో కృతార్థుడై పుంటే, 'అ' బదులు ఉత్తీర్ణుడైన పరీక్షలలో పెద్దదానిని వ్రాయాలి. ఉదా: 3వ తరగతి, స్కూలు ఫైనల్, బి.ఏ., ఎం.ఎ., ఎం.బి.బి.యస్., వగైరా.

వత్తు 7. (ఎ) మాతృభాష గణించబడు వ్యక్తి చెప్పిన ప్రకారం అతని మాతృభాష పేరు వ్రాయాలి.

మాతృభాష అంటే మామూలుగా కుటుంబంలో ప్రధానంగా మాట్లాడుకొనే భాష లేదా ఆ వ్యక్తి బాల్యములో తన తల్లి తనలో మాట్లాడిన భాష. ఆ వ్యక్తి శైశవ దశలోనే తల్లి మరణించిన ఎడల అతని బాల్య కాలములో ఇంట్లో ప్రధానముగా మాట్లాడిన భాష పేరు వ్రాయాలి. శిబివులు, చెవిటి, మూగ వారి విషయంలో మామూలుగా వారి తల్లి మాట్లాడే భాష వ్రాయాలి.

తెలుగుకు	'తె' వ్రాయండి
ఉర్దూకు	'ఉ' వ్రాయండి
హిందీకి	'హి' వ్రాయండి
ఇంగ్లీషుకు	'ఇ' వ్రాయండి

ఇతర భాషలకు వాటి పూర్తిపేరు వ్రాయండి.

వత్తు 7. (బి) ఇతర భాషలు మాతృభాష వ్రాసిన తరువాత, అతనికి పేరే భాషలైన, దేశభాష (లు) గాని, విదేశ భాష(లు)గాని, ఇంకా వచ్చునేమో కనుక్కొని అతను చెప్పిన భాషలను ఈ వ్రత్తులకు సమాధానంగా వ్రాయాలి. పేరే భాష ఏదీఅతనికి రాని పక్షంలో 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి.

ఈ వ్రత్తులో వ్రాసే భాషలు రెండింటికీ మించి వుండ కూడదు. ఈ భాషలు అతని మాతృభాష కాక అరడు చక్కగా మాట్లాడకలిగి, అర్థం చేసుకోకలిగి ఇతరులలో సునాయాసంగా వ్యవహరించగలిగినవై వుండాలి. ఒకే భాషకు చెందిన భాషాభేదములు (డైలెక్టులు) కాక ప్రత్యేక భాషలై వుండాలి.

వత్తు 8 నుండి 11 వరకు: పని చేయుచున్నవారు ఈ వ్రత్తులు పనిచేసే వారికి మాత్రమే పర్తిస్తాయి. పనిచేయడమంటే వ్యవసాయదారుడుగా గాని, వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా గాని, లేక కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో గాని, మరేదైనా

ఇతరపనిగాని చేస్తూ వుండవచ్చు. 8వ వ్రత్తు వ్యవసాయదారునికి, 9వ వ్రత్తు వ్యవసాయ కూలీకి, 10వ వ్రత్తు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేస్తున్న వారికి, 11వ వ్రత్తు ఇతర పనులు చేసుకుంటున్న

case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

వారికి వర్తిస్తుంది. వాటి క్రింద వారి వారి జవాబులు వ్రాయాలి. ఒక వ్యక్తి ఈ నాలుగు రకాల పనులలో ఒకటి చేస్తూ వుండ వచ్చు. లేక రెండు, మూడు గాని లేక అన్ని గాని చేస్తూ వుండవచ్చు, అంటే ఒకే వ్యక్తి వ్యవసాయ దారుడుగాను, వ్యవసాయ కార్మికుడు గాను కూడా పనిచేస్తూ వుండ వచ్చు. అటువంటి సందర్భములో అతని వివరాలు రెవ ప్రశ్న లోనూ రెవ ప్రశ్నలోనూ కూడా నమోదు చేయ వలసి వుంటుంది. అదేవిధంగా అతడు వ్యవసాయదారుడుగాను కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోనూ కూడా పనిచేస్తూ వుంటే, అతని వివరాలు 8, 10, ప్రశ్నల క్రింద నమోదు కావాలి. కాబట్టి 8, 9, 10, 11 ప్రశ్నల క్రింద గల పనులలో ఏ కొన్నింటినైనా చేస్తూ వున్న పక్షంలో ఆయా పనులకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని ప్రశ్నలలో ఆ వివరాలు వ్రాయాలి. లేదా ఒక పనిచేస్తూ వుంటే 8 నుండి 11 వరకున్న ప్రశ్నలలో ఆ పనికి సంబంధించిన ఒక ప్రశ్న క్రిందనే అతడు వస్తాడు.

గృహ వినియోగానికి కాక వ్యాపార స్థాయిలో, లోటల రూపంలో ఆహార పంటలలో పాలు గాక, ఏటేటా మార్పు లేకుండా ఒకే రకం పంట పండించు పద్ధతిలో పాగాకు, మిరపకాయలు మొదలగు వివిధ రకముల వ్యాపారపంటలు, పండ్ల లోటలు, కూరగాయల లోటల విర్యహించబడుతున్నట్లయితే, వాటిని ఇరర పనిగా పరిగణించి 11వ ప్రశ్న క్రింద చేర్పాలి. ఆ వ్యక్తి సేరాకస్థలములో ఆహార పంటలుకూడా పండిస్తూ వున్న పక్షంలో అతనిని 8, 11 ప్రశ్నలు రెండింటి క్రింద చేర్పాలి.

కాగా ఒక వ్యక్తి వ్యవసాయం చేస్తున్నట్లు రెవ ప్రశ్నక్రింద లెక్కానికి చేర్చబడితే, అతడు ఆహార పంటలే కాక, పండ్ల లోటలు గాని, పాగాకు మొదలగు వ్యాపార పంటలు గాని వ్యాపార స్థాయిలో నిర్వహిస్తున్నాడా అనే విషయం అడిగి తెలుసుకోవాలి. సరివి లోటలు, పాగాకు లోటలు, మామిడిలోటలు, నిమ్మ లోటలు, మిర్చి పంట, పెద్ద ఎత్తున కూరగాయల పంటలు మొదలగు వాటిని 11వ ప్రశ్న క్రింద చేర్పాలి.

గౌరవ పెంపకం, చేపల పేట మొదలగు ఇరర పనులేనైనా చేస్తున్నారా అని వ్యవసాయదారులను ప్రత్యక్షంగా అడిగి తెలుసుకొని అటువంటివి వుంటే 11వ ప్రశ్న క్రింద చూపించాలి.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు వివిధంగా జవాబులు కనుక్కొని వ్రాయాలి అనే విషయమైన వివరమైన సూచనలు ఆయా ప్రశ్నల క్రింద దిగువ పేర్కొనబడినవి. జవాబులు వ్రాసే ముందు ఈ సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదివి మనస్సుకు పట్టించుకోవాలి. విచారణలో వున్న ఖైదీని గురించి జైలులోనే వివరాలు సేకరిస్తున్నప్పుడు, ఆ వ్యక్తి జైలుకు రాకపూర్వం ఏపని (పనులు) చేస్తూ వుండేవాడో వాటిని వ్రాయాలి. అలాగే అనుపరిలోగాని, అటువంటి సంస్థలో గాని తొక్కిరికంగా వుంటున్న వ్యక్తికి కూడా, అతడు అక్కడికి రాకముందు చేస్తున్న పనిని వ్రాయాలి. అయితే సేరము ఋజువైన జైలు శిక్ష అనుభవిస్తున్న ఖైదీనికు, లేక దండన సంస్థలు, ధర్మ

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively

సంస్థలు లేక పిచ్చానువక్రతులలో దీర్ఘకాలంగా వుంటున్నవారి విషయంలో తర్హార్యము వారు చేసిన పనులు వ్రాయకూడదు. వారిని పనిచేయని వారిగా పరిగణించి 12వ ప్రశ్నక్రింద “సంస్థ” అని వ్రాయాలి.

వ్యవసాయం, పశువుల వ్యాపారం, పాడి పరిశ్రమ, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ మొదలగు కొన్ని తరుణాలలో జరిగే పనుల విషయంలో పనుల తరుణంలో రోజుకు గంటకు మించి నికరంగా పనిచేస్తూ ఉంటే ఆ వ్యక్తి పనిచేస్తున్న వాడేకంటే లేక వృత్తి వ్యాపారంలోనూ, ఉద్యోగం, వర్తకం, వాణిజ్యవంటి స్థిరమైన పనులలో ఉండే వారి విషయంలో జనాభా లెక్కల కోసం మీరు పెట్టేవాటికి పూర్వం 15 రోజుల్లో ఏరోజైనా పనిలో యున్నట్లయితే వారు ఆ పనిలో యున్నట్లే లెక్క. మీరు తిరిగి రివిజ్ నిమిత్తం ఆ ఇంటికి వెళ్ళినప్పుడు ఆ వ్యక్తి ఆ పనిలో తేకపోయినా పనిని గురించి మొదట్లో రాసినదానిని మార్చనవసరం లేదు. ఒక వ్యక్తి పని చేస్తూ వుండి అనారోగ్యం వల్ల గాని ఇతర కారణాల మూలకంగా గాని, మీరు జనాభా లెక్కలో చేర్చిన తేదీకి పూర్వం 15 రోజుల కాలంలోనూ లేక అంతకెక్కువ కాలంలోనూ పనిలో తేకపోయినా సరే, అతనిని పని చేస్తున్న వాడిగానే నమోదు చేయాలి. కాని ఎక్కడైనా పని దొరికినప్పటికీ, ఇంకా పనిలో చేరని వ్యక్తిని పని లేని వానిగానే పరిగణించాలి. పని అంటే స్వయంగా పని చేయడమే కాదు, చేసిన పనిని పర్యవేక్షించడం, చెప్పి చేయించడం కూడా పనిగానే పరిగణించాలి.

పేరసము తీసుకుంటూ లేక తీసుకోకుండానే పని నేర్చుకుంటున్న వారిని కూడా పని చేస్తున్న వారిగానే పరిగణించాలి.

యుక్త వయస్కురాలైన స్త్రీ ఇంటి పనులు మాత్రం చేసుకుంటూ కుటుంబాదాయం వృద్ధి చేయడానికి గాను ఏ ఇతర పనిచేయని యడల ఆమెను పనిచేస్తున్న దానిగా పరిగణించ కూడదు. అయితే, ఇంటి పనులలోపాటు అమ్మకం నిమిత్తం లేక కూలీకోసం వడ్లు దంచడం వంటి పనిపాటులు గాని కూలీకి ఇతర ఇండ్లలో పనులు చేయడం, పశువుల తాయడం, కట్టెలమ్మటం, పిడకలు చేసి అమ్మడం, గడ్డి మోపులు తొచ్చిపేయడం వంటి పనులుగాని ఆమె చేస్తూవున్నంతంత ఆమెను పనిచేస్తున్న దానిగా పరిగణించాలి.

బిచ్చగాండ్రు, పింఛను దారులు, వ్యవసాయ లేక వ్యవసాయే తరమైన రాయల్టీలు, మత్తలు, పాలి నిధాగాలు పొందు ర్జునవారు, అంటే ఏదో ఒక ఆదాయం నస్తున్నప్పటికీ ఉర్పిర్తి దాయకమైన పనులు చేయని వారిని పనిచేసే వారుగా పరిగణించ రాదు. అటువంటి వాణి, వ్యవసాయంలోనో, పరిశ్రమలోనో, వర్తక వాణిజ్యంలోనో, వృత్తి వ్యాపారంలోనో ఏదైనా పనిచేస్తూ ఉంటేనే వారిని పనిచేసే వారుగా పరిగణించాలి.

వ్రజానేవ లేక సాంఘికసేవ కార్యకర్తగా పనిచేస్తున్న వ్యక్తిగాని, తన పార్టీ అభివృద్ధి కోసం గట్టిగా కృషి చేస్తున్న రాజకీయ కార్య

engaged in furthering the political activity of this party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8 WORKING AS CULTIVATOR For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as Cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 WORKING AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e. a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been

కర్తగాని పనిచేసే వానిగానే పరిగణించబడాలి. అతని పూర్తి వివరాలు 11వ ప్రశ్న క్రింద నమోదు చేయాలి.

ప్రశ్న 8. వ్యవసాయ దారునిగా పని చేయుచున్నారా? వ్యవసాయదారుడిగా పనిచేస్తున్న వారికి 'వ్య' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. వ్యవసాయ దారుడు కాకుంటేనూ లేక అసలు ఏ పని చేయుకుండావుంటేనూ 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి.

జీతగాంధ్యను నియమించు కొని గాని, స్వయంగాగాని కుటుంబ సభ్యుడుగా గాని, (i) తన స్వంత భూమిలో లేక ప్రభుత్వం నుండి లేసుకున్న భూమిలో (ii) డబ్బు, ధాన్యం లేక వాటా చెల్లింపుకు పైసేటు వ్యక్తుల లేక సంస్థల నుండి తీసుకొని స్వాధీనములో నున్న భూమిలో వ్యవసాయముచేయుట లేక వర్షపేషించుట లేక వ్యవసాయము చేయించుచున్న పక్షంలో అట్టి వ్యక్తిని జనాభా లెక్కలకు సంబంధించి సంతకం వ్యవసాయదారుడిగా పనిచేస్తున్న వానిగా పరిగణించాలి.

వ్యవసాయముంటే పొలం దున్నటం, నిర్మనాలు చేయటం, పంట కోసుకోవడం మొదలగు పనులు. వడ్ల, గోధుమ, జొన్న, రాగి, సజ్జ, బంగాళా దుంప, చెరకు మొదలగు ఆహారపంటల సాగు, పప్పుధాన్యాలను పండించడం, ముడి జనుము, ముడిపత్తి, మొదలగు పంటలు ఉత్పత్తి చేయడం వ్యవసాయం క్రింద వచ్చును. కాని పండ్లు, తోటలు, పెద్ద పాగాకు తోటలు, ద్రాక్ష తోటలు, తేయాకు, కాఫీ, రబ్బరు, నల్లమందు, సింకోనా, ఇంకా ఇతర టషఫులు పెంచడం, వ్యవసాయమనే నిర్వచనంలో చేరవు. ఇటువంటి పనులు చేసేవారిని సందర్భానుకూలంగా 10 లేక 11వ ప్రశ్నక్రింద చేర్పాలి.

తన భూమిని డబ్బు, ధాన్యము లేక వాటా చెల్లింపుకు మరొకనికి వ్యవసాయం నిమిత్తం యిచ్చి, వ్యవసాయాన్ని పర్యవేక్షించడం గాని, పనులు చేపై చేయించుకోవడంగాని చేయని వ్యక్తిని వ్యవసాయ దారుడిగా పరిగణించ కూడదు. అలాగే, మరొకరి పొలంలో కేవలం కూలీగా పనిచేస్తూ, తానుపనిచేస్తున్న భూమిలో తనకు పాక్కుగాని, కవులుగాని, కంట్రాక్టుగాని లేకుండా, సదరు పొలంలో ఏ పంటలు పండించాలి, ఎప్పుడు పండించాలి అనే విషయాలలో నిర్ణయాధికారం లేకుండా, వ్యవసాయంలోని తాదాసమ్యాలతో నిమిత్తం లేకుండా డబ్బు రూపంలోగాని, వస్తురూపంలోగాని, పంటలో భాగంగాని, చేసిన పనికి కూలీ మాత్రం పుచ్చుకొంటూ (వ్యవసాయ కూలీవలె) పని చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తిని యీ ప్రశ్నకు సంబంధించి సంతకం వ్యవసాయ దారుడిగా పరిగణించ కూడదు.

ప్రశ్న 9. వ్యవసాయ కూలీ వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా పనిచేస్తున్న వ్యక్తికి, అంటే ఇతరుల భూమిలో కూలీగా పనిచేస్తూ వ్యవసాయంలో పర్యవేక్షణ, తప్పి చేయించుట మొదలగు అధికారములు లేకుండా డబ్బు, ధాన్యము లేక వాటా పొందుతూ పనిచేసే వ్యక్తికి "వ్యకూ" అని వ్రాయాలి. ఇతరులకు 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. వ్యవసాయకూలీ అంటే అతనికి తాను పనిచేసే భూమిమీద ఏవిధమైన పాక్కు, కవులు, డెడంబడిక వుండ కూడదు. ఏ పంటలు, ఎప్పుడు పండి

working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(A) If a person is working in a Household Industry AND 10(B) write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

Q. 10(c) IF EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. For all others put X.

చాలనే విషయములో నిర్ణయాధికారం గాని, వ్యవసాయంలోని తాదాపర్యంత ప్రవేశిగాని వుండ కూడదు. పంటలో కొంత భాగం అతనికి కూలీ రూపంలో ముట్టుకుంటుంది. అతడు గడచిన వ్యవసాయపు తరుణంలో గాని, ఇప్పటి తరుణంలోగాని, వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా పనిచేస్తూ వుండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 10 (ఎ) 10 (బి) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ

కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేస్తున్నవారి విషయంలో (1) ప్రశ్న 10(ఎ) క్రింద కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో వారు చేస్తున్న పని వివరణ (2) ప్రశ్న 10(బి) క్రింద ఆ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ యొక్క వివరణ వ్రాయాలి. ఇది తేనివారికి 10(ఎ), 10(బి) ప్రశ్నల క్రింద 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. కుటుంబ పెద్ద స్వయంగా మరియు లేక ప్రధానంగా కుటుంబ సభ్యులు, గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలోనే లే ఇంటివద్దగాని, గ్రామంలోగాని, పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలోనే ఇంటివద్దనే నడుపు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమను కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ అని నిర్వచించ వచ్చు. అయితే, ఆ పరిశ్రమ రిజిస్టరయిన ఫ్యాక్టరీ స్థాయిలో నడుపబడుతూ వుండ కూడదు. కాగా గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ ప్రధాన లక్షణం కుటుంబ సభ్యులలో ఒకరో, అధికులో దానిలో పాల్గొంటూ వుండడం. పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ పరిశ్రమ ఇంటివద్దనే వుండాలి. గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో జవాబు లెక్క వ్రాస్తున్నప్పుడు గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమకు నిర్వచనము, పట్టణంలో లెక్క రాస్తున్నప్పుడు పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమకు వర్తించే నిర్వచనము జాగ్రత్తగా మనస్సులో వుంచుకోవాలి.

కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో ఉత్పత్తి, ప్రాసెసింగ్, సర్వీసింగ్, మరమ్మత్తులు లేక వస్తువులు తయారుచేసి అమ్మడం జరుగుతూ వుండాలి. ప్లీడరు, డాక్టరు, మంగలి, నీరుపెట్టేవాడు, జ్యోతిషుడు మొదలగువృత్తులు కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ నిర్వచనం క్రిందికి రావు.

ఒక వ్యక్తి తన సొంత కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో కాక, మరొక కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పేతనము మీద పనిచేస్తూ వుండ వచ్చు. అందువల్ల ఎవరైనా తమ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేస్తూ వుండని యడల మరొకరి కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో సైనా పని చేస్తున్నారా అని విచారించాలి. ఆ విధంగా పనిచేస్తున్న వ్యక్తులలో 10(ఎ) ప్రశ్న క్రింద అతను చేసే పని స్వభావాన్ని గురించి వ్రాయాలి. 10(బి) ప్రశ్న క్రింద ఆ కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ స్వభావాన్ని వివరించాలి.

ప్రశ్న 10(సి) నొకరుగా ఉంటే

ఇతరుల కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పేతనము మీద పని చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తులకు మాత్రమే ఈ ప్రశ్నకు జవాబు రాయాలి. అట్టి వ్యక్తులకు 'నా' వ్రాయాలి. ఇతరులకు 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :

Q. 10—Working at Household Industry

10 (a) Nature of work 1	10 (b) Nature of Household Industry 2	10 (c) If Employee 3	10(a) Nature of work 1	10(b) Nature of Household Industry 2	10(c) If Employee 3
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X	8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
2. Dyeing and printing yarn	Handloom weaving	X	9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making chakkai	X	10. Labourer working hoalery machine	Hoalery	E.E.
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E.E.	11. Keeping accounts	Hoalery	X
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X	12. Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln.	Earthenware pottery	E.E.	13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheelwright	E.E.
7. Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X	14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
			15. Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
			16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేస్తున్న వారి విషయంలో 10(ఎ) నుండి 10 (సి) వరకు ప్రశ్నలను ఏ విధంగా పూర్తి చేయాలో తెలుసుకొనుటకు దిగువ పేర్కొన్న ఉదాహరణలు చూడండి.

10 వ ప్రశ్న : కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలో పని చేస్తున్నవారు.

10(ఎ) పనిచేస్తున్నది ? 1	10(బి) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ ఎట్టిది 2	10(సి) నాకురుగాడింటే 3
1. మాలవడకుట	అంబరు చరఖా మీద మాల లేయడం	X
2. మాలకు రంగులు పేయుట, కండే చుట్టుట	చేనేర	X
3. చెప్పులుకుట్టుట	చెప్పులు రయారీ	X
4. మానె గొనుగ సదువుటకు పెట్టుకొన్న కూలీ	మానెరీయుట, అమ్మట	నా
5. ఆవము కట్టుటకు, కొబ్బటకు పెట్టుకొన్నకూలీ	మట్టిపాత్రలుచేసే కుమ్మరిపని	నా
6. మట్టిత్రొక్కుట, పారెల్లిప్పుట	మట్టిపాత్రలుచేసే కుమ్మరిపని	X
7. కర్రతో బండి చక్రములు, వాగళ్ళుచేయుట	వడ్రంగం	X
8. బండి చక్రాలకు వట్టలు పేయుటకు పెట్టుకొన్నకూలీ	కుమ్మరిపని	నా
9. బంగారు నగలు రయారు చేయుట	కంసాలీ	X
10. పశువులను కొయడం	పశువుల పెంపకం	X
11. పేడ పిడకలు రయారు చేయడం, అమ్మడం	అగ్గిపెలిగించుటకు పిడకలు రయారుచేయుట	X
12. పాలు పెరుగు రయారుచేసి అమ్మడం	పాలుపెరుగు వగైరా రయారుచేయుట	X
13. సోదాలు రయారుచేయుట	సోదాలు రయారుచేయుట	X
14. బీడి అకులు చుట్టుట	బీడిలు రయారు చేయుట	X
15. నవారీ టేపు అల్లుట	నవారీ టేపు రయారీ	X
16. మిషనుపై కుట్టిన గుడ్డకు గుండీలు రగిలించుటకై పెట్టుకొన్న కూలీ పిల్లవాడు	గుడ్డలుకుట్టుట	నా
17. బుట్టలు అల్లుట	ఈర దబ్బరలో బుట్టలు అల్లకం	X
18. చెక్కతో బొమ్మలు రయారు చేయుట	చెక్కబొమ్మల రయారీ అమ్మకం	X
19. చెక్క బొమ్మల అమ్మకం	చెక్కబొమ్మల రయారీ అమ్మకం	X
20. పైకిలు రిపేరింగ్	పైకిలు రిపేరింగ్	X
21. ఔషధాల రయారీ	ఆయుర్వేద ఔషధాలరయారీ	X
22. కలంకారీ బట్టలకు అచ్చులతో రంగులు పేయడం	కలంకారీ బట్టలరీంటింగు	X
23. గొజాలు పూసలు రయారీ, అమ్మకం	గొజాలు పూసలు రయారీ, అమ్మకం	X

10(ఎ) పని ఎట్టిది

10(బి) కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ ఎట్టిది

10(సి) నౌకరుగా ఉంటే

(1)

(2)

(3)

24. మట్టి ఇటుకలు తయారుచేయుట
 25. చర్మాల ద్వానింగు
 26. తోనెటిగల పెంపకం
 27. డబుల్ రోట్టి, బిస్కట్లు తయారీ
 28. టెండుటోపీల తయారీ
 29. టెంకాయ నారు తాళు తయారు చేయుట
 30. సున్నపు బట్టి కాల్చుట

- మట్టి ఇటుకల తయారీ
 చర్మాల ద్వానింగు
 తోనెపరిశ్రమ
 షేకర్
 టోపీల తయారీ
 టెంకాయ నారపరిశ్రమ
 సున్నము తయారీ

- X
 X
 X
 X
 X
 X
 నా

Q. 11 DOING If a worker is not working as a cultivator or
 WORK OTHER as an agricultural labourer or at any Household
 THAN 8, 9 OR Industry write the actual work he is doing.
 10.

If a person is working as a cultivator or as
 an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and
 also does some other work (including dairying or livestock
 raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from
 cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the
 above categories, write the other work he does in this question.
 If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of
 them relates to any of the three categories mentioned
 above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

ప్రశ్న 11. 8,9,10

ప్రశ్నలలో కాక ఇతర
 పనులుచేయు వారు

ఒక వ్యక్తి వ్యవసాయదారుడుగా గాని
 వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా గాని, కుటుంబ పరిశ్ర
 మలో గాని పనిచేస్తూ వుండక పోతే ఆ
 తరువరి ఏపని చేస్తున్నాడో ఆ పని రాయాలి.

వ్యవసాయ దారుడుగాగాని, వ్యవసాయ కూలీగా గాని లేక కుటుంబ
 పరిశ్రమలోగాని పని చేస్తూ, ఇంకా మరేదయినా పనికూడ చేస్తూ
 వుంటే (పంట సేద్యం కొక పాడీ, పశువుల పెంపకం, పండ్ల
 తోటలు, ఇతర తోటలు మొదలగు పనులు) ఆ పని పైన పేర్కొన్న
 తరగతుల క్రిందికి రాని పక్షంలో, అతడు చేస్తున్న ఆ ఇతర పని
 ఏదో దానిని ఈ ప్రశ్నక్రింద రాయాలి. ఒకటికంటే ఎక్కువ
 పనులు చేస్తూ, వాటిలో ఏదీకూడా పైన పేర్కొన్న తరగతులకు
 సంబంధించినది కానియడం, అతడు వాటిలో ఏ పనిమీద ఎక్కువ
 కాలం వినియోగిస్తాడో, ఆపని పేరు ఇక్కడ రాయాలి.

11వ ప్రశ్నక్రింద దీగువ పేర్కొన్న పనులు చేస్తున్న వారిని కూడా
 చూపాలి. ;

(ఎ) ఆహార పదార్థములు గాక ఇతర విధములైన పొంతుల పంటలు,

1. 8 వ ప్రశ్నక్రింద చేరని యితర పంటల ఉత్పత్తి
 ఉదా: కూరగాయల తోటలు వగైరా
2. పండ్లు, పోకచెక్కలు తోటలు రూపంలో ఉత్పత్తి,
 ద్రాక్షతోటలు, ఇతరపండ్ల తోటలు, కొబ్బరి కాయతోటలు,
 వక్కలు మొదలగునవి.
3. కర్ర, తొంగు, పేతలు, పూరిగడ్డి మొదలగువాటి ఉత్పత్తి
4. తాటిచెట్లు గిడి పానీయం తయారు చేయుట
5. ఇతర వ్యవసాయోత్పత్తులు (పైన రెండవ అంశం క్రింద
 చేరని పండ్లు, పోకలు, పువ్వుతొలులు సహా)

(బి) తోటల రూపంలో పంటలు (ప్లాంట్ షన్లు)

1. తేయాకు ప్లాంట్ షన్లు
2. కాఫీ ప్లాంట్ షన్లు
3. రబ్బరు ప్లాంట్ షన్లు
4. ప్లాంట్ షన్లు రూపంలో పొగాకు పంట (ఇతర ధాన్యపు
 పంటలతో మార్పిడి చేసుకుంటూ వేసే పొగాకు
 ఇందులో చేరదు. అప్పుడది వ్యవసాయపు పనిక్రింద
 తిక్కవ్రతుంది)

5. గంజాయి, సింకోనా, నల్లమందు, పిప్పళ్ళు, కుంకుమ పువ్వు మొదలగు వాటి ఉత్పత్తి
6. పైన పేర్కొన్నవి కాక, తోటల రూపంలో పండించబడే ఇతర పంటల ఉత్పత్తి

Q. 11(a) In the case of persons not working or who work only as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

ప్రశ్న 11 (ఎ) పని ఎట్టిది? ఏవని చేయనివారికి లేక కేవలం వ్యవసాయ దారుడిగానో, వ్యవసాయ కూలీగానో లేక కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమలోనో, పని చేసే పేరే ఇతర పనిచేయని వ్యక్తికి 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టండి.

Describe fully, the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

ఇతర పనిచేయు వ్యక్తికి, ఆ వ్యక్తి చేస్తున్న పని స్వభావమేమిటో వివరంగా వ్రాయాలి. ఆ వ్యక్తి చేస్తున్న పనికి సంబంధించి పూర్తి ఖచ్చితమైన సమాచారము దేశ భాషలో గానీ, ఆంగ్లంలో గానీ లేక ఆంగ్ల శబ్దములను దేశ భాషలలో రాసే పద్ధతిలో గానీ వ్రాయాలి. పోయిన దఫా జనాభా లెక్కల సమీక్షావృత్తిలో అనుభూతి సమాధానాల వల్ల చాల ఇబ్బందులు పడవలసి వచ్చింది. వ్యక్తి చిట్టమీద వ్రాయడానికి సంతృప్తికరమైన సమాచారం లభించని పక్షంలో, అందుకోసం మళ్ళీ పిల్చి ఆయనా పూర్తి సమాచారం సేకరించాలి.

Q. 11(b) In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

ప్రశ్న 11(బి) పరిశ్రమ వృత్తి వర్తకం లేక ఉద్యోగం ఎట్టిది? పని చేస్తూ వుండి, పని స్వభావాన్ని బట్టి 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్న క్రింద వివరాలు సేకరించబడిన వ్యక్తుల విషయంలో ఆ వ్యక్తులు పని చేస్తున్న పరిశ్రమ, వ్యాపారం, వర్తకం, వృత్తి, లేక ఉద్యోగ వివరాలను ఈ ప్రశ్నక్రింద వ్రాయాలి.

As in the case of Question 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

11(ఎ) ప్రశ్న లోపలేనే యిక్కడ కూడా, ఆ వ్యక్తి పని చేస్తున్న పరిశ్రమ, వర్తక వ్యాపారాలు, వృత్తి, ఉద్యోగాల పూర్తి వివరాలు వ్రాయాలి. అవసరమైన అయోమయపు జవాబులు రాయకూడదు. పరిశ్రమ అయితే, ఏ వస్తువులు ఉత్పత్తి చేసే పరిశ్రమో లేక ఏ వస్తువులలో సర్వీసింగు, మరమ్మత్తు పనులు జరుగుతున్నవో రాయాలి. ఒకటికంటే ఎక్కువ వస్తువులు ఉత్పత్తి జరుగుతుంటే ప్రధానంగా రయారపులన్న లేక సర్వీసింగ్, మరమ్మత్తు జరుగుతున్న వస్తువులు పేర్కొనాలి. వర్తక వ్యాపారం విషయంలో కూడా ప్రధానంగా ఏ సరుకలో వ్యాపారం జరుగుతున్నదో రాయాలి. సర్వీసింగు జరుగుతుంటే, ఆ వ్యక్తి చేసే పని ఏదిగో పైన సర్వీసింగు పనికి చెందినదో దాని స్వభావం రాయాలి. జనాభాను పారిశ్రామిక పునర్వర్గీకరణ పనులలో గానీ ఆ వ్యక్తి పనిచేసే సంస్థ స్వభావం నిర్ణయించటానికి ఉపకరించే విధంగా పని స్వభావ వివరణ వుండాలి. ఈ వివరణ దేశ భాషలో గానీ, ఆంగ్లంలోగానీ, లేక ఆంగ్ల శబ్దాలను దేశభాషలలో రాసే పద్ధతిలోగానీ వ్రాయవలసి వుంటుంది.

In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11(a), put an X in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11(a) and 11(b).

1. Women or children who help in work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

11(a) ప్రశ్నలో 'X' గుర్తుపెట్టిన వారికి ఈ ప్రశ్నలో కూడా అదే గుర్తు పెట్టాలి

11(a), 11(b) ప్రశ్నలకు సంబంధించి గుర్తుంచుకోవలసిన ముఖ్య విషయములు.

1. వడ్లుదంచుట, కాలికి ఇంటి పనులు చేయుట, పశువులు కాచుట, కట్టెలమ్ముట, పిడకలుచేసి అమ్ముకొనుట, గడ్డిమోపులు పేయుట మొదలగు పనులలో స్త్రీలు, పిల్లలు సహాయ పడుతూవుంటే వాడు రోజులో కొంత భాగమే పని చేస్తున్నప్పటికీ, వారి పనిని గురించి పూర్తి వివరాలు వ్రాయాలి. మామూలు ఇంటిపనులలో సహా పైన పేర్కొన్న ఏపనులైన చేస్తున్న వివాహిత లేక యుక్త వయస్కులైన స్త్రీల విషయములో ఆ పనులను గురించిన వివరణ పూర్తిగా ఇచ్చి బ్రాకెట్లలో "గృ" వ్రాయాలి.

2. ఒక వ్యక్తి తాను చేసిన వస్తువులను అమ్ముతూ వుంటే అతనికి వస్తువులు తయారుచేసే వానిగానూ, అమ్మే వానిగానూ కూడా నమోదు చేయాలి.

3. పని వివరణ రాస్తున్నప్పుడు వీలైనప్పుడల్లా ఆ పనిని దేశ భాషలో ఏవేరులో పిలుస్తారో ఆ పేరుతోనే దానిని గురించి వ్రాయాలి.

4. దీగువ ఉదాహరించిన వివరణలు ఎంత అప్పట్లో వున్నాయో చూడండి. కేవలం అటువంటి వాటిని వాడకూడదు.

శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు, టెక్నిషియన్, సివిల్ ఉద్యోగి, గుమస్తా, ఇంజనీరు, ఇన్స్పెక్టర్, చెకర్, ఫోర్మన్, ఓవర్సీర్, సూపరువైజర్, కార్మికుడు, మెషినిస్టు, అసిస్టెంటు, కంట్రాక్టర్, పాలిషర్.

పై వాటిలోపాటు ఏకాభిలో శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు, లేక ఏ మిషన్ టెక్నిషియన్, ఏ పనికి ఇంజనీరు మున్నగునవి చూపవలెను.

ఉదా: రవ్వ

ఒప్పు

(1) ఇంజనీరు

సివిల్ ఇంజనీరు, మెకానికల్ ఇంజనీరు, లోకో ఇంజనీరు, కెమికల్ ఇంజనీరువగైరా.

(2) డాక్టరు

ఫీజీషియన్, సర్జను, దంత పైద్యుడు, హోమియోపతి పైద్యుడు, యునానీ పైద్యుడు వగైరా.

(3) గుమస్తా

ఆఫీసు గుమస్తా, అకౌంటు గుమస్తా, క్యాషియరు, బిల్లీకలెక్టరు, స్టోరుకీపరు.

(4) కమీషను ఏజెంటు

డాక్టర్ కమీషను ఏజెంటు, పేరుకనగ కమీషను ఏజెంటు, ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ కంపెనీ ఏజెంటు.

(5) దుకాణములో నౌకరు

షాపుక్లర్కు, సేల్స్మెన్, అకౌంటు క్లర్కు

(6) ప్రెస్ వర్కరు

కంపోజిటర్, ప్రూఫ్రిడర్, బైండరు, బ్లాక్ మేకర్, ప్రింటర్.

- (7) ముద్రణశాల వార్తాపత్రికల ముద్రణ శాల, పుస్తకముల ముద్రణ శాల, కరపత్రముల ముద్రణశాల, వగైరా.
- (8) వడ్రంగం కర్రకోయుట, కుర్చీలు బల్లలు వగైరా రయారు చేయుట, బండ్లురయారు చేయుట, పెట్టెలు రయారు చేయుట, కర్రబొమ్మలు రయారు చేయుట. చెప్పులు రయారు
- (9) చెప్పులరయారి చేయుట, చెప్పులు రిపేరి చేయుట.
- (10) కంట్రాక్టు రోడ్డు పేయించు కంట్రాక్టు, ఇండ్లు కట్టించు కంట్రాక్టు, ప్లెనింగు కంట్రాక్టు.

(నోటు: పై ఉదాహరణలు కాక, LXIX-LXI పేజీలలోని ఉదాహరణలు కూడా చూడుడు.)

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

5. కూలీలు: సర్వసాధారణంగా ఒకే రకమైన పనిలో నియమించబడే కూలీల విషయంలో అతడుచేసే పని వివరంకూడా వ్రాయాలి. అంటే రైల్వే పోర్టరు, మార్కెట్టు లేక బజారు పోర్టరు, రోడ్డు త్రవ్వకం కూలీ, ఇటుకల పనివాడు అని వివరంగా వ్రాయాలి. అనేక విధములైన పనులు చేయటానికి అలవాటుపడిన వాడైతే సాధారణ కార్మికుడు అని వ్రాయాలి.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

6. మెషిను ఆపరేటర్లు: ఏదేని విషయంలో ఏరకం మెషిను రప్పకుండా వ్రాయాలి. దానికి ఆందరికీ తెలిసే పేరుంటే ఆ పేరు వ్రాయాలి.

7. *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners)

7. దుకాణదార్లు, చిల్లర వర్తకులు, షాపు గుమస్తాలు: పూర్తిగా లేక చాలా భాగం అమ్మకం జరుగుతుంటే “వర్తకుడు” (యజమాని అయితే) అని, (పనిలో సహాయపడుతుంటే) “షాపు గుమస్తా లేక సేల్స్ మన్” అని రాయాలి. వ్యాపారం, చిల్లర వ్యాపారమా, టోకు వ్యాపారమా, రెండు కలసి ఉన్నాయా అనే వివరం కూడా వ్రాయాలి. వివిధ శాఖలు కలిగిన స్టోర్సులో గుమస్తా లేక సేల్స్ మన్ విషయంలో ఏ శాఖలో పని చేస్తున్నాడో (అంటే, ఉదా: నావలు, రైళ్ళ విడిభాగాలు, వంకాలు, కట్టు యంత్రాలు గ్రోసర్సీ, కన్ఫెక్షనరీ అని) వివరంగా వ్రాయాలి.

8. *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

8. రవాణా కార్మికులు: రవాణా స్వభావం వివరించాలి. అంటే వాయుమార్గమా, రైలు రవాణా, మోటారు కారు లేక మోటారు సైకిలు లేక గుర్రపుటండ్ల రవాణా అని వివరంగా వ్రాయాలి.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

9. సైనికులు: దేశరక్షణ దళాలలోని సైనికులకు “కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ సేవ” అని వ్రాయాలి.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman

10. వర్తకం లేక పరిశ్రమలో ఆ పనికి ప్రత్యేకం పేరు వీధైనా ఉంటే ఆ పేరే వ్రాయాలి. మేనేజర్లు, ఫోర్మెన్లు మొదలగు వారికి, నిలుండి వారికి వర్తించే యడల, వారి వారి శాఖల వివరం

or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves:—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic services*—In the case of any private servant e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11(c) For a person who is:
CLASS OF WORKER 1. an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11 (a) . write MR

2. an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind . write EE

3. a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives write SW

కూడా వ్రాయాలి. ఉదాహరణకు నేల్సు మేనేజరు, ఇనుప సామగ్రిశాఖ మేనేజరు, మిషనుషాపు ఛార్జ్మన్, టాయిలర్ రూము ఛార్జ్మన్ మొదలగునవి.

11. ఇంటి పనులు: ఇంట్లో వంట మనిషి లేక పని మనిషి వంటి వ్రయివేటునౌకరుల విషయంలో “వ్రయివేటు వంటమనిషి లేక ఇంట్లోనౌకరు” అని వ్రాయాలి. ఇక్కడ పరిశ్రమ ప్రసక్తి ఏమీ వుండదు. అయితే హాస్టల్స్, రెస్టారెంట్లు, భోజన శాలలు, సంస్థలు మొదలగు వాటిలో నియమితులైన వారికి హోటలు, అనీ, రెస్టారెంట్లు అనీ వివరం వ్రాయాలి.

రెండుగానీ, ఎక్కువగానీ వ్యాపారాలు నిర్వహిస్తున్న వర్తక సంస్థలలో పని చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తులకు, ఆయా వ్యాపారాలు ఏదీ ఏదీగా పేర్కొన ఆవరణలో నిర్వహించబడుతున్నట్లయితే, ఆ వ్యక్తి వున్న ఆవరణలో ఏ వ్యాపారం జరుగుతున్నదో, ఆ వ్యాపారం పేరే వ్రాయాలి. అలా కాక, ఒకే ఆవరణలో అన్ని వ్యాపారాలు కొనసాగుతున్నాయో, ప్రతి వ్యాపారానికి ఏదీగా వ్యవస్థ యున్న పతంలో (అంటే ఉక్కు, ఉద్యోగుల నియామకం మొదలగు విషయంలో ఏదీ ఏదీగా రికార్డులు ఉన్నట్లయితే) ఆ వ్యక్తికి సంబంధించిన వ్యాపారాన్ని వ్రాయాలి. రెండు వ్యాపారాలు కలసి జరుగుతున్నట్లయితే, ఆ వ్యాపార సంస్థయొక్క ప్రధాన వ్యాపారం పేరును పేర్కొనవలసి యుంటుంది.

12. వాణిజ్యము: టోకు వర్తకం, చిల్లర వర్తకముల మధ్య తేడా స్పష్టంగా తెలియుటకు వీలుండునట్లు ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ వహించాలి. పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో చెప్పినట్లు ఇక్కడకూడా ఏ పరమైన వాణిజ్యం జరుగుతున్నదో వాటిని స్పష్టంగా పేర్కొన వలసి వుంటుంది.

ప్రశ్న 11 (సి) పని వాని తరగతి 1. యజమాని, తన పనిలో ఒక వ్యక్తిని నియమించువాడు: అంటే 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్నలో వివరించిన తన పనిలో ఒకరు లేక ఎక్కువ మందిని కూలికి పెట్టుకొని వుండువాడైతే 'య' వ్రాయాలి.

2. నౌకరు లేక ఉద్యోగి: నియమించ బడిన వాడు, అంటే 11 (ఎ) లో వివరించిన తన పనిని ధన, వస్తు రూపమైన కూలికి లేక జీతానికి ఇతరుల క్రింద చేసేవాడయితే 'నా' వ్రాయాలి.

3. ఒంటరి పని వాడు: అంటే 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్నలో వివరించిన తన పనిని సకృత్తుగా తప్ప, ఇతరులను నియమించు కోకుండా, సకృత్తుగా తప్ప కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సహాయంతోకుండా, తానే వ్యయంగా చేసుకునే వాడు అయితే 'ఒ' వ్రాయాలి.

(ఈ విభాగం క్రింద సహకార సంఘ పథ్యులుగా పని చేస్తున్న వారు కూడా ఉన్నారు)

4. a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11(a) and 11(b) put an X in this question also.

Explanation :—

(i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11(a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

4. కుటుంబవని వ్యక్తి: అంటే 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్నలో వివరించిన రక వనిని కుటుంబంలోనే, ధనవస్తు రూపమైన కూలీ, జీతము లేకుండా చేసుకునే వాడయితే 'కు' వ్రాయాలి.

11(ఎ), 11(బి), ప్రశ్నలో 'X' గుర్తుపెట్టిన వారికి ఈ ప్రశ్నలో కూడా ఒకే గుర్తు పెట్టాలి.

వివరాలు

1. యజమాని అంటే 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్నలో చెప్పిన రకవని చేసుకొనికే ఇతరులను నౌకరికి నియమించుకునే వాడు. అంటే యజమాని అయిన వ్యక్తి 11(ఎ) ప్రశ్నలోని పనిలో వ్యక్తిగతంగా రకవనికి తాను బాధ్యత వహించడమేగాక, ఇతరులకు పని చెప్పడంలో కూడా బాధ్యత వహిస్తాడు. అయితే గృహకృత్యాలనిపిర్తం పనివాస్త్రము పెట్టుకునే వ్యక్తి లేక తాను ఇతరుల చేత నియమించబడిన కార్యాలయములో రక క్రింది అంశస్థులలో ఉద్యోగులను కలిగినట్టి వ్యక్తి 'యజమాని' నిర్వచనం క్రిందికి రాదు. రక కార్యాలయంలో, రకయజమాని రకపున తాను మరొక వ్యక్తిని కాలపులోనికి చేర్చుకునే అధికారం వున్నప్పటికీ కూడా ఈ నిర్వచనం వారికి వర్తించదు.

2. నౌకరు అంటే, రాక్కరూపంలో గాని, వస్తురూపంలో గాని, కూలీ లేక జీతానికి సాధారణంగా ఇతరులవద్ద పనిచేసేవాడుగా పేషెజియన్లు, సూపరింటెండెంట్లు, ఏజెంట్లు మొదలగు పెద్దవదపులలో నియమించబడి, రక పదవికి గల అధికారము లేరే, రక యజమానుల రకపున ఇతర వ్యక్తులను ఉద్యోగులలో నియమించుట లేక ఇతర ఉద్యోగులపై అజమానుషి చేయుట మొదలగుపని చేయు వ్యక్తులుంటారు. పైన చెప్పిన ప్రకారం వీరుకూడా నౌకరులే. వారిని యజమానులుగా అనగా నియమించువారుగా పరిగణించ కూడదు.

3. 11(సి) ప్రశ్నకు సంబంధించిన వరకు, ఒంటరి పనివాడు అంటే, తానొక్కడే వ్యయంగా పనిచేయకానే వ్యక్తి. కుటుంబ పెద్ద హోదాలో కుటుంబ సరిక్రమంలో ఒంటరిగా పాల్గొనటానికి ఇది వర్తించదు. అతనిని ఎవరూ ఆ పనిలో నియమించనూ లేదు. అతను ఎవరిని నియమించుకోడు. సక్కస్తగా తప్ప చివరకు రక కుటుంబ సభ్యులను కూడా పనిలో నియమించు కోడు. ఒంటరి పనివాడు అనే ఈ నిర్వచనం క్రిందికి మరొక వ్యక్తిలోగాని, మరి కొందరు వ్యక్తులలోగాని ఉమ్మడి భాగస్వామ్యం అనుభవిస్తూ ఇతరులను జీతానికి పెట్టుకోకుండా పనిచేసుకుంటూ వుండే వ్యక్తులు, ఉత్పత్తిదార్ల సహకార సంఘ సభ్యులు కూడా వస్తారు. వాలో ప్రతి భాగస్వామీ, లేక సహకార సంఘ సభ్యుడినీ కూడా ఒంటరి పనివాడుగా నమోదు చేయాలి.

(to) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d) Describe in detail the name of the factory, work-shop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) put an X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(a) to 11(d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

4. కుటుంబ పనివ్యక్తి అంటే, అధికభాగం కుటుంబ సభ్యుల చేత నిర్వహించబడుతున్న పరిశ్రమ, వర్తకం లేక వ్యాపారంలో ధనవస్తు రూపకల్పన చేతనం లేకుండా, మామూలుగా రోజుకు కనీసం ఒక గంటకు తగ్గకుండా పని జరుగ వలసిన తరుణంలో పని చేస్తున్నవాడని అర్థం. 11 వ ప్రశ్నకంటేటికి సంబంధించి సంతకం, ఆ పరిశ్రమ 10వ ప్రశ్నలో కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమ పరిధి క్రిందికి వచ్చిన దానికంటే పెద్ద స్థాయిలో జరుగుతున్నదై వుండాలి. అది ఇంటివద్ద జరుగుతున్నా, బైట జరుగుతున్నా, గ్రామంలో నైనా, పట్టణంలో నైనా, గ్రామములలో నైతే గ్రామానికి దూరంగా జరుగుతున్నా సరే, కుటుంబ పరిశ్రమకంటే పై స్థాయిలో వుండాలి. అంతేకాక, ఆమోదించబడిన భాగస్వామ్యం, లేక జాయింటు స్టాక్ కంపెనీ లేక రిజిస్టరయిన ఫ్యాక్టరీ స్థాయిలో సాధారణంగా నడుస్తూ వుండాలి. ఈ నిర్వచనానికి సంబంధించి సంతకం, కుటుంబ సభ్యులంటే కేవలం కుటుంబంలోని దగ్గర బంధువులే కాకుండా, రక్తస్పర్శవల్లనూ, వివాహాది సంబంధాల వల్లనూ కలిసినవారై కూడా వుండవచ్చు. ఒక వ్యక్తిగాని, కుటుంబ యజమానిగాని, ఇతర బంధువుగాని నడుపుతున్న వ్యాపార కార్యకలాపాలలోని తాదాములో కుటుంబపు పనివానికి భాగం లేక పోవచ్చును కూడా.

కేవలం ఇంటి వసుల విషయంలో మాత్రమే సహకరించి పని చేస్తున్న కుటుంబ సభ్యులను కుటుంబపు పనివాండ్లుగా పరిగణించ కూడదు.

ప్రశ్న 11 (డి) సంస్థ ప్లాంట్, కర్మాగారము, వర్తక స్థలము, పేరు కంపెనీ, దుకాణము మొదలగు వాటి పేర్లు వివరంగా వ్రాయాలి. ఒక వ్యక్తికి స్థిరమైన కార్యస్థానం లేనివడంలో "స్థిరమైన కార్యస్థానం లేదు" అని వ్రాయాలి.

11(ఎ), 11(బి), 11(సి) ప్రశ్నలలో 'X' గుర్తుపెట్టిన వారికి ఈ ప్రశ్నలో కూడా ఆదే గుర్తు పెట్టాలి.

8, 9, 10 ప్రశ్నలలో పేర్కొన్న పనికాక, ఇతర వసుల చేస్తున్న వారి విషయములో 11(ఎ) నుండి 11(డి) వరకు గల ప్రశ్నలకు ఏ విధంగా జవాబులు వ్రాయాలో దిగువ పేర్కొన్న ఉదాహరణల చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q. 11(a) Nature of Work	Q. 11(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(c) Class of Workers	Q. 11(d) Name of Estab- lishment	Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Estab- lishment
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Cutting trees in forests	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government	29. Supervisor	Jewellery Works	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur
2. Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work	30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering Works	EE	Hooghly Docking Company
3. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard	31. Private cook or domestic servant	..	EE	Master's house
4. Paid farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	32. Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway	33. Khansama	Boarding House and Club	EE	XYZ Club
6. Senior Scientific Officer	Indian Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute	34. Grocer	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute	35. Chartered Accountant	Steel Production Factory	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant
8. Contractor	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory	36. Accountant	Jute mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill
9. Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives	37. Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
10. Goods porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station	38. Sign painter	Commercial Sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company
11. Day labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C.P.W.D.	39. Canvas bag maker	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.
12. Labourer	Assisting brick layer in house building	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi	40. Sharebroker	Broker in tea and jute shares	SW	ABC Share Exchange
13. General Labourer	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work	41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business house	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
14. Machine Operator	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation	42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works	EE	Ramachandra Engineering Co.
15. Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers	43. Oiler grinder	Wood paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory
16. Dealer	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals	MR	Sahu and Co.	44. Distillation Plant operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries
17. Salesman	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery	FW	Dayanand and Sons	45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory
18. Sales Manager	Hardware Department, Kaka Agric	EE	Kaka Agric	46. Cleaner	Steel Rolling Works	EE	ABC Rolling Mills
19. Boiler Room Foreman	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema
20. Air pilot	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation	48. Iron moulder	Iron & Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering Works
21. Bus driver	Motor transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service	49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company
22. Manager and Proprietor	Motor Truck goods transport	MR	Prakash Transport Service	50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company
23. Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta	51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company
24. Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	52. Furnaceman	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry
25. Chemist	Sugar factory	EE	Bimla Sugar factory	53. Mono printer	Printing works	EE	Govt. Printing Press
26. Chemist	Pharmaceutical factory	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory	54. Brass turner	Small tools production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company
27. Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation	EE	L.I.C., Delhi	55. Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board
28. Assistant Secretary	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras	EE	Government of Madras State	56. Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi
				57. Free lance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	SW	No fixed journal
				58. Political worker	Political work	SW	Name of party

ప్రశ్న 11—8, 9, 10 ప్రశ్నలలోని వసులు కాక ఇతర వసులు చేయుచున్నవారు.

ప్రశ్న : 11(ఎ) పని ఎట్టిది 1	ప్రశ్న : 11 (బి) పరిశ్రమ, వర్తకం వృత్తి లేక ఉద్యోగం ఎట్టిది 2	ప్రశ్న : 11(సి) పనివానితరగతి 3	ప్రశ్న : 11 (డి) సంస్థ పేరు 4
1. గ్రామ కరణం	గ్రామాధికారి, రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు	నా	రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము
2. జూనియర్ కోఆపరేటివ్ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్	కోఆపరేటివ్ స్టోర్సు (ధాన్యాం నిల్వర వ్యాపారం)	నా	కోఆపరేటివ్ స్టోర్సు
3. స్వంత మ్యానేజ్మెంటు	రైసుమిల్లు	య	శ్రీరామా రైస్ మిల్లు
4. టాయిలర్ మెకానిక్	రైసుమిల్లు	నా	శ్రీరామారైస్ మిల్లు
5. వండ్ర్ లోట మ్యానేజ్మెంటు	మామిడివండ్ర్ లోట పెంపకం	య	—
6. లోటకావతా	మామిడివండ్ర్ లోట పెంపకం	నా	క్రిష్ణయ్యచౌదరి మామిడి లోటలు
7. చేపలుపట్టడము, అమ్మకము	చేపలుపట్టడము, అమ్మకము	ఓ	—
8. పిండిమర లెక్కలు చూచుట	పిండిమర	కు	కుందనుతాలు పిండిమిల్లు
9. నేటివ్ డాక్టరు	నేటివు నై డ్యుము	ఓ	—
10. ఎం. ఎల్. ఎ.	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ శాసనసభ	ఓ	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ శాసనసభ, హైదరాబాదు
11. ప్లీడరు	సివిల్ కోర్టు ప్లీడరు	ఓ	జేల్లా కోర్టు, సంగారెడ్డి
12. కంట్రాక్టరు	గవర్నమెంటు టిల్లింగు కంట్రాక్టరు	య	—
13. రెవిన్యూ యిన్ స్పెక్టరు	గవర్నమెంటు సర్వేసు, రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు	నా	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము
14. పోలీసు హెడ్ కానిస్టేబుల్	గవర్నమెంటు సర్వేసు, పోలీసుశాఖ	నా	ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము
15. ఎక్స్ కిక్ ఇంజనీరు	అయిల్ రిఫైనరీ వర్కు షాపు	నా	కాల్వే కు అయిల్ రిఫైనరీ, విశాఖపట్నం
16. సివిల్ సర్జన్	అసుపత్రి సూపరింటెండెంటు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మెడికల్ సర్వీసు	నా	గవర్నమెంటు జేల్లా అసుపత్రి కడప,
17. డాక్టరు	పింగళి కాలనీ పెట్రోలుశాఖ	నా	కాలనీ పెట్రోలు సెంటర్, డిన్నెపురి
18. డాక్టరు	స్వంతమెటర్షిటీ ఆస్పత్రి	య	డాక్టరు రుక్మిణి నర్సింగ్ హౌం
19. షోరము చేయుట	షోరము చేయుట	ఓ	—
20. సోషల్ సర్వీసు	సోషల్ సర్వీసు	ఓ	రెడ్ క్రాస్ సంఘము, తనాలిబ్రాంచి
21. రాజకీయ పార్టీ వర్కరు	రాజకీయాలు	ఓ	కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ఆఫీసు
22. అడవులలో చెట్లు నరకుట	అడవులలో మొద్దులు నరకుట	నా	ప్రభుత్వ అటవీశాఖ
23. అడవిగువ్వలు పట్టుట	పేట	ఓ	స్థిరమైన కార్యస్థానము తేడు
24. జీరంటిసుకా సేపారం కూలీ	పాగాకు ప్లాంట్ షెషన్	నా	రామదాసు పాగాకు లోట
25. బ్రావలింగ్ టెక్నీషియన్ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరు	ఉత్తరరైల్వే	నా	ఉత్తరరైల్వే
26. సీనియర్ సైంటిఫిక్ ఆఫీసరు	భారతపింగాణి సంస్థ	నా	భారత పింగాణి సంస్థ
27. ఫోర్ మన్	పింగాణి సంస్థలో ఆవమువుండు గది	నా	భారత పింగాణి సంస్థ
28. కంట్రాక్టరు	రసాయనిక ఎరువుల ఫ్యాక్టరీకి జీవుము సప్లయి చేయుట	య	సింద్రి ఎరువుల ఫ్యాక్టరీ
29. అకౌంటెంటు	రైలు ఇంజనుల ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	చిత్తరంజను లో కోమోటిపు
30. నరుకులు మోసే కూలీ	రైలు స్టేషనులో పార్కరు	ఓ	థిల్లి సెంట్రలు రైల్వే స్టేషను
31. రోజువారీ కూలీ	మధుర రోడ్డులో త్రవ్వకం పని	నా	సి. పి. డబ్ల్యు. డి.
32. కార్మికుడు	ఇండ్లు కట్టే పనిలో గోడపెట్టు మెత్తీకి సహాయపడుట	నా	డిఫెన్సు కాలనీ, క్రాత్తిథిల్లి
33. సాధారణ కార్మికుడు	స్థిరమైన పని తేడు	ఓ	స్థిరమైన కార్య స్థానము తేడు
34. మెషిన్ ఆపరేటర్	విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సరఫరా చేయు బ్రాస్సు ఫార్మర్ స్టేషనులో ఎంకట్రీక్ బ్రాస్సు ఫార్మరు	నా	థిల్లి ఎంకట్రీక్ స్టేషను కార్పొరేషన్

ప్రశ్న : 11(ఎ) పని ఎట్టిది	ప్రశ్న : 11(బి) పరిశ్రమ, వర్తకం, వృత్తి లేకఉద్యోగం ఎట్టిది	ప్రశ్న : 11(సి) పనివారి తరగతి	ప్రశ్న : 11(డి) సంస్థ పేరు
1	2	3	4
35. పావుగుమస్తా	స్టేషనరీ సామానుల చిల్లర దుకాణం	కు	మదన్ బ్రదర్స్
36. వర్తకుడు (దీలరు)	ధాన్యముల టోకువ్యాపారం	య	సాహు అండుకంపెనీ
37. నేర్వేసు	రేడియో దుస్తులు, మేజోళ్ళు, మొదలగు వస్తువుల చిల్లర దుకాణం	కు	దయానంద్ అండు సన్సు
38. పేల్చుమేనేజర్	కాకా అగ్రికో, ఇనుప సామాగ్రి శాఖ	నా	కాకా అగ్రికో
39. బాయిలర్ రూమ్ ఫోర్ మెన్	ధారత ఇనుము, ఉక్కు కంపెనీ	నా	ధారత ఇనుము ఉక్కు కంపెనీ బరన్ పూర్
40. విమానం నడుపువాడు (పైలట్)	విమాన రవాణా	నా	ఇండియన్ ఎయిర్ లైన్సు కార్పొరేషను
41. లన్ డ్రైవర్	మోటారు రవాణా	నా	ప్రభుత్వ మోటారు రవాణా సర్వీసు
42. మేనేజరు, ప్రాప్రయిటరు	మోటారుట్రక్ గూడ్సు ట్రాన్సుపోర్టు	య	ప్రకాశ ట్రాన్సు పోర్టు సర్వీసు
43. రేడియో జేమ్స్	ఆసుపత్రిలో శస్త్ర చికిత్స శాఖ	నా	కలకత్తా సైన్స్ కళాశాఖ
44. ప్లాంటు సూపర్ వైజనిస్ట్,	మొక్కల సంరక్షణ పరిశోధన	నా	ధారత వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధక సంస్థ పూనా, ఢిల్లీ
45. కెమిస్ట్	పంచదార ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	బిమ్లా పంచదార ఫ్యాక్టరీ
46. కెమిస్ట్	ఔషధాల ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	అకాశ్ కెమికల్ ఫార్మ్యూటికల్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ
47. కార్బురర్	జీవితభీమా కార్పొరేషను పరిపాలనశాఖ	నా	జీవిత భీమా కార్పొరేషను, ఢిల్లీ
48. అసిస్టెంటు సెక్రటరీ	పరిశ్రమలు, వాణిజ్యశాఖ, మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటు	నా	మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం
49. సూపర్ వైజర్	నగర వ్యాపారం	కు	కుంద్ బ్రదర్సు నగర వర్తకుడు, జయపూర్
50. మెషినిస్ట్	ఇంజనీరింగు పరిశ్రమలో తాదే విభాగం	నా	హుగ్లీ డాక్టర్ కంపెనీ
51. వంటమనిషి లేక ఇంటి పనిమనిషి	ఇంటిపని	నా	యజమాని ఇల్లు
52. వంట మనిషి	రెసిడెన్షియల్ హోటల్	నా	అశోక హోటల్, న్యూఢిల్లీ
53. భాన్సూర	భోజనశాల (టోర్డింగు) క్లబ్	నా	సికింద్రా టాడ్ క్లబ్
54. గ్రోసర్ (సరుకుల విక్రేత)	చిల్లర సరుకుల వ్యాపారం	ఁ	ఇంటివద్ద
55. చార్టర్డ్ అకౌంటెంటు	ఉక్కుఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	భీరాయి ఉక్కుఫ్యాక్టరీ
56. అకౌంటెంటు	జూట్ మిల్లు	నా	హవూరా జూట్ మిల్లు
57. సినిమా కళాకారుడు	సినిమా కంపెనీ	నా	సినిమా కంపెనీ పేరు
58. సైన్ పెయింటరు	కెమికల్ సైన్ పెయింటింగ్	నా	రూప తేఖా కంపెనీ
59. కాన్వార్ సంచులు చేసేవాడు	సిమెంటు కంపెనీ	నా	పోర్టులాండు సిమెంటు కంపెనీ
60. షేర్ బ్రోకర్	లేయాకు, జూట్ షేర్ల బ్రోకరు	ఁ	షేరు ఎక్స్చేంజ్ పేరు
61. డిస్కాంటు బ్రోకర్	బిజినెస్ హౌస్ లో బిల్లులు డిస్కాంటు చేయడం	య	బిజినెస్ హౌస్ పేరు
62. ఆచులు పోయువాడు	జనరల్ ఇంజనీరింగు వర్క్సు	నా	రామచంద్ర ఇంజనీరింగు కంపెనీ
63. ఆక్ర (ఇనుము కుసినమున్ను సైండిరు)	పుడ్ పెయింటు ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	పెయింట్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ పేరు
64. వడపోత యంత్రం ఆపరేటరు	బ్రూయరీ ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	సోలాన్ బ్రూయరీస్
65. సైండిరు	కెమికల్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	కెమికల్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ పేరు
66. క్లీనరు	స్టీల్ రి రోలింగు వర్క్సు	నా	రోలింగు మిల్లు పేరు
67. టెక్నీట్ కలెక్టరు	సినిమా హాలు	నా	లిజా మహల్
68. బరన్ మార్కరు	ఇనుము, ఉక్కు పౌండ్రీ	నా	ఇంజనీరింగు వర్క్సు పేరు

ప్రశ్న : 11(ఎ)
పని ఎట్టిదీ

1

ప్రశ్న : 11(బి)
వరిశ్రమ, వర్తకం, వృత్తి లేక ఉద్యోగం ఎట్టిదీ

2

ప్రశ్న : 11(సి)
పనివారి తరగతి

3

ప్రశ్న : 11(డి)
సంస్థ పేరు

4

69. వార్మన్	నూనెమిల్లులో ప్యాకింగ్ విభాగము	నా	నూనెమిల్లు పేరు
70. వార్మన్	వ్యాగను ఫ్యాక్టరీలో రంపపుమిల్లు	నా	వ్యాగనుకంపెనీ పేరు
71. పొండ్రి అచ్చులు తయారుచేయువారు	అల్యూమినియం ఫ్యాక్టరీ	నా	అల్యూమినియం కంపెనీపేరు
72. ఫర్వేష్ మేన్	బాయిలరుషాపు, ఐరనుపొండ్రి వర్కుస్	నా	ఐరనుపొండ్రి పేరు
73. మోనోప్రింటరు	ముద్రణశాల	నా	ప్రభుత్వ ముద్రాక్షరశాల
74. బ్రాస్టర్లు	చిన్నచిన్నపరికరాల ఉత్పత్తి	నా	చిన్నచిన్నపరికరాల కంపెనీపేరు
75. గౌరవసాంఘిక సేవా కార్యకర్త	రాష్ట్ర సాంఘిక సంక్షేమ సంస్థ	ఓ	రాష్ట్ర సాంఘిక సంక్షేమసంస్థ
76. పార్లమెంటు సభ్యుడు	పార్లమెంటు	ఓ	పార్లమెంటు, ఢిల్లీ
77. (ప్రీతాన్సు) పత్రికా రచయిత	వార్తాపత్రికలు, వార, మాస పత్రికలలో రచనలు	ఓ	భతానీ పత్రిక అని లేదు
78. రాజకీయాలలో కార్యకర్త	రాజకీయాలు	ఓ	పార్టీ పేరు
79. బ్రాకరు	కార్ల వ్యాపారం	ఓ	_____
80. డబ్బు వడ్డీ కీచ్చుట, లెక్కలు వ్రాయుట	డబ్బు వడ్డీ కీచ్చుట	ఓ	యింటివద్ద
81. పోటోలు తీయుట	పోటోలు తీయుట	కు	సెంట్రల్ స్టూడియో

Q. 12 ACTIVITY, IF NOT WORKING. This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working :

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business. write ST

2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business. write HW

3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. write D

ప్రశ్న : 12 పని పనిచేస్తున్న వుండని వారికే యీ ప్రశ్న తీసుకుంటే వ్యాసంగం వర్తిస్తుంది. పని చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తి విషయంలో అంటే 8 నుండి 11 వరకు గల ప్రశ్నలలో దేనికీందో కైనా వచ్చిన వారికి ఈ ప్రశ్నలో 'X' గుర్తు పెట్టాలి. పనిచేస్తూ వుండని వారి విషయంలో దిగువ సూచించిన కార్యకలాపాలు, వ్యాపకాలు చేర్చిన వారిని వుంటుంది.

1. ఏ ఇతర పనిచేయని విద్యార్థి : అనగా అమ్మకు నిమిత్తం ఇంటివద్ద వస్తువులు తయారు చేయడంలోనూ, లేక తన కుటుంబంలో వ్యవసాయం, వరిశ్రమ, వర్తకం, వ్యాపారం మొదలగు పనులలో రోజు కొంతకాలం కూడా పనిచేసి సహకరించడం వంటి ఏ ఇతర పనులు చేయకుండా ఎప్పుడూ చదువుకునే విద్యార్థి లేక బడికి వెళ్లు రుండే తాం తాలికలకు "విద్య" వ్రాయాలి.

2. కేవలం గృహ కృత్యాల నిర్వహించు వారు : అనగా, అమ్మకు నిమిత్తం లేక కూలికి ఇంటివద్ద వస్తువులు తయారు చేయడం, కుటుంబ వ్యవసాయం, వరిశ్రమ, వర్తక వ్యాపారాలలో ప్రతి రోజు కొంత కాలమైనా పనిచేసి సహకరించడం మొదలగు పనులేని చేయకుండా, జీతముపైగానీ, కూలికి గానీ కాకుండా గృహకృత్యాల నిర్వహించే వ్యక్తులకు (అంటే ఇంటి ఇద్దరూ, లేక యుక్త వయస్సు రాకైనా ఇతర స్త్రీల వంటివారు) "గృ" వ్రాయాలి.

3. ఏ పని చేయలేని పోషకులు : అనగా శిశువులు, బడికి వెళ్లని చిన్న పిల్లలు, కేవలం ఇతరులపై ఆధారపడి యున్నవారు, అనారోగ్యము, ముసలి తనము మొదలగు వాని వల్ల శాశ్వతంగా పనిచేయలేక ఇతరుల పోషణలో నున్న వారికి "పోషి" వ్రాయండి.

4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work write K

5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence write B

6. For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment write UN

Explanation.—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 8 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Q. 18 SEX. Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'.

4. రిటైరు అయినవారు, లేక పేరే పనియు చేయక అద్దెలు మున్నగువాటిపై జీవించువారు : అనగా రిటైరు అయి మరల ఏ ఉద్యోగము చేయని పెన్షన్ దార్లకు, అద్దెలపై జీవించు వారికి వ్యవసాయ లేక వ్యవసాయేతర ఆస్తుల మీద వచ్చే రాయల్టీలు, మత్తాలు, డివిడెండ్లు మున్నగు వాటిపై జీవించు వారికి, లేదా జీవన్ పాధికి గాను పని చేయవలసిన అవసరము లేని స్వలింగ్రి ఆదాయము కలిగి, ఏవిధమైన పని చేయని వారికి "రి" వ్రాయాలి.

5. బిచ్చగాండ్రు వగైరా: అనగా బిచ్చగాండ్రు, తిరుగుబోరులు (ఏ పనిచేయక శాశ్వత జీవనోపాయము లేని అస్థిర నివాసులు), ఏవిధంగా ఆదాయము పొందుతున్నదో తెలియకుండ స్వలింగ్రి జీవనము గడిపే స్త్రీలు, అనిర్దిష్టమైన జీవనాధారముగల ఇతర వ్యక్తులకు "బి" వ్రాయాలి.

6. జైలు మున్నగు సంస్థలలోని వారు: అనగా నేరము రుజువు జైలుశిక్ష అనుభవిస్తున్న జైలీలో లేక దండన సంస్థలు, ధర్మ సంస్థలు వీల్చి ఆసుప్రభులలో వుండున్న వ్యక్తులకు, [నిహంగలో మున్న జైలీ (నేరము ఇంకను రుజువు కాక శిక్ష విధింపబడని జైలీ) అరనిని అరెస్టు చేయుటకు పూర్వం పనిచేసే వాడైతే, అరనిని పనిచేయు వానిగానే చూపించాలి] "సంస్థ" వ్రాయాలి.

7. మొదటిసారి ఉద్యోగం పెదకు వ్యక్తి: లోగడ ఎప్పుడూ ఎక్కడా ఉద్యోగంలో కుదరక, మొదటి దఫాగా ఉద్యోగాన్వేషణ చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తికి "మొద" వ్రాయాలి.

8. పూర్వమెప్పుడైనా ఉద్యోగం చేసి, ప్రస్తుతం లేక పెదకువాడు: లోగడ ఉద్యోగం చేసి, ప్రస్తుతం ఏ ఉద్యోగం లేకుండా ఉద్యోగార్థి మైన వ్రాయుత్సాహు చేస్తున్న వ్యక్తి "పూడ" వ్రాయాలి.

వివరణ:— పని చేస్తూ వుండని వ్యక్తిని పైన పేర్కొన్న ఏ విభాగం క్రింద గాని సుబువుగా చేర్చడానికి మీరు లేని సందర్భంలో, అరనిని ఈ వ్రాశ్చలో రెవ అంశం క్రింద చేర్చి "బి" అని వ్రాయాలి. రిటైర్మెంట్ వ్యక్తి తిరిగి ఉద్యోగం కుదుర్చుకొని చేస్తూ వుంటే అరనిని ఈవ్రాశ్చలో చేర్చకూడదు. ఎందుకంటే, అరడు ఇప్పుడు చేస్తున్న క్రొత్త ఉద్యోగపు పనినిబట్టి 8 నుండి 11 వరకు గల వ్రాశ్చలో అరడు ఎక్కడో చేర్చబడి వుంటాడు.

ఉద్యోగం లభించినా, ఇంకా చేరని కారణం చేత పనిచేస్తూ వుండని వ్యక్తిని 3వ అంశం క్రింద చేర్చి పోషి అని వ్రాయాలి. 7వ అంశం లేక 8వ అంశం క్రింద అరనిని చేర్చకూడదు.

వ్రాశ్చ 13 స్త్రీయూ, పురుషులకు "పు" అని, స్త్రీలకు 'స్త్రీ' అని వ్రాయాలి. నపుంసకులకు, స్త్రీ పురుష లక్షణములు కలిపి యున్న వారికి కూడా "పు" అనే వ్రాయాలి.

A. LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(అ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని వేద్యుల్ల కులము జాబితా

A. Throughout the State.

1. Chalavadi.
2. Chamar, Mochi or Muchi (Kannada speaking Shoe makers in Ceded districts so far as Andhra area is concerned).
3. Madiga.
4. Mala.

B. In the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool.

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Arundhatiya
4. Bariki
5. Bavuri
6. Chachati
7. Chandala
8. Dandasi
9. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi
11. Godagali
12. Godari
13. Gosangi
14. Jaggali.
15. Jambavulu
16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva
17. Mala Dasu
18. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen
19. Matangi
20. Mundala
21. Paki or Moti
22. Pambada or Pambanda
23. Pamidi
24. Panchama or Pariah
25. Relli
26. Samban
27. Sapru
28. Thoti

A. రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంమీద :

1. చలవాడి
2. చామారు, మోచి, లోక ముచ్చి, (కన్నడభాష మాట్లాడు రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలోని చెప్పలు కుట్టువారు.)
3. మాదిగ
4. మా

B. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో : (శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం, తూర్పు గోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు, చిత్తూరు, కడప, అనంతపురము, కర్నూలు.)

1. ఆది ఆంధ్ర
2. ఆది ద్రావిడ
3. అరుంధతీయ
4. బారికి
5. బావరి
6. చచ్చటి
7. చండాల
8. దండసి
9. డోమ్, డోంబర, పైడి లోక పాన్
10. ఘాసి, హద్ది లోక రెల్లిచాచండి
11. గోడగలి
12. గోదారి
13. గోసంగి
14. జగ్గలి
15. జంబువులు
16. మదాసి కురువ లోక మదారి కురువ
17. మాదాసు
18. మాదిగదాసు మరియు మష్టీన్
19. మాతంగి
20. ముందల
21. పాకి లోక మోచి
22. పంబాడ లోక పంబండ
23. పమిడి
24. పంచమ లోక పరియా
25. రెల్లి
26. సాంబన్
27. సప్రు
28. తోటి

C. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa (Mala)
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chambar
8. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
9. Dhor
10. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
11. Holeya
12. Holeya Dasari
13. Kolupulvandlu
14. Mahar
15. Mala Dasari
16. Mala Hannai
17. Mala Jangam
18. Mala Masti
19. Mala Sale (Natkani)
20. Mala Sanyasi
21. Mang
22. Mang Garodi
23. Manne
24. Mashti
25. Mehtar
26. Mitha Ayyalvar
27. Samagara
28. Sindhollu (Chindollu)

C. తెలంగాణా జిల్లాలలో: (మహబూబనగర్, పెద్దరాబాద్, మెదక్, నిజామాబాద్, ఆదిలాబాద్, కరీంనగర్, వరంగల్, ఖమ్మం మరియు నల్గొండ జిల్లాలలో)

1. అనాముక్
2. ఆరొ (మాల)
3. ఆర్వా (మాల)
4. బేడ (బుడ్గ) జంగం
5. బింద్లా
6. బ్యాగర
7. చంబార్
8. డక్కల్ (డొక్కల్ వార్)
9. ధోర్
10. ఎల్లమాలవార్లు (యెల్లమలవాండల్లు)
11. హొలెయ
12. హొలెయదాసరి
13. కొలపుల్ వాండల్లు
14. మహార్
15. మాలదాసరి
16. మాలహన్నాయి
17. మాలజంగం
18. మాలమస్తీ
19. మాలసేల్ (నేతకాని)
20. మాలసన్యాసి
21. మంగ్
22. మంగ్ గరొడి
23. మన్నె
24. మష్టి
25. మెహతరు
26. మిథా అయ్యలవార్లు
27. సమగార
28. సిందొల్లు (చిందొల్లు)

B. LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో పేర్కొన్న తెగల జాబితా

A. Throughout the State.

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (Ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bine Koya and Rajkoya.

A. రాష్ట్రపు మొత్తం మీద:

- (1) చొచు లేక చొచువారు
- (2) కోయ లేక గౌడు వాటి ఉప భాగం రాజా లేక రాష కోయలు లింగధారి కోయలు (సాధారణ) కొట్టు కోయలు, భీన్ద కోయలు మరియు రాజ కోయలు.

B. In the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool.

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
10. Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya Sanrona and Sidhopaiko.
11. Kulia
12. Malis
13. Manna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena
18. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, or Khutto Savaras
19. Sugalis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas

C. In the districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Hill Reddis
5. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

D. In the Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari West Godavari and Khammam Districts.

1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki

B. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో: (శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం, తూర్పు గోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు, చిత్తూరు, కడప, అనంతపురము, కర్నూలు).

1. బగత
2. గడబలు
3. జటపులు
4. కమ్మర
5. కట్టునాయకన్
6. కొండదార
7. కొండ కాపులు
8. కొండ రెడ్లు
9. కొందులు (కోడి మరియు కోడు), దోకియ కొందులు, డొంగ్రియ కొందులు, కుట్టియ కొందులు, తిక్కిరియ కొందులు మరియు యేనిటీ కొందులు.
10. కొటియ-బెంతో ఒరియ, బార్తిక, ధూలియ లేక దులియ, హోలవా, పైకొ, పుటియ, పాంకొన మరియు సిథోపాంకొ
11. కులియ
12. మాలి
13. మన్న దోర
14. ముఖదార లేక నూకదార
15. పోర్జ (పరంగిపర్జ)
16. రెడ్డిదార
17. రోన, రేన
18. సవరలు—కాపు సవరలు; మాలియ సవరలు లేక కుట్టాసవరలు
19. సుగాలిలు (లంబాడిలు)
20. యానాదులు
21. యెరుకలు

C. తెలంగాణ జిల్లాలో: (మహబూబ్ నగరు, హైదరాబాదు, మెదక్, నిజామాబాదు, ఆదిలాబాదు, కరీంనగరము, వరంగల్, ఖమ్మం, మరియు నల్గొండ జిల్లాలలో)

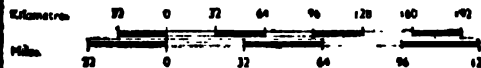
1. అండ్
2. భిల్
3. గొండు (నాయక్ పోడు మరియు రాజు గొండులలో సహా)
4. కొండరెడ్లు
5. కొలం (మన్నెరవర్లు సహా)
6. పరధాను
7. తోటి

D. మన్యపు (పిజన్సీ) ప్రాంతంలో: శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం, తూర్పుగోదావరి, పశ్చిమగోదావరి మరియు ఖమ్మం జిల్లాలు

1. గౌడ్ (గౌడు)
2. నాయకులు
3. వాల్మీకి

REPORT

ANDHRA PRADESH PHYSIOGRAPHY



ORISSA STATE

MADHYA PRADESH

BAY OF BENGAL

MAHARASHTRA STATE

MYSORE STATE

MAHARASHTRA STATE

ALTITUDE IN METRES



CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE

ANDHRA PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

STATE CAPITAL ★ DISTRICT H.Q. ● TALUK H.Q. ○

ZONAL BOUNDARY ——— STATE BOUNDARY ———

DISTRICT BOUNDARY ——— TALUK BOUNDARY ———



MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)

ORISSA
(EASTERN ZONE)

MADHYA PRADESH
(CENTRAL ZONE)

MYSORE STATE

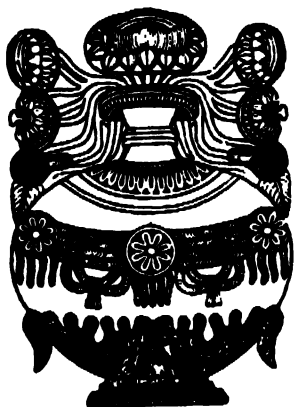
BAY OF BENGAL

MADRAS STATE

Chapter I

INTRODUCING THE STATE

SECTION 1—GENERAL



The 1961 Census is of particular significance to this State. Andhra Desa which had a hoary past had come to be split up and absorbed amongst different political units as the inevitable result of the disturbed history of the country. After centuries, these contiguous Telugu speaking territories have come together again to form a single political unit with the formation of Andhra Pradesh under the momentous scheme of Reorganisation of States of India in 1956. It was a long felt aspiration of the Andhras, who were at one time distributed mainly over the old British Province of Madras and the erstwhile Princely State of Hyderabad, to come together. As is well known, the old States of India were born as accidents of political history of the country and took shape mainly according to the vicissitudes of the British power in India and the fortunes of the innumerable "Native States". Such political entities were obviously unsuitable to serve as convenient democratic units of administration under the Republic of India. The National Congress Party had long recognised the need for the Reorganisation of States on a rational basis, the chief consideration being the language of the people. The Andhras led the way when they agitated and succeeded in getting the linguistic State of Andhra carved out of the Composite State of Madras on 1st October 1953. In the wake of it followed the Reorganisation of all the States of India with the result that the three year old Andhra State blossomed forth into a full fledged Andhra Pradesh State with the Telugu speaking territory of the erstwhile Hyderabad State being tagged on to Andhra on 1st November 1956 under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The 1961 Census marks the first Census of this new State and is, therefore, obviously of considerable importance.

2. Andhra Pradesh with an area of 106,286.2 square miles (according to the Surveyor General of India) is the fifth largest State of India in extent and has recorded a total population of 85,988,447 at this Census ranking fourth among the States in population.

3. The Andhras are an ancient people steeped in rich cultural and political traditions. From times immemorial the people of Andhra Desa had played a significant role in the political and cultural history of the country. The territory which constitutes the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies a fairly central

place in the country. Blessed with a long sea board of about 600 miles and served by two of the most important perennial rivers of the country, viz., the Godavari and the Krishna, and with its geographically advantageous and tactically important location between the North and the South, this tract of land played a signal role in shaping the history of the country. It is well known that the Peninsular Deccan had contained the earliest inhabitants of India. Later the Aryans came into the Indo-Gangetic plain and started moving South. Andhra territory saw the fusion of the Aryans of the North and the indigenous inhabitants of the South. The Andhra area developed into an important seat of political power in ancient India. By virtue of its long coast line and the powerful historical evolution, a set of virile sea faring people thrived in this area who helped to carry the culture of India across the oceans to distant shores. Being a prized territory, it had a considerably disturbed history, which seems to have left its stamp on the character of Andhras who have a reputation for being emotional and a spirited lot.

Historical Background

4. The historical background of this part of the country, may be set out in a little more detail to show for how long man is known to have inhabited this tract, what phases of civilization did the area go through, how did the Andhras develop into an ethnic or linguistic group, their social and political evolution to the modern period and their contributions to art and literature.

5. A modern visitor to the State's Capital, Hyderabad, would perhaps be conducted to see a few historical monuments, such as, the Charminar in the heart of the city and the Golconda Fort on the outskirts of the city. He may possibly go with a mistaken impression that the history of the area started only there! These monuments are no older than about 400 years. There is evidence to show that man first established his living in this part of the earth's surface covering the whole of the Deccan about 800,000 years ago. It is believed by some scholars that the earliest man in India must have had his existence first on the East Coast of the Southern Peninsula which obviously corresponds to the Coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna-Godavari delta has been known since the dawn of history as the habitat of man. It is even believed by some scholars as De Terra that in the Indian Sub-Continent the earliest human migration took place from the East Coast of the Southern Peninsula to the plains of the Punjab. Stone and bone tools and artefacts of the pre-historic human being were

found in different parts of the State. A pre-historic bone industry (akin to Magdalenian) and rich fossil fauna were discovered by Bruce Foot in 1884 in the Kurnool caves. These are of the middle or upper Paleolithic age. The Paleo-Mediterranean type which dominates the greater part of the Indian population is considered to be the race responsible for the development of the well known Indus civilisation. It is opined by an eminent anthropologist like Dr. Guha that it is quite possible and even probable that the Indus valley culture was an indigenous culture and roots and off shoots may be found even in Southern India. The interpretation of Mr. Miles Burkitt of Cambridge in 1930 of a vast collection of old stone age artefacts made by L.A. Cammide, an ardent investigator of pre-historic antiquities from the exposed sections of the Krishna basin in the neighbourhood of Nandikanuma pass of Nallamalai range in Kurnool district is a classical interpretation throwing light on the life in the pre-historic period of India. India is considered one of the richest countries in the world for the remains of the earliest phases of man's existence. Paleolithists are found in almost all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Paleolithic industry was discovered at Karupudi. In the Neolithic Age man had started to learn to grow food and stay in one place. Many Neolithic Age implements were discovered in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Warangal, Nalgonda areas, Raichur and Bellary areas of the Deccan. Thus the Centre of the Neolithic Age appears to be the Rayalaseema tract. Man had developed stone implements for digging land and growing crops. He then gradually learnt the usage of copper and bronze and the making of pottery. This was about 1,000 years B.C. The Brahmagiri in Chitradurg district and Kalbar near Raichur in the Deccan area throw important light on the implements of man of this period. Megalithic burials of a later period with iron implements in the cists are found in various places in several districts of Rayalaseema as also in Godavari and Krishna. This may pertain to the period of 4-3 century B.C. Many of the South Indian Megaliths show a similarity, seemingly amounting to kinship, with Megaliths in other parts of the world in the lands bordering upon the Mediterranean and the Atlantic in the Caucasus and Iran.

6. Excavations at Utnur in Mahbubnagar district, in parts of Khammam district and last but not the least in Yeleswaram and Nagarjunakonda on the banks of River Krishna have thrown invaluable light on the existence of early man. The archaeological finds in Nagarjunakonda area are particularly important. Apart from the magnificent Buddhist remains of the early centuries of the present era (3rd century A.D.) the finds in this valley give a continuous history of man in this region, beginning right with the early stone age and ending only with the medieval times, during which vast span of time had passed the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic stages of civilization and the historical periods under the Sathavahanas, Ikshvakus, Chalukyas and later rulers. The recent excavations in this area included Neolithic and Megalithic burial sites and the defences erected by the Ikshvakus around their citadel not to mention reli-

gious edifices, Buddhist and Brahminical with which the valley is studded. Yeleswaram, a centre of equally important archaeological finds lies just the other side of the River Krishna opposite Nagarjunakonda and here too the archaeological finds indicate the layers of civilisation which the area had seen and some extensive ruins of medieval temples have also been found at Yeleswaram. The Nagarjunakonda lies in a sheltered valley with the River Krishna passing right through its heart and the area must have been found particularly propitious for the earliest man to settle and develop comparatively undisturbed. This valley by the continuous growth of human life over thousands of years cradled one of the richest ancient civilizations in this part of the country.

7. The people known as the Andhras or Telugus had apparently lived originally between the Krishna and the Godavari. The Andhras as at present known comprise the people living in the Telugu speaking area of the Deccan. The earliest mention of the Andhras is said to be in Aitareya Brahmana (2000 B.C.). The following passage from Aitareya Brahmana relating to Andhras may be quoted.

"Tassaha Visvamisra Sthika Satam Putra Asuhu
Panchasat Aka Jyayamsa Mudhuchehandasaha Panchasa
Kaneyamsaha,
Tadivai Jyayamsonate Kulam Menere Tan Anuvaya Harann
Tanvaha,
Prajabhakshi Sthetita A Tendwaraha
Pundraha, Sabaraha, Pulinda Mutiba Etyu Darutyn
Banavo Bhavanti Vaisvamisra Dasyunam Bhuistha."

Which indicates that the Andhras were the progeny of sage Visvamisra and treated as Dasyus along with Pundras, Sabaras, Pulindas and Mutibas. Due to the curse of Visvamisra, the Andhras, originally an Aryan race living in Northern India, migrated to the South of the Vindhya and later on inter-mixed with the Non-Aryans of the South.

8. They moved still further South and occupied the hinterland of the Krishna and Godavari and established a well organised kingdom. The people formerly living there were known as Telungulu and their language Telugu. This language is described as Dravidian by philologists both Indian and foreign. Later on the Andhras cast off their Prakrit language and took to the Telugu language. As a result of the empire building activities, power and splendour of the Andhras, the country originally inhabited by the Telungus and the language spoken by them got the name 'Andhra'. In the Puranas there is a mention of Andhras in the two words Andaandhra and Andhra. The Asokan edicts mention Andhras. In the Girnar edict 'Andhra Pirindeshu' and in Shabajugadi inscription 'Bhoja Pithinikeshu Andhra Pulideshu' are mentioned.

9. Andhras also find mention in the epics, Ramayana, and Mahabharata (about 1400 B.C.). Thus Andhras as a race apparently were of Aryan stock who crossed over Vindhya and came down and settled in the rich Godavari-Krishna delta area and got merged

with local indigenous population referred to as Nagas who even then had apparently a thriving civilization of their own. There are various theories about the origin of the name Andhra and Telugu.

10. According to some, Lord Srivishnu Aadisesha or Ananta took the form of mountains in this part of India and so it was called Anantandhra Desa which gradually came to be known as Andhra Desa. This line of mountains believed to be the form of Aadisesha is made up of the row of hills on which the noted pilgrimage centres of Tirupati, Ahobilam and Srisailem are located. According to others, the early Aryans found the place too difficult and dark for people of their civilization to settle as it was full of forests and hence possibly called it as "the land of darkness" or "Andha Desh". Yet another version is that this kingdom was ruled during the Puranic age by Andhra, the sixth son of Bali of the Yayathi dynasty. The Andhra Desa was also called during the Brahminical period as Thrilinga Desa apparently referring to the land between the three important Shaivaite centres of Draksharama, Srisailem and Kaleswaram. In due course this name came to acquire the corrupt form Telugunadu or Telingana. While the Andhras were probably the Aryan settlers that came to this area crossing the Vindhya, the Telugus were the original inhabitants of the land of Thrilinga or Tri-Kalinga and in due course the fusion between the two was so great that both Andhra and Telugu became synonymous.

11. The geographical location of the Andhra territory in a tactically very important part of the country has had a great influence on the culture and history of the tract. Shri M. Rama Rao in his "Study of Socio-economic and Cultural History of Andhra Pradesh" makes the following weighty observations.

"The continental-cum-maritime location of the area is one of the most important factors that shaped its destiny. The mouths of the Eastern Coastal rivers served as decent ports up to the modern age. This facilitated the development of Andhra as a maritime country too. The Telugus were for a long time known as hardy mariners. From an early period they navigated the seas and their bold sea-faring exploits carried them to distant parts of the world. In the far off Archipelago, they met in those days, the equally ancient Chinese mariners who called them 'Klings', as the northern portion of the Telugu area was then called Kalinga.

The double delta of the Godavari and Krishna too made a big difference. Centrally situated as this delta is, traders, colonizers and along with them the religious Bhikkhus from north and south gathered there in those ancient days. The rivers and the delta offered them easy means of communication and comfortable livelihood. In the Buddhist works we come across many notices of the Naga people, on the banks of the Krishna who became Buddhists and of the various Viharas and schools such as the one at Dhanyakataka. Thousands of Bhikkhus lived there and studied; and this went on for centuries. The freedom from want, which the double delta provided, offered the Bhikkhus the necessary leisure and made it possible for them to discuss and ponder over and to develop the subtle subjects of art, literature and philosophy of the perfection of which we can now get a few glimpses only in the relics of Amaravati and the remnants of Mahayana literature of Nagarjuna.

While these maritime communications kept the area in touch with the northern and southern sea-board

and Ceylon, the rivers provided easy ways of communication and contact with the interior. The caravan routes ran along the courses of the rivers and forts were built by the side of their banks to guard the routes. Goods for western market were carried on along these routes and were shipped at Bharukaccha or Sopara. The protection of the interests of the traders became a royal responsibility.

Simultaneously, along with these developments a peculiar role of the Telugu people, thrust on them by their geographical position came into prominence. As trade and religion drew people from all parts of India to the Telugu land, the close contacts naturally brought out an assimilation which became a characteristic feature of Telugu culture since then. The north and the south met here and the Telugu people profited by taking the best from both and in no time came to occupy the role of an interpreter between them and claimed affinity with both of them. This is reflected in their language, literature, habits and even in the mode of dress. That is why today they feel at home in every part of India.

It is not a historical accident that caused the language of the people to be denoted by either of the two terms Telugu or Andhra, though those two bear no phonetic affinity. This peculiar feature is due to the historical role of the people. The Andhras, a branch of the Aryan people, when they came here to colonise, found here a comparatively developed people whom they called Nagas. The language of the people was a Dravidian one and the people must have called themselves as Tilinas or Telingas (of Telingana). The broad and fertile Sapta Godavari offered both of these people, Sanskrit and Dravidian to live together, understand and unite into one people. The synthesis has been so perfect that the two terms Andhra and Telinga became synonymous with each other.

Such synthesis and that too a creative one, has been, throughout the long course of its history, the backbone of Telugu culture. It can be said that in the general pattern of Indian culture, geography had allotted the Telugu people the role of bringing out a 'creative synthesis' between the North and the South; and the same is amply testified by the history of the Telugu people."

History and Culture

12. The earliest historical notice of the Andhras is found in the 'Indica' of Megasthenes and the edicts of the great Mauryan Emperor, Asoka, of the 4th and 3rd centuries, B.C. respectively.

13. Even while the Mauryans ruled in the North the Dakshinapada under the Sathavahana rulers was an important political entity. Some of the earliest mention of the maritime importance of this place is found in the Periplus of the Erythrean sea (1st century A.D.) which refers to the ports of Andhra and the rare exports of the country. Erythrean sea was the term applied by the Greek and Roman geographers to the Indian Ocean including its adjuncts of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. Ptolemy (1st century A.D.) makes mention of Masalia, the modern Masulipatam. Much later the French traveller Tavernier had also found Masulipatam to have been the best anchorage in the Bay of Bengal and the only place from which vessels sailed for Peru, Siam, Arakan, Bengal, Cochin-China, Mecca, as also to the islands of Madagascar, Sumatra and Manila. He also makes mention of the fact that this great port town was noted for its Kalamkari chintzes called "Calamendar" that is to say made with a brush. According to

traditions current among the people of Peru, Indian colonists from the country of the lower courses of the rivers Krishna and Godavari had at a remote past, crossed the sea and formed settlements in the delta of Iravati and on the adjoining coast. Certain legends give credit for the colonization of Java to the people of Kalinga. The famous "Bṛuhatkatha" composed by Guṇadhya, the Salivahana Minister reflects the trade that existed between the Andhra Kingdom and the Far Eastern islands. Two or three centuries before Christ would appear to be a period of great glory in the history of the Andhra tract.

14. An extract from an article entitled "History and Culture of Andhras" by the State's Minister, Shri M. R. Appa Rao, giving a brief resume of the course of history from the earlier historical period through the modern period is reproduced below:

"The regular history begins with Satavahanas or Salivahanas who came into prominence after the death of Asoka. Satavahanas were Buddhists who ruled for over four centuries. Their empire at its height spread to the entire Deccan, a little of the north and most of Tamilnad. The first Satavahana king was Srimukha Satavahana who ruled from B.C. 225 to 202 from Amaravati in Guntur District. After him the most powerful ruler was Gautamiputra Satakarni who ruled from A.D. 78 to 102. During Satavahana rule the Andhra Empire was at its glory enjoying peace and prosperity. Art, literature, trade and religion prospered under the patronage of the enlightened kings. "Gadha Saptasati" was compiled by a famous Satavahana Emperor, Hala; Satavahana Minister Guṇadhya composed "Bṛuhatkatha". Both these are outstanding literary works in Prakrit. After Satavahana Empire fell apart, different parts of Andhra were ruled by Ikshvakus, Satankayanas, Vishnukundins, Pallavas, Vakatakas and early Chalukyas of Badami. During the rule of Ikshvakus at Vijayapuri from A.D. 220 to 260 the famous Stupas, Viharas and the University were built, and Acharya Nagarjuna who founded Mahayana Buddhism prospered there. The Stupas and Viharas were built by the royal ladies by name Sushri Sree and Hammadirika. The kings Santamula and Veerapurushadatta were Hindus who performed Aswamedha Yagnas. In the 7th century Eastern Chalukyas established a kingdom on the East Coast near Godavary. Rashtrakutas, and later Chalukyas held dominion over Telangana area. Eastern Chalukyan king Raja Raja Narendra ruled with capital at Rajamahendravaram (Rajamahendry) until 1062 and the first available Telugu literary work, the translation of Mahabharata was written by Nannaya Bhattu the poet of the Court of Raja Raja Narendra. Later, Kakatiyas of Warangal came into prominence and Kakati Ganapathi Deva who ruled from 1198-1261 conquered the coastal area and the Rayalaseema and brought all Telugu people under his rule. His daughter Rudamma (1261-1296) and her grandson Prataparudradeva (1296-1323) ruled successfully. Finally Prataparudradeva was overthrown by Muhammad Bin Tughlak. There was peace and prosperity during Kakatiya period, literature and art prospered. "Prataparudra Yashobhushanam" was written by Vidyanaatha, a poet of Kakatiya Prataparudra's Court.

Some outstanding heroes of Andhra liberated various areas conquered by Tughlak. Reddies ruled the kingdom of Kondaveedu and Velamas ruled the kingdom of Rajakonda and Harihara and Bukka ruled the kingdom of Vijayanagara. The independent Muslim state, Bahmani kingdom, was established in 1345 in Western Deccan and there was constant struggle for survival between all these kingdoms.

The fall of the Bahmani Empire gave birth to new Muslim States in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Qutub Shahis emerged as rulers with Golconda, i.e., the present Hyderabad, as capital. Golconda kingdom was established in 1520 A.D.

Out of a small kingdom, Vijayanagara emerged as an Empire. Vijayanagara attained great glory during the reign of Sri Krishna Devaraya from 1500 to 1529. During his time literature took a new turn. Poets were given freedom to compose poetry on their own as against the practice of translation only that existed before. There were eight famous poets known as 'Ashta Diggajas'. Most famous of them was Alasani Peddana who wrote 'Manu Charitra'. Vijayanagara Empire flourished from 1336 to 1564 and with the death of Rama Raya at Rakshasa Tangadi the Empire fell into disintegration. After the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, gradually the Andhra country came under the suzerainty of Qutub Shahis of Golconda. During Qutub Shahi period, the French, the Dutch and the English traders established trade settlements in many places on the east coast of Andhra at Madras, Masulipatam and Bhimilipatnam, etc. Aurangzeb conquered Qutub Shahis of Golconda in 1687. Since then the Telangana part of Andhra came under the Asaf Jahi rulers, beginning with Nizam-ul-Mulk and his successors, known as the Nizams. Asaf Jahi rule began from 1723 and continued upto the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Within about thirty years, as a result of the struggle between the Nizam, the French, the English, the Marathas and Tipu Sultan of Mysore, various changes took place in the territorial occupation of Andhra. Finally about the beginning of the 19th century the Rayalaseema and Coastal areas came under the English sovereignty.

The Vedic religion and Buddhism were popular with Andhra kings. After the advent of Vijayanagara Empire, it maintained Hindu independence & Hindu culture. As already mentioned Buddhism also flourished in Andhra during Satavahana and Ikshvaku periods. Andhras seem to take up all new movements in a spirit of experimental fervour. Acharya Nagarjuna founded Mahayana doctrine which profoundly influenced Buddhism throughout the world. Ghantasala, Bhattiprolu, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda became places of international repute and pilgrimage."

15. The contribution of the Andhras in the field of architecture and literature is considerable. The following extract from an article in the State Government's official journal, "Andhra Pradesh", gives a brief account of the development of architecture in Andhra.

Art and Architecture :

"The Andhra people made glorious contributions to the development of art and architecture in India. The STUPA was the principal object of attraction during the Buddhist epoch. The addition of four AYAKA platforms and the encasing of brick structures with finely sculptured marble slabs are exclusive Andhra features that added to the dignity and majesty of the STUPA. The marble railing of the mahachaitya of Amaravati was unparalleled in the history of Buddhist architecture. The biggest and the smallest monolithic rock cut STUPAS are to be found at Sankaram in Andhradesa. Sanchi and Amaravati denote two important landmarks in the history of Indian sculpture. The TORANAS of Sanchi, set up in the first century B.C. during the reign of the Andhra Satavahana king, Satakarni-II, contain fine sculptures which indicate the first attempt made by the Indian artist to get out of the "true to nature tradition" and to cut the figures in semi-round. A glorious school of art flourished at Amaravati for four centuries.

The human form attained the height of perfection and grade in the sculptures produced by this school and they are marked by a harmonious blending of line and curve, a unique vigour, movement and plasticity and a highly appealing air of abandon and vivacity. They are a mirror of life and a faithful portrayal of human psychology.

The Ikshvaku period witnessed the rise of a number of temples dedicated to the Hindu gods and goddesses. The Pallavas continued this activity. The Vishnukundins borrowed the Buddhist traditions of cave architecture, made the necessary alterations and excavated numerous cave temples dedicated to the Hindu trinity at Bezvada, Mogalrajapuram and Undavalli. The Pallavas followed this example too and excavated a few caves at Bhairavakonda in the Nellore district. They carried these two traditions into the Tamil country and excavated numerous cave temples and built structural monuments in that area crystallising the tradition in the shape of the Rathas of Mahabalipuram.

Two different styles of temple architecture, DRAVIDA and VESARA, flourished in Andhradesa during the period of Chalukyan rule. Vesara temples of the Early Chalukyan style, which mark the perfection of that style, are to be found at Alampur and Satyavolu, while Draksharama, Chalukyabhinavaram, Chetrolu and Amaravati contain the DRAVIDA and NAGARA temples of the Eastern Chalukyan period of both the austere and ornate varieties. The Eastern Gangas developed the Vesara style with a new orientation and examples of this style are to be found at Simhachalam and Mukhalingam.

The Kakatiyas inherited the architectural tradition of the later Chalukyas, made further improvements and raised a number of monuments. The best examples of this style, of both the single shrine and triple shrine varieties are to be found at Hanamakonda, Ramappa, Pillalamarri and Nagulapadu. Unencumbered by the too profuse carving and embellishment of the Hoysala style and not marred by the austerity of the Chalukyan style, the Kakatiya temples are noted for their elegance, refinement and proportion and mark the climax of the evolution of art and architecture in medieval Deccan.

Numerous temples of the Vijayanagara period are found all over Rayalaseema. Next to Hampi, this is the only area in which the temples of that period built in their entirety are to be found. The roomy Mahamantapas, and pillars with many pillarets projecting and huge animal brackets and small black granite pavilions, highly carved, which are the particular characteristic features of this style, are fine examples of the skill of the contemporary architects.

The Andhras distinguished themselves also in the field of painting. The vigorous paintings found in the early caves of Ajanta were executed during the Satavahana period. Even many of the later examples look like mere reflections in colour of the Sanchi and Amaravati sculptures and prove that they are later developments of the Andhra school of painting which, like the Amaravati school of sculpture, flourished for several centuries. This art of painting continued to prosper and a few examples are to be found in some of the Kakatiya temples. The art of mural painting reached another climax during the Vijayanagara period and many examples of this style are to be found at Lepakshi and Sompeta.

Literature :

The contribution of Andhra to the literatures of India are many and varied. The *SIPPISATI*, edited by the famous Andhra emperor, Hala and the *BRHATKATHA*, composed by the Satavahana Minister, Gunadhya, are gems of Prakrit literature.

The *JANASRAYI CHANDAS* of Vishnukundin Madhavavarman, the *PRATAPARUDHA YASOBHUSHINI* of Vidyanaatha, a poet of the court of Kakatiya Prataparudradeva, the *TARKASINGRAHA* of Annambhatta and the *RASARNAVA SUDHA-KARA* of Jagannatha Panditaraja are a few of the illustrious Sanskrit works produced by Andhra scholars. Similarly, the *VISANTARAJIYI* of Kumaragiri, Kataya Vema's commentaries on the three plays of Kalidasa, the *SAMITYARATNAKIRA* and *SINGITIRATNAKIRA* of Pedakomati Vema and the *RASARNAVA SUDHA KIRA* of Sarvajnasingu, works of poet princes of Andhra, command great respect among students of Sanskrit literature and poetics."

16. Shri M.R. Appa Rao gives the following account of the development of Telugu literature as such:

"The Telugu adaptation of the Mahabharata by Nannayya Bhattu, who was a court poet of Raja Raja Narendra of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty of the 11th century, was the first Telugu literary work available to us. The poetry of Telugu Mahabharata is well developed and so there must have been some previous literary works which unfortunately are lost to us. Nannayya's poetry consists of many Sanskrit words but it is in beautiful Telugu. Nannayya wrote only 2½ Parvas, i.e., Adi and Sabha Parvas and a part of the Aranya Parva of Mahabharata. The task of completing the translation of Mahabharata fell to Tikkanna who lived in the 13th century. Tikkanna was supposed to be not only a great poet but also a great warrior. His poetry in some of the most exciting and interesting episodes in the Mahabharata easily exceeds the original of Vyasa in poetical content and sheer dramatic intensity. He was given the title of 'Kavibrahma'. Yerrapragada who lived in the 14th century completed Mahabharata by translating Aranya Parva which was left untranslated by Nannayya Bhattu and Tikkanna. These three poets who completed Telugu Mahabharata are known as Kavitraya. This work is not only the first in Telugu literature but it is also authoritative for Telugu literature and language. The next significant landmark in Telugu literature was in the 15th century when Srinatha and Potana came on the scene. Srinatha was a poet of the world. He revelled in the luxurious life of the ruling princes and was obviously attracted by the sensuous aspects of life. In marked contrast to Srinatha stands Potana, the poet who scorned kings and courts, money and luxury. Srinatha was a poet with great command of Sanskrit language. He translated Naishadha of Sri Harsha. He also wrote Kridabharamam, an original poem depicting the life and customs of the common people. Potana translated Bhagavata. His translation is not verse for verse translation but longer than the original. The religious emotion of Potana is unexcelled. Potana's style is extraordinarily fluent, melodious, and rhythmic. His verses are very popular among Telugu people.

Next comes the age of Krishnadevaraya the golden age for the Telugu literature in Prabandha form. The poets of Vijayanagara as mentioned earlier in the section on Andhra History, were eight in number. They took freedom in writing and did not merely confine themselves to translating Puranas. The most famous of the eight poets was Alasani Peddanna who wrote 'Manu Charitra'. Though it is a long poem, it is excellent throughout. It is majestic and rhythmic and in melodious Telugu, with large amount of Sanskrit content in it. It is one of the standard works in the Telugu language. Krishnadevaraya himself was a great poet and he wrote 'Amuktamalyada'. It is a very difficult poem in Telugu to understand because of the Sanskrit content in it. There are poets like Tenali Ramakrishna, Mukku Timmaru and Dhoorjati who all belonged to the same period. Pingali Surana was

a poet of the second half of the 16th century and his 'Kalapurnodaya' was a poetic novel, written in poetry of the highest order. It is original and is not taken from any of the Puranas. 'Vasucharitra' of Ramarajabhushana is also a great Telugu poetic work. The ornateness of the language and the wealth of imagination and suggestion, which are the distinguishing features of this poetic work are the reasons for its being included as one of the Panchakavyas in Telugu. Some of the Telugu poets after the fall of Vijayanagara went to the South to Tanjore, Madurai, etc. There they developed a separate school of Telugu literature. Sarangu Tammayya wrote 'Vaijayanti Vilasam'; Chemakura Venkata Kavi wrote 'Vijayavilasam'. These two are also famous Telugu poetic works. Great literary works were not produced though there were many poets in the 18th century. The originality and purity of style were no longer there. Decadence set in. There is a unique category of literary work in Telugu known as "Sathaka". Sathaka consists of a collection of hundred verses of four lines each. They were inspired by devotion or ethics or philosophy or criticism of life. Most famous amongst the Sathaka writers is Vemana who lived in the 18th century.

Annamacharya who lived in Tirupati was a great devotee of Shri Venkateswara and he belongs to the 15th century. His Padams or songs in praise of Lord Venkateswara are famous. Kshetraiya who lived in the 18th century was another great writer of songs and Shri Tyagaraja who lived in early part of the 18th century was the most famous composer of Telugu Songs in the Karnatic style of music. His devotion to Rama, and his beautiful and simple language, as exemplified by his Kritis, are unparalleled in the field of literature and devotional music. Telugu by its nasal accent and vowel endings and the absence of gutturals became a very sweet language most suitable to music. In the hands of Thyagaraja it became the supreme vehicle for devotional music.

The modern age in Telugu literature begins about the middle of the 19th century when the influence of English and Bengali literatures was fully felt in Andhra. Prose was of recent origin in Telugu. It did not develop until the middle of the 19th century. Kandukuri Veeresalingam was the pioneer of the Telugu prose. He wrote Dramas, Biographies and also his Autobiography. He perfected prose writing as vehicle of literary expression. Mutnuri Krishna Rao, the editor of 'Krishna Patrika' was an authority on journalistic Telugu. He was an essayist who invented a new style of expression suitable to politics, literature, philosophy, and social reform, etc. Panuganti Lakshminarasimham Pantulu was the most effective writer in Telugu with full of wit and humour. His style became very popular throughout Andhra. Chinnaya Suri is the first grammarian who wrote in early part of the 19th century an authoritative Telugu Grammar.

The great joint-poets, Tirupati Sastry and Venkata Sastry, who were known as 'Tirupati Venkata Kavulu' took poetry to the people by their *Avadhanams* extempore poetic recitals. They wrote in simple, beautiful and authoritative Telugu. Their poetry and their dramas became very popular amongst the people.

New development in poetry took place with Rayaprolu Subba Rao who was influenced by Bengali poetry, especially of Rabindranath Tagore. He was the student of Santinikethan. He made the lyric popular. The romantic movement started by him was known as Bhavakavitha. This style of poetry became perfect in the hands of poets like Krishna Sastry, Rami Reddy, Jashuva, Nanduri Subba Rao and a few others. Jashuva was the first famous Harijan Christian poet of great ability who depicted the misery of untouchables and the down-trodden with his beautiful poems. Pingali Lakshmikantham and Katuri Venkateswara Rao belong to the new age. Their 'Soundaranandam' is one of the good pieces of

Modern Telugu poetry. Pingali Lakshmikantham was also the Professor of Telugu Language in Andhra University for a long time. He is the pioneer in organising Telugu Literature and Language Course in Andhra University. Gudiyarum Venkatesha Sastry and Puttaparthi Narayana Charyulu are famous poets from Rayalaseema area. Viswanadha Satyanarayana is a versatile writer who has enriched several branches of literature like the novel, the drama, the lyric and the short-story. His Ramayana is one of the greatest epics written in recent times. Of the younger poets Sri Sri is a poet of progressive ideas. His treatment is ultra-modern and he sets at naught all established canons of prosody. His full name is Sri-rangam Srinivasa Rao. Most outstanding lyric of modern times is "Yenkipatalu" by Nanduri Subba Rao.

Utnava Lakshminarayana was pioneer of modern social novel. His 'Malupalli' is written in simple and natural style and it is the first outstanding social novel about the life of Harijans.

Gudipati Venkata Chalam was a social rebel and his short stories and short plays shocked the public greatly. Many people were shocked by his amorality which was misunderstood as immorality. Palagummi Padmaraju and Chinta Dikshitulu are outstanding writers of short stories. Umar Ali Shah, Jashuva and Joseph are outstanding Telugu poets from outside Hindu faith. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, Madapati Hanumanth Rao were pioneers in Telugu writing in Telangana; they were scholars in Urdu Language also. Many younger writers like Dasaradhu and Narayana Reddy are versatile writers dealing with various branches of literature. In the field of Telugu Language the outstanding name is that of Gidugu Ramamurty Pantulu. He was a man who pioneered the introduction of spoken language in Telugu literature. He was assisted and followed by his son Settapathi who is as great as his father. With the support of Gidugu Venkata Settapathi, spoken Telugu Language became a lively vehicle giving scope for free development of the various fields of literature. After the advent of Ramamurty, archaic language yielded place to the living language. Amongst the younger men spoken Telugu is very ably championed by Madlani Gopalakrishnayya. The other outstanding men in the field of language are Ganti Jogi Somayaji, Chilukuri Narayan Rao, Korada Ramakrishnayya, Nidadavolu Venkata Rao, and Dr. B. Krishnamoorthy. In the field of Telugu criticism Dr. C. R. Reddy was the pioneer; his "Kavitwa Tatwa Vicharam" is a standard work on the subject. Dr. C. R. Reddy was a great orator in Telugu and English. Other great orators in Telugu were Duggirala Gopalakrishnaiah and Chirukuvada Narasimham Pantulu.

Almost all ancient Telugu poets knew well dramas of Kalidasa; still it is a mystery, dramas were not written in Telugu until the 70's of the 19th Century. The pioneer in drama writing is Kandukuri Veeresalingam who lived from 1848 to 1915. Though there were a few writers of drama before him, he was the most important.

The most original play, written in spoken Telugu, about the custom of virgin brides being sold for a price and married to men who were fifty or sixty years their seniors and their being widowed even before the consummation of the marriage, is known as "Kanya Sulka" by Gurazada Appa Rao. This is by far the most outstanding social play in Telugu. Dharmavaram Krishnamacharya, Vedula Venkatarama Sastri, Chilkamurti Lakshminarasimham, Tirupathi Venkata Kavulu and a few others wrote mostly puranic and historic plays, which were successfully enacted.

17. Because of the vowel endings of the Telugu words and also the sweetness of sounds Telugu is often referred to as the "Italian of the East" and a most

suitable language for vocal music. Most of the classical kritis of Karnatic music are in Telugu. Apparently on account of the musical qualities of Telugu and its capacity to easily absorb Sanskrit words the great versatile scholar, J.B.S. Haldane, is said to have opined that Telugu was the most suitable of all Indian languages for the expression of modern scientific thought.

Origin of the State of Andhra Pradesh

18. When the Census of 1951 was taken Andhra Pradesh as such did not exist. The Census of Composite Madras State and Hyderabad State covered the area now constituting Andhra Pradesh. There was a long standing agitation by the Andhras for the formation of a separate linguistic State of Andhra comprising the Telugu speaking districts of the former Composite Madras Province. The Indian National Congress had already committed itself to the formation of linguistic States. When the Constitution of Independent India was being drafted the case for Andhra was specifically mentioned as a separate State under the Constitution. In June 1948 the President of the Constituent Assembly appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri S.K. Dar to examine and report on the formation of new provinces of Andhra, Karntaka, Kerala, Maharashtra and on the administrative, financial and other consequences of the creation of such new provinces. After considering the pros and cons of the problem the Dar Commission did not recommend the formation of the new States at that juncture and suggested that the Congress should even be relieved of all the past commitments in this regard and that it should review the matter and come to a fresh decision on the subject in the light of the existing circumstances.

19. The Dar Commission presented its report in December 1948 on the eve of the Jaipur Congress, which thereupon appointed a Committee, popularly known as the "J.V.P." Committee after the first letters of the names of the distinguished members of the Committee, viz., Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, to review the position. The Committee, after examining all aspects observed that "the old Congress policy of having linguistic provinces can only be applied after careful thought being given to each separate case and without creating serious administrative dislocation or mutual conflicts which would jeopardise the political and economic stability of the country and suggested the postponement of the general issue of the formation of new provinces. However, in deference to insistent and overwhelming public sentiment, the Committee suggested that the formation of the Andhra Province be taken up first as it appeared to have a larger measure of consent behind it and the largest compact area likely to form part of the linguistic State was situated in one Province, viz., the Composite Madras Province.

20. Measures were accordingly initiated to examine the possibility of separating Andhra from Madras. The agitation for early formation of the new State, however, went on unabated ultimately resulting in the martyrdom of Shri Potti Sriramulu in December 1952,

as a result of a self immolating fast that he undertook in this regard. The Government of India, immediately thereafter, formally announced their decision to establish the State of Andhra consisting of the Telugu speaking areas of the then Madras State but not including the city of Madras. The Andhra State, the first linguistic State to be formed after Independence of the country, consequently came into existence on 1st October 1953, with the eleven Telugu speaking districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and the three Telugu speaking taluks of Bellary district. Finding a suitable capital for the new State proved difficult. The political leaders chose to have the capital of the new State temporarily located at Kurnool, which was at that time only a small district headquarters town of a backward district. The State Capital was built up at this place from scratch and the administration was run practically from under tents! (The writer himself lived in a tent for six months in 1954 at Kurnool). The capital town was being gradually built up to suit the needs of a State Capital when to the good fortune of the State, the larger Andhra Pradesh State was formed in 1956, with the general reorganisation of the States of India and the capital of the new State was located in the city of Hyderabad which by all standards, was suited to be the capital city of a large State as Andhra Pradesh. Within the short period of three years that the basic linguistic State of Andhra functioned, it gave a good account of itself as a going concern and it soon grew forth into the larger Andhra Pradesh State.

States Reorganisation

21. As already observed, the provinces under the British Rule were created in an artificial manner, the alignment and growth of the States being determined by the vicissitudes of British rule in India. The integration of the Princely States after Independence also gave rise to the reorganisation of a few more States in the Indian Union and a varied classification of the units arose, the States corresponding to the former British Provinces being designated as Part A States, the former Princely States as Part B States and the centrally administered Union territories as Part C States. Public and political sentiment favoured a general reorganisation of this medley of States so as to form homogeneous cultural units for better advancement of the people and positive progress of the country. The formation of the linguistic State of Andhra in October 1953 led the way. In December of the same year, the States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Shri S. Fazl Ali and with Shri H.N. Kunzru and Shri K.M. Panikkar as members was appointed by the Government of India. The Commission felt that the problem of reorganisation of States in the country had become emergent, because India, with her programme of large scale planning, had to think in terms of enduring political units and in view of the expectant reorganisation of States in the country, generally the State Governments neglected what might be regarded the 'disputed border areas' which was a sad feature, and, therefore, after

a most careful study of all the factors, the Commission suggested the redrawing of the political map of India without avoidable delay. In suggesting the formation of the reorganised States the following vital factors were borne in mind:

(i) Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India; (ii) linguistic and cultural homogeneity; (iii) financial, economic and administrative considerations; and (iv) successful working of the National Plan.

22. The States Reorganisation Commission strongly favoured the formation of the present State of Andhra Pradesh, referred to as Visalandhra in its report, by the merger of the Telangana districts of erstwhile Hyderabad State with the newly formed Andhra State. The Commission saw in the proposed new State a viable unit with cultural and linguistic homogeneity, with large water and power resources, adequate mineral wealth and valuable raw materials. It also felt that this would facilitate the rapid development of Krishna and Godavari rivers under a unified control. The economic affiliations of the Telugu region of Hyderabad and Andhra State were also taken into consideration; and yet another factor of great importance which weighed with the Commission was that it would solve the vexed problem of finding a permanent capital for Andhra as the twin cities of Hyderabad-Secunderabad would be wholly suited to be the administrative capital of the larger State. Despite the above overwhelming reasons in favour of the formation of a unified larger Telugu speaking State

which the States Reorganisation Commission itself recognised, having regard to the apprehensions of the Telugu political leaders, the Commission ultimately recommended the formation of a separate Telangana State independent of Andhra to start with, and with a provision to merge with Andhra in due course after the conditions stabilised themselves. But wiser counsels prevailed with the Government of India, who after taking all factors into consideration decided to form a unified linguistic State merging Telangana area with Andhra State and the Andhra Pradesh State came into existence on 1st November 1956 with the passing of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 by the Parliament.

23. The net effect of the States Reorganisation was that the nascent State of Andhra which was made up of the eleven Telugu speaking districts of the old Composite Madras Province, *viz.*, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool, expanded itself with the addition of the nine Telugu districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda with slight border exchanges of territories with the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras, so that contiguous areas predominantly speaking a particular language went to the corresponding State. The Patankar award settled the Southern boundary of the State adjoining Madras State. Thus the present State of Andhra Pradesh came into being.

SECTION 2—DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

Location

24. The State of Andhra Pradesh is located between latitudes 12°-38' and 19°-55' north and longitudes 76°-45' and 84°-45' east forming the south-eastern land mark of India. It is of interest that the northern and western borders of the State coincide approximately with the central latitudinal and longitudinal lines of the country. This pivotal position of the State in the country had a great bearing on the history and culture of this part of the country. The Andhra Pradesh State is bounded on the north by Orissa and Madhya Pradesh States, on the west by Maharashtra and Mysore States, on the south by the Madras State and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. The long sea border of about 600 miles that the State enjoys had, as already observed, a marked influence on the development of the character and the culture of the Andhra, who in ancient times had helped to carry the culture of India to far off lands.

Administrative Divisions

25. The State is divided into 20 districts for administrative purposes. Naming the districts in a clockwise order from the north-east, they are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam

and Nalgonda districts. As mentioned earlier the State of Andhra Pradesh came into being by tagging on to the Telugu speaking districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with the Andhra State that had already been formed out of the old composite Madras State. It is usual to refer to the region constituted by the 9 districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda drawn from the erstwhile Hyderabad State as the Telangana region. As regards the rest of the State the southern plateau districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor are referred to as the Rayasimma or the Ceded districts and the rest of the coastal districts are appropriately called the Coastal Andhra. These areas present great regional disparities in their economic development, the Coastal Andhra region obviously being the most prosperous area and the other two being backward. Historically, politically, as well as administratively as also from the point of economic development these three distinct areas form convenient regions for demarcation and study. A co-ordinated and integral development of the three regions has been possible only now after they came under a single and uniform administration of Andhra Pradesh State Government.

26. The District Collector heads the administration of each of the districts. The district forms a fairly

permanent and convenient unit of administration and most of the statistics are generally presented district-wise. The districts are sub-divided into taluks which number in all 189 in the State. Each of the taluks will be in charge of a Tahsildar who is subordinate to the Collector. Of the 189 taluks, however, 17 due to their smallness or lightness of charge are headed by Deputy Tahsildars. These units are referred to as Independent Sub-Taluks. In some of the Census tables figures are presented down to the taluks and independent sub-taluks as well. To assist the Collector in exercising supervision over the taluks and sub-taluks in each district a few taluks and sub-taluks are grouped and formed into Revenue Divisions and placed in charge of Deputy Collectors or Sub-Collectors. Generally two to four such revenue divisions are formed in each district. There are in all 69 revenue divisions in the State. With the advent of Community Development and the Panchayati Raj 147 blocks have been formed. (It is understood that the question of amalgamation of some blocks and the re-alignment of the boundaries of some has been engaging the attention of the State Government). There is an elected panchayat for each village. There are in all 28,997 villages in this State of which 1,913 are uninhabited. As regards the urban areas there are 225 towns in this State of which 11 being the adjacent suburbs of Hyderabad city get merged in the Hyderabad town group. In effect, therefore, there are 212 urban units. The area and the population size of the districts, the structure and the distribution of villages, the concept and development of towns, etc., will all be discussed in detail in the concerned chapters of this report.

State Executive

27. The Governor is the Head of the State. A Council of Ministers is constituted with a Chief Minister and 9 Cabinet Ministers and 6 Ministers of State.

28. The State Secretariat consisted of the following departments: General Administration Department (Chief Secretariat), Home Department, Finance, Education, Planning, Industries, Agriculture, Public Works, Law, Revenue, Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Departments.

Legislature

29. The State has at present a Legislative Assembly with 301 members and a Legislative Council with 90 members. The party position in the Legislature as on 31st March 1962 is as follows:

<i>Legislative Assembly</i>		<i>Legislative Council</i>	
<i>Political Party</i>	<i>No. of seats</i>	<i>Political Party</i>	<i>No. of seats</i>
1. Congress	176	1. Congress	55
2. Communists	56	2. Communists & Democratic Legislative Party	10
3. Swatantra	19	3. Swatantra	6
4. Independents	47	4. Independents	19
5. Nominated	1		
6. Vacant	2		
Total	301	Total	90

30. The electoral constituencies are yet to be re-constituted in the light of the 1961 Census population figures.

Judiciary

31. The State High Court has a sanctioned strength of 18 Judges. There were 22 District Judges and 12 Additional District and Sessions Judges, besides other subordinate judges.

Physical Features

32. Viewing the State as a whole from the east three distinct physical zones can be discerned, *viz.*, (1) the Coastal Plains, (2) the Eastern Ghats and (3) the Western Peneplains.

(1) The Coastal Plains

33. The Coastal Plains stretch right along the coast of the State from the northern most point in Srikakulam district to the southern most point in Nellore district. The northern tip of this plain is narrow being hardly 12 feet wide lying between the Mahendragiri hill situated in this area and the sea. The plain widens further south along the course of rivers Vamsadhara and Langulya in Srikakulam and Palakonda plains. But as one goes down further south into Visakhapatnam district this coastal plain area gets greatly disturbed by several outliers of the Eastern Ghats, some of which almost reach the sea. The area is dotted with several isolated hills. To the south of Visakhapatnam, the Yeroda Ridge juts out into the sea to form a bold and imposing cliff called the "Dolphin's Nose" which shelters the natural harbour of Visakhapatnam. The Dolphin's Nose with a powerful light house located on its top is a very prominent landmark of this area. Leaving Visakhapatnam and following the course of the coastal plain further down into East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts we find it reaching its broadest spread of about 42 to 45 miles width in this area which forms the heart of the coastal region. It encompasses the rich Godavari and Krishna deltas which form a virtual granary of rice and besides valuable crops as sugarcane and tobacco are also widely grown. The area is served well by a net work of canals which are also navigable. The prosperous and fast growing cities like Vijayawada, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Eluru lie in this middle region. Masulipatnam, one of the very old port towns of the country where some of the earliest foreign settlements were established is also located in this area. As early as the beginning of the 2nd Century A.D. Ptolemy and others had referred to this area as prosperous and it had been an important seat of political power in ancient India.

34. In the midst of this region is located the shallow fresh water lake of Kolleru which is a natural depression between the Godavari and Krishna deltas into which the waters of the region drain covering an area of about 100 square miles during rainy season.

35. In this broad portion of the plain, however, the coast for a few miles inland is covered by swamps,

mangroves or sand-dunes. The real delta region lies between this sandy base and the heads of deltas of the two great rivers, Krishna and Godavari, 40 to 45 miles inland.

36. Proceeding further down from this delta plain, the littoral area stretches south through Guntur and Nellore districts. In Nellore district the land tends to become poorer excepting round the narrow Pennar delta region. The coast is fringed by a belt of alluvium only 2 to 14 miles wide between low level laterite and the blow out sands of the shore. The area is also covered by low peneplains and Archaean gneisses and schists. The coastal plain of Andhra ultimately ends at its southern tip with the great salt water lake of Pulicat formed out of the back-waters of the Bay of Bengal, separating Andhra Pradesh and the Madras States. The Sriharikota islands of Andhra Pradesh State are located in the midst of these back-waters.

37. The Madras-Calcutta broad gauge railway line and the GNT road pass right along this coastal plain. The road except in the summer months is cut off by the Godavari river. During the summer when the Godavari Anicut is thrown open for road traffic it is possible to drive right across the river over a causeway.

(2) The Eastern Ghats

38. Next to the Coastal Plains to the West, except for a wide stretch of about 100 miles between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, a series of hills are met with both to the north of river Godavari as also south of river Krishna. These are referred to as the Eastern Ghats. Unlike the Western Ghats of India these hills do not form a continuous range running from the northern edge to the southern edge. It is perhaps a misnomer to call them Ghats. O.H.K. Spate observes—“The term ‘Eastern Ghats’ is honoured by time but by nothing else; its use gives a misleading impression of comparability with the Western Ghats and suggests an entirely non-existent homogeneity”.*

39. The region is more in the nature of an uplifted peneplain which is broken by the inter fluvial uplands of the Krishna and Godavari. It may be convenient to deal with these Eastern Ghats, or the Eastern Hills as they may be more appropriately called, in different sections in which some definite groups of hills are discernible. In the northern section which covers the area from the borders of Orissa State to the river Godavari the hill ranges run from north-east to south-west and reach elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet above Mean Sea Level. They are formed largely of Khondalites (gneisses and schists—perhaps the oldest rocks of India) and Charnockites. These hilly regions form the tribal Agency. The Godavari river pierces through the southern edge of this hill region through the Papi hills forming a very picturesque gorge. Between the rivers Godavari and Krishna for over 100 miles the Ghats almost completely disappear. South of the Krishna again a few distinct hill ranges appear. They form the southern section of the Eastern Hills in this State and cover the Nallamalai, Erramalai, Seshachalam and Palakonda ranges of hills. This

southern region forms a very interesting geomorphological formation which can be described in no better words than what O. H. K. Spate records in his book “India and Pakistan A General and Regional Geography”.

“Beyond the Kistna (which is in fact superimposed across their tip) lie the most interesting of the Eastern Hills, which from their rocks and position may be collectively styled the Cuddapah Ranges and Basins.

“The region forms a great crescent, the heart of it being the wide Nandyal valley (c. 700-800 feet), drained by the Kunderu, formed on Kurnool (Lower Vindhyan) limestones and shales and extending from the Kistna/Tungabhadra confluence to Cuddapah. To the West this trough is marked off from the Deccan plateaus by the outflung scarps of the Erramalais/Seshachalam Hills./Palakondas, formed of massive quartzites interbedded with slates and lavas; in the South especially the Palakondas, here reaching 3,000 feet form a very fine scarp overlooking the Anantapur—Chittoor basins. The Eastern limb of the central Kunderu basin is formed by the parallel Nallamalais and Velikondas (“outside hills”), 2,500-3,000 feet high and separated by a beautifully regular development of longitudinal valleys. The evolution of this remarkable drainage-pattern, with its elements of super-imposition and of strike subsequents, would make a fascinating geomorphological study; especially notable are the gorges of the Kistna, Penner and Cheyyeru. In the East, especially in the Velikondas, the Cuddapah rocks have been subject to great Westward overthrusting and inversion; the lithology here indicates deposition in shallow but not sheltered waters, and the general lie of the East Coast may thus be of great antiquity.”

40. The hills in this region are wooded by thin forest, the rainfall being scanty (about 40”) and the rocks are porous or fissured. In the hill ranges of Nallamalais live the Chenchus, one of the most backward aboriginal tribes of the State eking out their livelihood mostly by the collection of minor forest produce or as forest labourers engaged in bamboo coupe felling. The valleys of the region though poor in soil have a fair amount of cultivation. “The topography in the longitudinal valleys favours the construction of large tanks by bunding a transverse tributary gorge”.

41. “The main Madras-Bombay railway strikes diagonally across the south of the region and is one of the most interesting traverses in India. The hill country is first entered in the Nagaris which are the last Cuddapah outliers. Here Renigunta and Tirupati are little towns controlling at once the route up the Swarnamukhi, the crossings of the river, and the col to the North between the Palakondas and Velikondas. Beyond, in the Rajampet corridor, the contrast between cultivated floor and barren hills is exceedingly sharp. The generally arid aspect is mitigated by groves of mangoes around the tanks; houses are stone or mud-walled and round beehive huts, striped vertically in white and rusty red, attest the Telugu country. After crossing the wide bed of the Cheyyeru, the line emerges at Cuddapah from grey and arid hills into a greyer plain, a vast ash-coloured expanse largely given over to dry cultivation”.

42. The rock formations in this region are, as was observed earlier, of very ancient origin. Some of the innermost and almost inaccessible forest and hilly

*“India and Pakistan—A General and Regional Geography”
by O.H.K. Spate—P. 679.

regions of this area are marked with places of great religious importance to the Hindus, where apparently the Rishis of Yore repaired themselves to perform penance in the peace and beauty of nature. The places which have assumed All India importance as great Hindu pilgrimage centres are Tirupati on the top of the Palakonda range of hills and Srisailem in the heart of the Nallamalais.

(3) *The Western Peneplains*

43. The rest of the State forming a large wide belt that covers the western part consists of the Deccan Peneplains developed on the Archaean gneisses. All the Telangana districts and the Kurnool (except the Nallamalais portion), and Anantapur districts of Rayalaseema fall under this region. The area covered by this region is generally poor with scanty rainfall and mostly dry cultivation is carried on. Towards the north of the region a belt of Gondwanas with coal deposits has been preserved along the lower Godavari trough. Much of this is below 500 feet and most of the area is largely covered by dryish deciduous forests.

44. The Peneplain area generally attains an altitude of 1,600 to 2,000 feet above Mean Sea Level.

45. "The most general levels lie between 1,600 and 2,000 feet in the South, below the rather ragged break of slope down from the Mysore plateau, the Krishna and Tungabhadra valleys lie at 1,000-1,500 feet, and to the North-West the watershed between the Bhima and the Godavari is a great swelling upland reaching 2,400 feet in places. But the general aspect nearly everywhere is that of practically senile peneplains, intersected by broad, open, almost completely graded valleys and littered with monadnocks which range from considerable hill groups to innumerable fantastic tors which look like dumps of gigantic road-metal. Around Hyderabad City these form "a chaos of granitic boulders, . . . piled up in bizarre heaps, as if giants had amused themselves with childish games"; in places these rocky belts form a wilderness wide enough to act as a marchland. With the poor sandy red soils of the gneisses and granites, a variable rainfall of 25-35" and May mean temperatures in the 90s, life is hard except in favoured basins, where soilwash and tank irrigation give some prosperity. Bare hills, reddish khaki plains with scattered thorny scrub, rivers merely ribbons of sand for half the year or more, tanks banded into the little valleys, all combine to produce a landscape with a desolate and brooding charm.

46. The Ceded Districts are, if anything, worse. The railway bridges are no doubt stoutly built to withstand the immense volume of monsoon water in rivers which are then half a mile or more wide; in the hot weather they traverse great flats with a yard or so of water in the middle, and the herds of cattle or goats crossing the bed are recognisable from afar by their great clouds of dust.

47. Except for the jungles of the North, the region presents a decided savannah aspect, poor savannah

with widely spaced acacias. Most of the tors are absolutely naked, and their skirts (with much of the more or less level ground) carry only a thorny scrub, in which euphorbias are prominent while in damper depressions there are scattered palms, toddy or the wild Indian date. The scrub is secondary, on ground long subject to the depredations of sheep and especially goats, or once cultivated".

48. This area is however, considered to be generally rich in mineral resources which have not been exploited in full. The capital of the State, Hyderabad City, with a population of 12.51 lakhs and the historic Warangal City with a population of 1.56 lakhs are located in this region.

Rivers

49. Andhra Pradesh is popularly and rather appropriately referred to as a "River State". The major as well as the minor rivers that flow through the State number about 34. Of these 5 are the more important rivers, namely, the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavalli. Having due regard to the lie of the land almost all the rivers flow from the plateau area of the west to east or sometimes from the north-west in a south-easterly direction and having cut through the intermediary hills of the Eastern Ghats deposit their rich alluvium along the course of their flow over the coastal plain and ultimately fall into the Bay of Bengal. It is estimated that all these rivers together annually carry 150 million acre feet of water into the Bay of Bengal of which the present utilisation in Andhra Pradesh is only about 26 million acre feet of water and the utilisation in the head reaches of Godavari and Krishna in the States like Maharashtra and Mysore, is estimated to be 50 million acre feet. The Andhra Pradesh State is still left with about 74 million acre feet of water for utilisation which can irrigate about 16 million acres of land.

50. The most important as well as the most imposing of the rivers of the State is the Godavari which is one of the major perennial rivers of India. People refer to this river as "Dakshina Ganga". It takes its rise at Triambak near Nasik in Western Ghats in Maharashtra State. After descending the Western Ghats the river flows in a south-eastern direction across the peninsula. It enters Andhra Pradesh near Basar in Nizamabad district and almost immediately thereafter it receives the waters of its tributary Manjira across which an important reservoir, namely, Nizam-sagar Reservoir, had been constructed. The river Godavari then flows continuously eastward forming the inter-district border between Adilabad on the north and Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts on the south. Another important tributary, Pranahita, joins the Godavari as it emerges out of Adilabad district. Later on yet another tributary, Indravathi, joins and thereafter the river Godavari takes a south-easterly bend and passes through some very picturesque country also touching such places of religious importance as the Panchavati and Bhadrachalam so closely associated with Lord Sreerama, the legendary hero of the great Hindu epic, Ramayana. It is joined by

another tributary, Sabari, in this tract and after cutting across the Eastern Ghats through the magnificent Papi Hills gorge the Godavari emerges at Polavaram into the coastal plains. The depth of the river in the gorge is said to vary from 100 to 200 ft. even during the non-flood season. After emerging from the hills the width of the river increases rapidly and assumes majestic proportions of about 2 miles at Rajahmundry and nearly 4 miles at Dowleswaram. After emerging from the Ghats, about 25 miles below Polavaram the river divides itself into two main branches, called the Gowtami and Vasishta. Before reaching the sea these two arms split further into 5 branches and the entire delta is cut into islands between these branches. The area excels in scenic beauty and fertility of soil with extensive green paddy fields stretching as far as the eye can see creating the spectre of a vast green velvet carpet and it is interspersed with pleasing coconut and plantain gardens. There are good navigable canals throughout the delta and the silently drifting boats laden with coconuts or paddy bags with a tall white sail peeping out vertically above the head of the trees that line the canal banks make a very interesting sight indeed. Taking into account the 7 branches of the river that cover the delta region the early Aryan settlers seem to have named this area as "Sapta Godavari" probably in reminiscence of the equally fertile land of their forefathers, the "Sapta Sindhu".

51. Almost vying in importance with the Godavari is river Krishna which also runs across the State further south from West to East. The river takes its rise from Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra State situated at an altitude of 4714 feet above Mean Sea Level, which is located in an area of heavy rainfall. It passes through the Maharashtra and Mysore States and after being joined by one of its important tributaries, river Bhima it enters Andhra Pradesh through the western boundary of Mahbubnagar district about 12 miles north-east of Raichur, a district headquarters town at present in Mysore State. The river then cuts across the Mahbubnagar district till it reaches Alampur where Tungabhadra, the most important of its tributaries, taking its rise in Mysore State and flowing along the northern boundary of Kurnool district joins river Krishna. The Krishna then runs through a deep and continuous gorge in the Nallamalai hills touching the foot of that famous religious centre, Srisulam, where at present a large Hydro-Electric scheme is under construction. As the Krishna emerges into the plains at the end of the Nagarjuna valley the gigantic Nagarjunaagar Dam is thrown across the river. Thereafter the river takes a south-easterly course and flows along the inter-district boundary of Krishna and Guntur districts and ultimately reaches the sea. The Dindi, Musi, Paler and Munneru are the other tributaries having their origin within this State itself that join River Krishna during its flow through the State. At Vijayawada, 45 miles inland from the sea the river Krishna passes through a mere gap in the hills of about 4,000 feet width where a barrage has been thrown across the river. The river then flows on in a single stream for about 40 miles till it reaches Puligadda where it throws off its branch called the "Puligadda" branch. The river flows further

for another 15 miles splitting into three sub-branches before emptying itself into the Bay of Bengal. The Krishna delta, also well served by a series of canals taking off from the Krishna Barrage at Vijayawada, is a rich paddy growing area. The Krishna and the Godavari delta which are adjacent to each other form a composite delta region. The Kolleru depression situated in the middle of the region receives a considerable part of the drainage of the area. During the flood season the Krishna river brings tremendous quantities of flood waters. It is estimated that in high flood the Krishna carries enough silt to cover daily an area of 5 square miles to a depth of 1". The waters of the river Krishna and its tributaries are being gradually harnessed for irrigation as well as power generation. The Tungabhadra Dam, though located within the territories of Mysore State benefits a large part of Andhra Pradesh. The Nagarjunaagar Dam is fast progressing and when completed will benefit 34,500 lakhs acres of land. The Srisailem Project which is being developed into a Hydro-Electric Project will spell prosperity to the State. There are small irrigation projects across rivers Dindi and Musi also.

52. Thus the two main rivers, viz., the Godavari and Krishna, form the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh State. The valleys and the deltas of these rivers have cradled the early civilisations of this part of the country. Many an Andhra dynasty of the early historical period, such as the Satavahanas, Ikshwakus, etc., had established their capitals along these rivers. The Vijayapuri Buddhist Centre was known to attract people from the far off places of the country as well as foreign lands as it was a great seat of learning founded by Saint Nagarjuna.

53. River Pennar though not as great as the Krishna or the Godavari is an important river that flows across the southern region of the State. It takes its rise in Nandidurg in Mysore State and enters Anantapur district from the south. It then takes an easterly turn and after cutting right across the middle of Cuddapah and Nellore districts joins the sea 18 miles east of Nellore town. This river during the major portion of the year is nothing but a wide stretch of sand with a mere ribbon of water in the middle. During the rainy season however, considerable quantity of water is brought down. The river forms a very important feature in Cuddapah district where by virtue of the interesting rib-like formation of hills and valleys a remarkable system of drainage is developed, river Pennar flowing right through the middle collecting the drainage of all the transverse valleys through its tributaries, the Chitravati, Papaghni, Kunderu, Sagileru, Cheyyeru, Mandavva etc. At the point of the entry of the river into the State the bed of the Pennar is about 2,000 feet above sea level. The few medium projects as Upper Pennar Project, Mid-Pennar Project, Somasila Project, helped the diversion of Pennar water for irrigation. Considerable irrigation takes place in the dry tracts through open cut channels from the river. The bed of the river which is dry during summer months is utilised for raising the famous Cuddapah melons near Chennuru, Siddhavatam, etc.

ANDHRA PRADESH

SOILS

ZONAL BOUNDARY ————— STATE BOUNDARY —————
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —————

KILOMETRES 32 0 32 64 96 128 160 192
32 0 32 64 96 128 MILES

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

KILOMETRES 32 64 96 128 160 192

32 64 80 96 112 128 144 160 176 192 MILES

N
21°

N
31°

N
20°

N
10

N
17°

N
10

N
13°

20	10
----	----

N
11

1

18

1

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

54. Nagavalli and Vamsadhara are the two other rivers of significance both flowing through the extreme north-eastern tract of the State, viz., Srikakulam district. The Nagavalli also known as Langulya takes its rise in the hills of Orissa and flows about 60 miles in that State and after entering Andhra Pradesh it flows in a south-easterly direction over a distance of 120 miles ultimately reaching the Bay of Bengal near Srikakulam. The river is said to bring about 2 to 3 million acre feet of water. The Vamsadhara also takes its rise in the Eastern Ghats in Orissa and like the Nagavalli, after flowing about 60 miles in Orissa it covers a distance of about 80 miles in Srikakulam district before it reaches the sea. The river has a good catchment area having good perennial rainfall. The waters of these two rivers are used for extensive paddy cultivation in the district. The Vamsadhara Project has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. This is expected to irrigate an extent of 2,24,750 acres of land.

55. The other minor rivers of the State are all of short length receiving their waters mainly during the monsoon season and draining themselves quickly and they remain dry during the major part of the year.

Soils

56. The major portion of the State is covered by the red variety of soils. The red soils are generally efficient in organic matter and poor in plant nutrient but rich in phosphoric contents. The moisture holding capacity of the red soils is also poor and therefore, irrigation is necessary to raise good crops. Most of the tract covered by this type of soil except where tank or river irrigation is provided is cultivated by rather poor dry crops which have to depend mostly on the vicissitudes of the monsoons. The great part of the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts and the upland portion of Nellore, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are covered by the red soils.

57. The next largest proportion in extent is made up of black soils. This type of soil is rich in calcium and potash but poor in nitrogen. The black soils retain moisture and irrigation is not a necessity in raising healthy crops. These soils are particularly suitable for cotton cultivation. Dry crops like jowar and bajra are also grown on these soils. Tobacco is grown in considerable extent in this type of soil in certain parts of the State. The districts of Telangana as Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts, have a good belt of this type of soil along the course of river Godavari. Mahbubnagar district and Krishna district and the western portion of Anantapur district as also the Kunderu basin of Cuddapah district, portions of Guntur district, have a fair amount of black soils. Other districts except the north-eastern districts also have isolated patches of black soils.

58. Next in extent comes the coastal alluvium, which may be distinguished from the deltaic alluvium that will be discussed next. The coastal alluvium stretches as a narrow belt all along the coast except for a short break in Visakhapatnam district where the

spurs of the Eastern Ghats meet the sea. The coastal alluvial belt varies greatly in width at times forming a mere narrow sandy belt. In composition this is made up of sand or sandy loam. It is generally not rich in plant nutrient and organic matter. Casuarina and cashew plantations are raised extensively on this belt in Nellore, Guntur and Srikakulam districts. In Krishna a large portion is covered by mangroves or swamps.

59. Next comes the most important soil from the point of agricultural production, viz., the deltaic alluvium. Though limited in extent and obviously concentrated in the delta region of the Godavari and Krishna, these alluvial soils deposited by the waters of the two great rivers are clayish in character and rich in plant nutrient and highly conducive to good paddy cultivation. Traces of alluvial belt are observed along the coasts of the Nagavalli and Vamsadhara rivers in Srikakulam district and along the Pennar in Nellore district which tracts are also noted for their rich paddy cultivation.

60. The last in extent come the laterite soils. The laterite soils vary from deep reddish to brown or black in colour. They are generally poor in organic matter and plant nutrient. They are porous and usually well drained. Laterite pockets occur in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Nellore districts as also on the western edge of Medak district. These soils are well suited for horticulture and also production of pulses and oil seeds.

Please see the soil map of Andhra Pradesh on the opposite page.

Rainfall

61. Andhra Pradesh receives its rainfall both from the south-west as well as the north-east monsoons. The south-west monsoon generally spreads itself out from early June till about the end of September. The north-east monsoon occurs from October to December. By virtue of the varying land formations of the plateau and the east coast with the intervening hill ranges the effects of the monsoons in the different regions of the State vary considerably.

62. In the Telangana region the monsoon sets in early towards the end of May or early in June and most of the rainfall occurs in the months of August and September. Thereafter with a short break, the north-east monsoon sets in and brings in a few showers in the months of October and November. The average annual rainfall ranges from about 75 cm in the south to about 120 cm in the north with considerable fluctuations. The variability of rainfall may be as much as 21 to 35%.

63. The Rayalaseema region is a zone of precarious rainfall, annual average being hardly 66 cm. The maximum rainfall is received in this area in the month of September with a slight secondary in the month of May. Agriculture is dependant mostly on the vicissitudes of the monsoon which often fails and this area has long been known as "Stalking ground of famines". To mitigate the hardship of the agriculturists of the

area, the Tungabhadra Dam High Level Canal and a few medium projects across the Pennar and other river valleys in the area have been programmed. The surface drained water is often impounded in a series of small irrigation tanks but these tanks too being solely dependent on the monsoon often let down the ryots.

64. The coastal area generally receives the highest average rainfall of about 100 cm. The area north of the Godavari receives the heavier rainfall of about 110 to 125 cms. Though the coastal area receives the benefit of both the monsoons the Eastern Ghats to some extent act as a barrier for this region to derive the fullest benefit of the south-west monsoon. The hill ranges also prevent the returning south-west monsoon winds from reaching the west plateau. The main incidence of rain in the coastal region occurs in the month of October. The area is also susceptible to frequent cyclones that generally occur between October and December. The rainfall map on the opposite page may be referred to. The following table gives the average annual rainfall of the districts from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

STATEMENT 1.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL DISTRICTWISE
1956-57 TO 1960-61

L.C. No.	District	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Coastal Andhra</i>						
1.	Srikakulam	1,456.2	975.4	1,704.9	1,060.6	1,066.6
2.	Visakhapatnam	1,393.9	1,054.1	1,543.4	1,910.7	756.9
3.	East Godavari	1,235.5	1,023.6	1,516.7	1,305.7	955.0
4.	West Godavari	1,212.3	899.2	1,523.1	1,326.6	1,139.6
5.	Krishna	1,366.3	980.4	1,306.1	1,228.8	968.8
6.	Guntur	1,085.1	723.9	1,281.1	801.3	1,103.7
7.	Nellore	1,148.3	838.2	1,088.1	705.8	1,282.8
<i>Average</i>		1,271.1	927.8	1,401.6	1,058.5	1,047.6
<i>Rayalaseema</i>						
8.	Chittoor	741.2	548.6	811.3	521.6	820.8
9.	Cuddapah	803.7	607.1	806.1	550.0	700.3
10.	Anantapur	686.3	561.3	496.1	555.6	510.9
11.	Kurnool	913.1	594.4	645.3	607.2	596.1
<i>Average</i>		786.1	577.9	682.7	558.6	636.9
<i>Telangana</i>						
12.	Mahbubnagar	1,071.7	637.5	634.4	1,197.8	607.1
13.	Hyderabad	1,037.1	840.7	706.5	928.9	749.6
14.	Medak	1,253.5	967.7	1,045.5	1,162.9	690.2
15.	Nizamabad	1,291.3	1,102.4	1,232.5	1,012.0	976.8
16.	Adilabad	1,340.7	1,092.2	1,162.2	1,301.2	806.1
17.	Karimnagar	1,139.2	919.5	836.7	1,029.3	662.6
18.	Warangal	1,092.0	924.6	1,150.5	1,507.0	1,054.0
19.	Khammam	1,051.8	989.0	1,125.9	1,806.5	781.1
20.	Nalgonda	959.6	673.1	868.9	848.1	710.5
<i>Average</i>		1,147.3	906.8	983.5	1,210.2	782.0
Average Andhra Pradesh		1,128.01	847.3	1,063.1	1,030.3	850.5

Source: Statistical Abstract 1956 to 61.

65. The following table illustrates the seasonwise distribution of rainfall districtwise for the year 1960-61.

STATEMENT 1.2

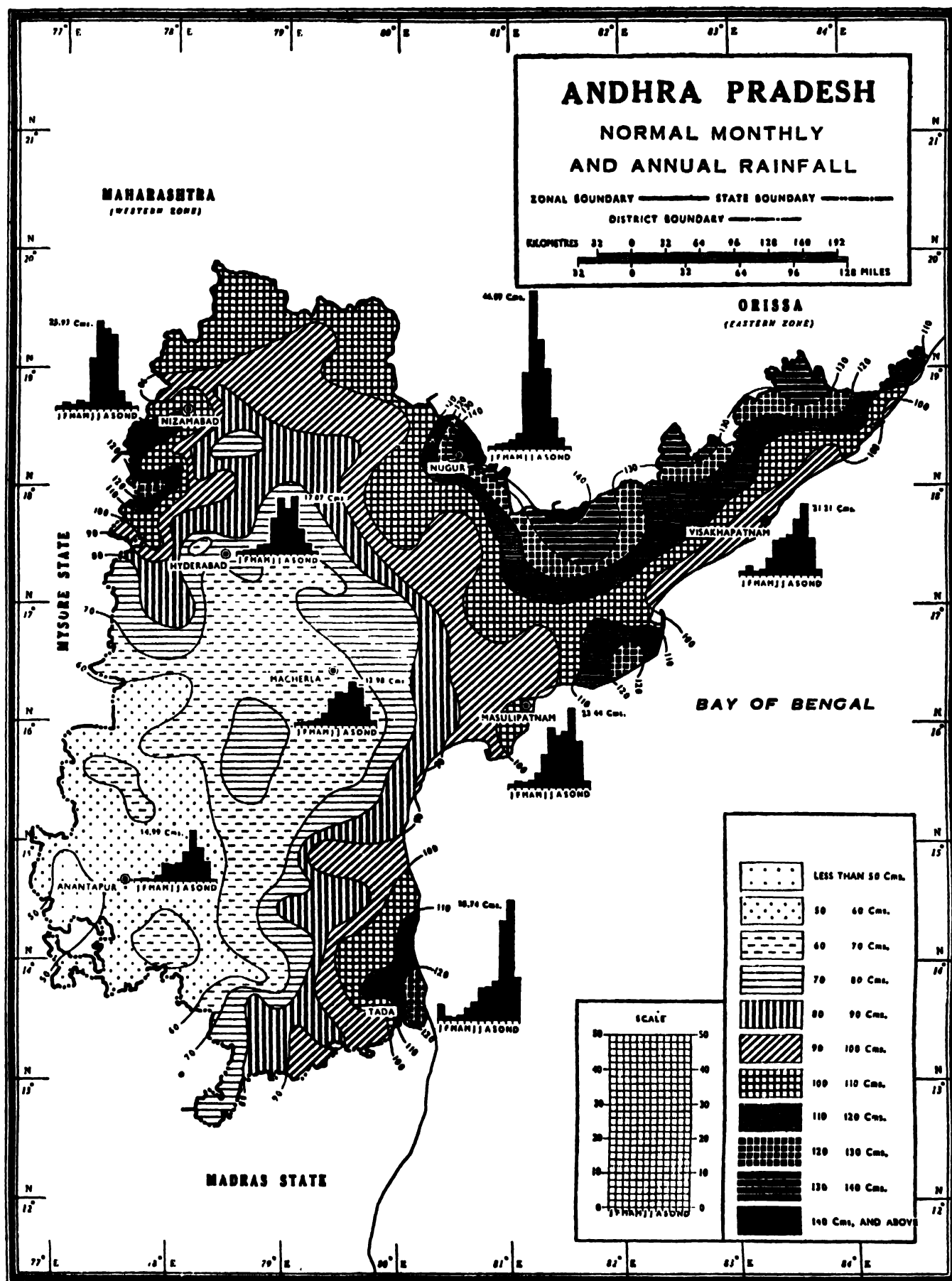
SEASONWISE RAINFALL—DISTRICTWISE, 1960-61

		(Millimetres)					
L.C. No.	District	South-West Monsoon (June to September 1960)	North-East Monsoon (October to Dec., 1960)	Winter period (Jan. to Feb., 1961)	Hot-Weather period (March to May 1961)	Total Rainfall (June 1960 to May 1961)	Normal Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Coastal Andhra</i>							
1.	Srikakulam	787.5	147.1	40.6	91.4	1,066.6	1,087.2
2.	Visakhapatnam	479.0	171.5	67.8	38.6	756.9	903.4
3.	East Godavari	767.9	136.0	18.5	32.6	955.0	1,000.6
4.	West Godavari	884.1	162.8	72.7	20.0	1,139.6	1,020.5
5.	Krishna	801.7	134.8	18.8	13.5	968.8	942.1
6.	Guntur	893.9	237.6	10.7	21.5	1,163.7	821.0
7.	Nellore	471.5	708.8	12.8	29.7	1,282.8	902.2
<i>Average</i>		726.5	251.2	31.0	35.3	1,017.6	976.7
<i>Rayalaseema</i>							
8.	Chittoor	410.9	344.5	16.6	48.8	820.8	843.0
9.	Cuddapah	387.1	280.9	7.4	24.9	700.3	680.5
10.	Anantapur	326.8	92.2	6.4	85.4	510.8	557.8
11.	Kurnool	451.3	86.2	5.3	53.3	596.1	616.9
<i>Average</i>		391.0	201.9	8.9	53.1	647.0	677.3
<i>Telangana</i>							
12.	Mahbubnagar	510.1	32.5	1.4	63.1	607.1	721.6
13.	Hyderabad	565.8	59.3	2.1	122.4	749.6	905.5
14.	Medak	534.0	76.7	3.0	6.57	690.2	860.9
15.	Nizamabad	842.4	80.9	1.6	51.9	976.8	975.1
16.	Adilabad	694.2	76.4	8.2	27.3	806.1	1,048.4
17.	Karimnagar	572.5	43.4	17.1	29.6	662.6	887.0
18.	Warangal	928.6	62.4	10.5	52.5	1,054.0	1,055.7
19.	Khammam	657.9	65.1	8.1	50.0	781.1	902.6
20.	Nalgonda	599.3	60.3	9.6	41.3	710.5	681.5
<i>Average</i>		636.1	61.9	6.8	37.2	782.0	891.1
Average Andhra Pradesh		628.4	156.0	16.9	49.2	850.5	379.2

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh (Season and Crop Report 1960-61.)

Temperature

66. The State may be generally described as having a hot summer and a pleasant winter. The summer months, March to June will be fairly hot throughout the State, May being the hottest month. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the State may be 41.4° centigrade and 13.9° centigrade respectively. Ramagundam in Adilabad district, Rentachintala in Guntur district and Vijayawada in Krishna district are reputed to be some of the hottest places in the State. Generally the maximum temperature reached during summer months in Telangana region is about 39° centigrade and in Rayalaseema about 38° and in the Coastal Andhra about 37°. The variation in the



Source, Monthly and Annual Normals of Rainfall & Rainy Days (1901 - 1950)-
Memoirs of The India Meteorological Dept., Volume XXXI, Part III.

Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

maximum and minimum temperatures keeps increasing as one goes from the coast into the interior. Though the average temperature in the coastal area during summer months may not be as high as in the Telangana or Rayalaseema districts the high humidity makes the climate oppressive. The winter is plea-

sant throughout the State. The interior Telangana region generally has lower minimum temperature than the coastal districts. The following table shows the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at different stations monthwise in the year 1961.

STATEMENT 1.3

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT STATIONS MONTHWISE, 1961

In degrees Centigrade

Sl. No.	Stations		1961											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ramagundam	Maximum	32.0	33.0	39.3	..	41.4	36.6	30.7	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.0	29.0
		Minimum	18.0	18.0	24.8	..	28.7	27.1	24.5	24.6	24.8	22.8	18.0	15.9
2.	Nizamabad	Maximum	..	32.4	38.5	40.3	39.9	34.9	30.0	29.8	30.3	29.4	28.9	27.7
		Minimum	..	15.9	21.8	25.3	26.9	24.6	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.0	16.5	14.7
3.	Hyderabad	Maximum	28.4	31.0	36.5	37.8	36.9	33.0	29.2	29.0	29.6	28.6	27.5	27.0
		Minimum	15.6	16.2	15.5	24.9	25.3	23.5	22.5	22.8	21.8	20.2	15.5	13.9
4.	Hanamkonda	Maximum	30.8	32.8	34.4	40.4	40.8	35.5	30.7	31.8	30.9	30.2	29.3	28.3
		Minimum	18.5	19.0	23.6	26.9	28.1	25.7	24.0	25.4	28.5	22.5	18.5	17.1
5.	Khammam	Maximum	31.0	33.3	37.8	40.3	40.4	35.1	31.4	31.7	31.4	31.1	29.8	29.1
		Minimum	18.8	20.6	23.9	26.6	28.2	25.7	24.3	24.5	24.1	23.1	19.2	17.0
6.	Nellore	Maximum	29.2	31.8	35.8	37.8	39.1	36.1	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.0	28.3	28.6
		Minimum	21.0	21.9	23.7	26.1	28.8	26.7	25.8	25.2	25.5	24.8	21.8	19.8
7.	Kakinada	Maximum	27.7	29.7	34.9	36.7	38.4	..	31.8	32.3	31.3	29.8	28.3	26.7
		Minimum	19.9	21.1	25.0	26.1	27.1	..	22.7	24.7	25.0	24.0	20.9	18.0
8.	Visakhapatnam	Maximum	28.7	30.0	33.3	35.8	36.9	34.7	31.0	32.8	31.8	30.6	28.9	27.4
		Minimum	18.9	20.5	23.9	26.2	28.0	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.1	24.0	16.5	16.7
9.	Kalingapatnam	Maximum	26.2	29.3	31.6	32.1	34.6	33.1	30.4	31.8	31.1	32.5	28.3	25.9
		Minimum	18.4	19.6	24.5	25.8	27.1	26.0	24.7	25.8	23.4	22.5	18.5	16.2
10.	Rentachintala	Maximum	31.4	34.4	39.1	41.1	40.8	35.8	32.5	32.7	32.7	31.5	29.7	29.5
		Minimum	18.8	21.3	24.7	27.4	28.1	26.7	25.1	25.3	25.2	23.4	19.5	16.4
11.	Cuddapah	Maximum	29.8	33.8	38.7	..	39.6	35.7	33.4	33.6	34.0	32.6	29.1	29.2
		Minimum	18.1	21.8	24.5	..	28.0	26.1	25.5	25.0	25.1	24.0	20.7	18.6
12.	Kurnool	Maximum	31.7	34.4	39.7	..	38.6	34.6	30.4	31.9	32.9	32.1	30.5	29.9
		Minimum	18.6	20.1	24.4	..	26.2	24.3	23.7	23.6	23.4	22.8	19.5	16.7
13.	Masulipatnam	Maximum	..	29.7	32.1	35.0	..	..	..	32.1	31.4	..	29.2	27.4
		Minimum	..	21.1	23.9	25.4	..	..	..	25.1	25.0	..	22.6	17.6
14.	Anantapur	Maximum	29.8	33.4	38.3	39.4	37.4	33.5	32.1	33.8	33.7	32.5	29.3	29.2
		Minimum	18.3	20.4	23.8	26.7	26.1	24.1	24.1	24.4	28.9	23.1	20.0	17.6
STATE		Maximum	32.0	34.4	39.7	41.1	41.4	36.6	33.4	34.0	34.1	33.0	30.5	29.9
		Minimum	15.6	15.9	15.5	24.9	25.3	23.5	22.5	22.3	21.8	20.2	15.5	13.9

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1961.

SECTION 3—AGRICULTURE

67. Andhra Pradesh is essentially an agricultural State. According to the present Census about 70% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The heavy agricultural bias of the State's working population is understandable.

68. The physical features, the river systems, the soils, and the climatic conditions described earlier

should have given a clue to the pattern of agriculture prevailing in the State.

Land Utilisation

69. The statement on page 16 illustrates the pattern of land utilisation in the State, districtwise during 1960-61:

[Statement :

LAND UTILISATION

STATEMENT 1.4

LAND UTILISATION—DISTRICTWISE, 1960-61

Loca- tion Code No.	District	Forests	Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non- agricultural uses	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures	Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in net area sown	Current fallow	Fallow land other than current fallow	Net area sown	Geographi- cal area by village papers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Coastal Andhra											
1	Srikakulam	631,217	443,445	122,202	175,830	92,929	26,991	58,985	116,145	1,020,312	2,491,076
2	Visakhapatnam	1,486,403	323,159	349,358	77,740	17,040	53,022	61,728	66,028	886,155	8,521,233
3	East Godavari	519,934	222,720	189,730	451,666	122,292	53,971	52,710	79,289	979,138	2,074,440
4	West Godavari	197,215	163,561	185,283	143,079	70,844	16,155	119,583	56,309	979,759	1,931,830
5	Krishna	232,771	164,519	141,837	95,726	47,515	28,749	86,690	50,050	1,220,418	2,068,905
6	Guntur	457,270	232,683	238,730	145,910	163,622	91,660	161,436	155,801	2,128,557	3,770,280
7	Nellore	543,477	842,371	602,001	507,583	464,030	57,252	340,175	157,078	1,569,270	5,083,246
	Total	5,570,309	2,392,460	1,829,159	1,609,551	977,972	327,809	876,309	682,170	8,784,458	21,341,100
Rajalaseema											
8	Chittoor	775,133	564,686	210,502	272,670	121,843	30,915	314,016	110,152	1,050,580	3,450,017
9	Cuddapah	1,180,198	137,513	260,121	561,277	142,384	35,827	376,030	43,578	1,061,594	3,798,522
10	Anantapur	476,976	435,060	281,608	365,151	28,250	46,304	248,089	298,352	2,528,339	4,728,329
11	Kurnool	1,675,137	292,992	230,570	370,452	19,606	32,769	384,406	199,202	2,089,482	5,894,616
	Total	4,107,434	1,430,251	982,801	1,569,550	311,583	145,815	1,322,541	651,284	7,730,195	17,871,484
Telangana											
12	Mahbubnagar	734,299	257,576	202,402	98,185	177,592	26,256	751,699	58,227	2,249,968	4,500,064
13	Hyderabad	241,640	129,764	194,668	79,081	173,187	23,403	193,267	95,063	738,034	1,867,129
14	Medak	246,528	174,964	159,812	84,537	203,673	42,747	383,077	98,537	1,105,425	2,505,300
15	Nizamabad	385,104	167,093	148,806	96,317	120,990	20,210	171,091	55,001	745,202	1,909,864
16	Adilabad	1,593,515	384,135	230,274	168,327	139,655	30,751	291,104	142,012	1,100,399	4,130,163
17	Karimnagar	613,866	219,914	207,040	68,876	158,825	26,260	530,398	57,558	1,054,093	2,936,830
18	Warangal	829,031	191,172	214,255	77,193	254,752	32,685	523,794	162,876	991,628	3,267,376
19	Khammam	1,574,752	244,092	157,842	80,360	168,447	23,012	421,664	77,705	764,452	3,511,320
20	Nalgonda	254,740	224,167	197,325	97,162	286,370	25,710	605,247	131,226	1,723,070	3,551,057
	Total	9,471,115	1,686,877	1,711,484	859,928	1,685,491	211,036	3,871,121	889,295	19,542,312	28,239,109
Total Andhra Pradesh		14,449,288	5,824,588	4,523,444	4,020,142	2,974,946	724,660	6,069,971	2,213,659	26,646,995	67,451,693

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract, 1961.

70. The total geographical area is 67.45 million acres. The net sown area in 1960-61 was 26.65 million acres i.e., 39.5% of the total area, as against the All India average of 39.8%*.

71. The State, if not the whole State at least in some portions, is well served by its rivers for irrigation. These rivers have still greater potential for irrigation and generation of electric power. 3.29 million acres are covered by river irrigation. There are 127,364† tanks in the State irrigating 2.92 million acres. Ground water resources are believed to be considerable though not even half such resources have been exploited. About 7 million acres were irrigated during 1956-57 and 7.19 million by 1960-61. A series of major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been taken up under the State's successive Five Year Plans. It is expected that the State's irrigated area which was only 5.8 million acres in 1950-51 would be increased to 10.5 million acres by 1970 when the proposed irrigation projects are all completed as planned. The State may then rank the first among the States of

India in the percentage of its area under irrigation. At present the percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown is 26.9 in Andhra Pradesh as against 17.7 for All India.

72. The State is self-sufficient in food grains and is exporting nearly one-fifth of its rice production. Taking into account the average production of the period 1955-56 to 1959-60, the State accounts for 9.9% of the country's production of cereals, 44.5% of the country's total production of castor, 45.7% of its tobacco (Andhra Pradesh virtually holds the monopoly for the production of Virginia tobacco), 24% of groundnut, 27.7% of chillies and 7.8% of sugarcane. In regard to cotton production it occupies an insignificant place accounting for only 2.7% of All India production. The per acre outturn of agricultural production in terms of money during 1955-56 is given below for a few States to give a comparative picture:

	Rs.	P.
Andhra Pradesh	118.95	
Maharashtra	61.62	
Punjab	104.97	
Madras	195.38	

* 1956-57 Provisional figure.

† Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

73. The average yields of principal crops per acre in the State are also fairly high as compared to those of All India as shown below :

Crop	Yield per acre (in lbs.)*	
	Andhra Pradesh	India
Rice	1,015	720
Bajra	381	277
Sugarcane	6,231	2,895
Groundnut	753	641
Chillies	536	524
Mesta	859	716
Tobacco	710	641

* Yield figures are average for the five years 1951-52 to 1955-56 except for Mesta for which only figures for 1952-53 to 1954-55 are taken.

Source : Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

74. The agricultural sector in Andhra Pradesh is therefore, better placed in regard to its natural advantages, land utilisation and land productivity as compared to similar sectors in many other States. By virtue of the varying seasonal and soil conditions, the agricultural pattern varies considerably in the three regions of the State—the Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the agriculture of Andhra and its three regions as also All India.

STATEMENT 1.5
COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF AGRICULTURE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND ALL INDIA

Particulars	All India	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a) Rainfall (inches)	44.7	34.7	38.6	26.8	85.2
(b) Average No. of rainy Days	..	..	52.0	42.0	58.0
2. Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	17.7	25.1	48.3	13.1	16.6
3. Percentage of Area Irrigated by :					
(a) Canals	41.3	44.6	64.5	21.1	14.5
(b) Tanks	19.4	41.2	28.0	46.7	66.2
(c) Wells	29.5	11.2	5.0	27.4	16.2
(d) Others	9.8	3.0	2.5	4.8	3.1
4. Percentage of Gross Cropped Area under:					
(a) Food Crops	81.4	76.5	82.7	68.0	76.8
(b) Non-food Crops	18.6	23.5	17.3	32.0	23.2
5. Per Acre Value of Net Agricultural Outturn (in Rs.)	..	118.95	224.29	89.61	57.07
6. Equivalent of Ordinary Acres to Standard Acre	..	..	1.91	3.23	..
7. Density of Agricultural Population per acre	0.78	0.75	1.17	0.57	0.55
8. Average size of holdings					
(a) In Ordinary Acres	..	..	5.55	9.34	9.30
(b) Standard Acres	..	..	2.94	2.83	..
9. Per Capita Income of Agricultural Population (in Rs.)	..	154.0	194.0	159.0	100.0

Source : Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

75. The statement on the next page showing the percentage of area under principal crops to the total

area sown districtwise will help us to appreciate the regional variation in the agricultural pattern :

[Statement :

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

STATEMENT 1.6
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO THE TOTAL AREA SOWN, 1960-61

I.C. No.	District	Total millets and cereals										Total pulses	Other food crops	Total food crops	Ground-nut	Gin-gelly	Castor	Ceo-nut	Cotton	Tobacco	Other non-food crops	Total non-food crops
		Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	7	8	9	10	11	12												13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Region																						
1.	Srikakulam	51.3	1.1	2.4	8.7	2.7	66.2	10.8	6.7	83.2	5.9	1.9	0.7	1.0	..	0.2	7.1	16.8				
2.	Visakhapatnam	34.9	3.0	14.3	7.1	3.8	62.1	9.4	8.7	81.2	8.6	5.5	..	0.4	..	0.4	8.9	18.8				
3.	East Godavari	60.6	8.1	8.6	1.4	1.1	69.8	8.2	8.9	86.9	1.1	3.4	..	4.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	13.1				
4.	West Godavari	72.1	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	76.4	5.6	7.6	89.6	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.9	..	2.8	2.3	10.4				
5.	Krishna	59.8	15.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	75.6	9.4	6.4	91.4	2.7	0.1	..	..	..	1.8	4.0	8.6				
6.	Guntur	22.8	19.7	6.2	0.6	15.3	64.8	8.7	6.9	79.9	8.4	0.1	0.6	..	0.6	8.2	7.2	20.1				
7.	Nellore	31.0	26.0	7.0	4.4	13.5	81.9	6.9	2.2	91.0	1.4	0.4	2.7	..	0.6	0.5	3.4	9.0				
8.	Chittoor	26.7	5.2	12.8	13.8	4.1	62.4	6.1	6.7	75.2	23.0	0.4	0.1	..	..	..	1.3	24.9				
9.	Cuddapah	14.1	30.1	9.8	8.0	13.2	71.7	5.2	5.1	82.0	13.7	0.8	0.1	..	2.9	..	1.0	18.0				
10.	Anantapur	8.2	20.4	8.0	6.1	19.1	58.8	9.8	8.5	72.1	19.4	1.2	1.0	..	5.5	..	0.8	27.9				
11.	Kurnool	4.8	23.8	2.8	0.9	25.3	62.8	4.7	2.8	69.4	13.9	0.1	0.7	..	14.0	0.5	1.0	30.2				
Average																						
Telangana Region																						
12.	Mahbubnagar	29.3	16.7	8.7	3.5	11.8	67.3	7.6	5.4	80.3	9.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.4	1.7	3.0	19.7				
13.	Hyderabad	10.6	35.2	5.7	4.6	12.5	68.6	12.9	1.4	82.9	4.7	0.5	8.8	..	0.7	0.8	2.1	17.1				
14.	Medak	14.5	30.8	2.6	3.0	7.1	37.5	14.0	9.8	80.8	1.1	1.0	9.7	..	..	0.1	7.3	19.2				
15.	Nizamabad	18.9	30.7	0.9	2.2	11.4	64.1	18.6	7.1	89.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	..	0.1	0.1	6.3	10.2				
16.	Adilabad	37.0	22.0	..	0.8	9.8	69.1	14.5	7.6	91.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	..	1.6	..	8.2	8.8				
17.	Karimnagar	10.9	40.8	..	..	4.7	56.1	18.9	2.7	77.7	0.6	6.8	0.8	..	10.2	..	3.9	22.3				
18.	Warangal	31.9	26.9	..	..	12.8	61.6	21.5	1.9	85.0	2.0	10.8	1.8	..	0.2	0.2	0.5	15.0				
19.	Khammam	22.2	39.4	2.8	0.1	8.5	73.0	14.0	1.6	92.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	..	0.1	0.4	1.3	7.4				
20.	Nalgonda	24.1	46.2	0.9	0.2	2.8	74.2	14.6	1.9	90.7	1.6	2.2	0.4	..	..	2.2	2.9	9.8				
Average																						
Andhra Pradesh Average																						
		18.9	33.9	4.4	1.8	8.1	65.9	15.6	3.1	84.6	2.3	2.6	5.6	..	1.4	0.3	2.7	15.4				
		25.1	23.1	5.2	3.0	10.4	66.9	10.6	4.5	81.9	6.8	1.7	2.5	0.3	2.6	1.2	2.9	18.1				

Source: Season & Crop Report, 1960-61.

Coastal Andhra

76. Coastal Andhra forms 1/3 the total area of the State and has the richest soils and is served well by assured irrigation from all the important rivers of the State, already described. Agriculturally the area is well developed. Since the construction of the great canals across the rivers Krishna and Godavari by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1857, the delta regions have enjoyed the benefits of a good canal irrigation which has rightly helped the delta districts to win the reputation of forming the granary of South India. 4.15 million acres of land in the coastal area is under irrigation. The cropping pattern generally consists of a long duration single paddy crop when water is available for irrigation in the canal system, followed by a catch crop of pulses or blackgram or greengram. Sometimes a leguminous crop, mainly sunhemp or groundnut is grown particularly in sandy soils after the harvest of paddy. Organic manure and chemical fertilizers as also improved seeds are liberally used by the ryots. A set of hardy, industrious and prosperous farmers have been peopling the area. The Kammas and the Rajus of this area are particularly noted for their great interest and enterprise in agriculture. A good strain of bulks, namely, the Ongole variety is used to help the ryots in agricultural operations. The average yield of paddy per acre in this tract is 1,740 to 2,900 lbs. which is about four times the All India average. The lands are, therefore, valuable and their prices range from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 6,000 per acre.

77. In the non deltaic regions too of the Coastal Andhra districts intensive cultivation is carried on under wells and valuable crops as sugarcane, bananas, turmeric, chillies, betel vines and vegetables are grown. In the dry tracts north of Krishna and in Guntur district which is covered by black soils, tobacco cultivation is a speciality. This area grows almost all the Virginia tobacco of the country.

78. The per acre outturn* (1955-56) in agriculture in Coastal Andhra region on the average works out to Rs. 224.29 as compared to Rs. 89.61 in Rayalaseema and Rs. 57.07 in Telangana. 82.7 per cent of the gross cropped area was under food crops and 17.3 per cent under non-food crops in 1956-57. 51.8 per cent of the total value of net agricultural output is from food crops and the rest from commercial crops. 72 percent of the exports of Virginia tobacco from the country is from Guntur district. Sugarcane produced in the Coastal Andhra region forms 57.6 per cent of the total net value of agricultural output of the State. This area claims 51.8 per cent of the total outturn of chillies in the State.

79. With the high productivity of the land the population pressure on agriculture is very high in the Coastal Andhra region. The density of agricultural population per acre is 1.17 in this region as compared to 0.57 in Rayalaseema and 0.55 in Telangana. So much so despite the comparatively very high productivity, the per capita income from agriculture in this region

was Rs. 194.03 as compared to Rs. 159.13 in Rayalaseema and Rs. 100.14 in Telangana. The high pressure of agricultural population on land has led to uneconomic holdings. 52.3 per cent of the holdings of this region belong to the size group below 2.5 acres.

Rayalaseema

80. Rayalaseema accounts for 27.4 per cent of the total area of the State and being located in the plateau region has a general altitude of 1000-2000 feet above sea level. As already indicated the rainfall is meagre and undependable. The entire land is mostly undulating and soil erosion is common. The only saving feature is the existence of fairly substantial extent of deep black cotton soil particularly on the western half of the area, which has a high moisture retaining capacity. The only major irrigation project till 1951 was the K. C. Canal even which was functioning in a rather inefficient manner due to the loss of waters in canals by seepage, silting, etc. A number of minor irrigation tanks and projects existed which were also getting badly silted up.

81. More than half the area commanded by the K.C. Canal is cultivated by irrigated dry crops. Out of the total ayacut of 100,000 acres, irrigated dry crops are grown over an extent of 58,000 acres and 34,000 acres are under single crop wet and about 4,000 acres under double crop wet. Wet cultivation is carried on usually by single paddy crop under tanks. Intensive cultivation is, however, carried on under wells chiefly in Chittoor district where the ryots use green manure liberally and are able to produce as much as 25-30 bags (one bag=116 lbs.) of paddy per acre. Valuable crops such as sugarcane, turmeric, chillies and vegetables are also grown. The major portion of the Rayalaseema is however, a dry tract depending on unreliable rainfall. In the red soils *jonna* (jowar) or *korra* rotated with groundnut is grown; in *chalka* soils the cereal crops are rotated with castor; in the black soils *jonna* or *korra* is rotated with cotton or chillies. In all dry tracts only one crop a year is taken, in *Mungari* season in red soils and *hingari* season in black soils. The frequent failure of monsoon has given this tract the reputation of being the "stalking ground of famines". The ryot of this area hardly gets a good and normal crop once in every three years, the drought and famine conditions showing almost this cyclic trend for the last few decades. The ryot therefore, invariably tries to grow enough food and fodder crops for his family and cattle and cultivates the remaining extent of holding, if any, with cash crops like, cotton, groundnut, chillies, etc. Green manure and chemical fertilisers are not applied to dry crops and even farm yard manure is applied only once a while to the wet crops.

82. The agricultural productivity in Rayalaseema is poor. The factors contributing to this poor productivity are the lack of adequate irrigation facilities, dependance on the vagaries of the monsoon, fodder scarcity for work animals, soil erosion, inadequate use

of manures and fertilisers in dry cultivation and the general poverty of the ryot. Except under the limited cultivation under wells, there has been no intensive cultivation over the generally large dry holdings. Provision of irrigation facilities wherever possible and the development of ground water resources will go a long way in increasing agricultural production and stabilizing the agricultural economy. Government have planned a good number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the area so as to tap the irrigation potential of the rivers and hill streams wherever possible. The projects when completed are expected to irrigate about 686,000 acres.

Telangana Region

83. This region represents the most backward tract of the State from the point of agricultural production. Though endowed with fairly good rainfall averaging 35.2 inches annually, the poor soils and the rugged country seem to present a handicap in the intensive agriculture development. Besides, the agrarian conditions under the Jagirdari system in the olden days did not seem to have provided adequate incentive to the ryot to attempt any intensive cultivation.

84. Black and red soils can be met within this region.

85. The present irrigated area in the region is about 1,704,530 acres. The Nizamsagar Project in Nizamabad district across the river Manjira is the only major irrigation project. A number of medium schemes such as Koilsagar, Kadam Dam, Musi Project, etc., are no doubt planned and executed. The gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project across river Krishna, under execution and Pochampad Project across river Godavari which is just started will greatly increase the area under irrigation in the Telangana region. Irrigation at present is resorted to mostly through open cut channels from the *Nallahs* or the minor irrigation tanks which number as many as 25,400. The proportion of irrigated area to sown area in this region, at present, is only 16.6 per cent.

86. Agricultural productivity of the wet lands is poor. The ryots have not developed the standards of cultivation to the same extent as their brethren in Coastal Andhra or even Rayalaseema had. The average yield of rice per acre is 685 lbs. as compared to 1,293 lbs. in Andhra region. Green manure is rarely applied, the application of farm yard manure is inadequate and the application of chemical fertilisers is either poor or unbalanced. Broadcasting of paddy was being resorted to till recently. It is quite usual to find the cultivators of Coastal Andhra buying up lands under new projects probably at very low prices and settling themselves there and intensively cultivating the land setting an example to the local farmers to follow. There are a few settlements of these coastal ryots under the Nizamsagar Project in Nizamabad district or the Lakkavaram tank in Warangal district which could

easily be marked out from the neighbouring Telangana villages and looking exactly like delta villages with the prosperous, hard working, robust migrant ryots from the deltas peopling the area.

87. Telangana region is predominantly a dry farming area as Rayalaseema. The cultivable land is mostly made up of chalka soils which are brownish red sandy loam, free of soluble bases and plant food elements and are generally poor in plant nutrient reserves. Jowar, bajra, groundnut and pulses are the chief crops grown. Either deep rooted crops are rotated with shallow rooted crops or cereal crops are rotated with leguminous crops in alternate years on the same land. Jowar is rotated with cotton or groundnut or gingelly. Pulses like tuar, moong, urad, Bengal gram are rotated with wheat and cotton. In the very poor chalka as in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts *Jowar* is rotated with castor. The farmer sows different crops in different plots so that some crops at least may survive, despite the fluctuations of rainfall in quantity and time. The dry cultivation is almost primitive in Telangana. The agricultural implements used are of poor quality; manures are hardly ever applied and improved seeds are not thought of. The poor ryot of Telangana ill-affords the cattle required for heavy ploughing that the black soils or the hard chalka soils require. Considerable extents are left fallow apparently for pasture purposes. The proportion of current fallows to net sown area in Telangana region is highest in India. When both wet and dry areas are taken together the net value of agricultural production per acre in Telangana is Rs. 57.07 as compared to Rs. 89.61 in Rayalaseema and Rs. 224.29 in Coastal Andhra. The per capita agricultural income is Rs. 100 compared to Rs. 159 in Rayalaseema, which is due to the lower yields of crops and lower proportion of area under commercial crops.

88. As already indicated, on account of the feudal economy that prevailed in this area, the agricultural lands were distributed mostly among large landowners or petty cultivators. The incentives for intensive cultivation were lacking and a middle class peasantry having both labour and capital resources required for intensive cultivation hardly developed. Landless agricultural labour constitutes 25.1 per cent of the total agricultural population as compared to 19.4 per cent in Rayalaseema and 32.1 per cent in Coastal Andhra. The imbalance is sought to be set right by land reforms such as the abolition of Jagirs and the Hyderabad Tenants and Agricultural Land Act that were enacted after a popular Government was installed in the erstwhile Hyderabad State after the Police Action of 1948.

89. Thus the three different regions of the State present distinct stages and patterns of agricultural development. The statement on the next page helps to give a comparative picture of the yields per acre of the principal crops districtwise:

90. The agricultural potential of the State would perhaps be fully realised with the provision of irrigational facilities envisaged under the Five Year Plans. A deliberate cropping policy, especially now, when large extents of lands will be brought under new irrigation projects, may greatly help in improving agricultural economy. Dry irrigated farming brings in larger margin of production with comparatively less

investment. The irrigated dry farming would better utilise the labour dependant on agriculture. Adequate research, introduction of suitable strains, changing of cropping patterns, improvement of agricultural practices and application of adequate manures, contour bunding, consolidation of holdings, provision of electric pumping facilities for lift irrigation are all measures which will help.

SECTION 4 - - IRRIGATION

Area under Irrigation

91. We have already seen from the previous paragraphs the important role that irrigation plays in the agricultural production in this State. 7.2 million acres of land is under irrigation in 1960-61, i.e., 26.98% of sown area is irrigated. The net irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh is next only to Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The various rivers flowing through the State are said to yield 150 million acre feet of water annually. Deducting the 50 million acre feet of water that is likely to be used out of this in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore, still 100 million acre feet of water is available for this State out of which only 26 million acre feet were being utilised at present

leaving 74 million acre feet yet to be exploited, which can irrigate 16 million acres of land. Thus the irrigation potential from the rivers of the State is great. Besides the minor irrigation sources such as the tanks, *vagus* and under ground water resources have an important role to play in the irrigation pattern of the State particularly in certain backward dry areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana which are not commandable by any river irrigation. The area under minor irrigation in the State is about 3,000,000 acres.

Sources of Irrigation

92. The statement below gives the details of land irrigated by sources of irrigation districtwise in 1960-61 :

STATEMENT 1.8
LAND IRRIGATED BY SOURCES OF IRRIGATION DISTRICTWISE, 1960-61

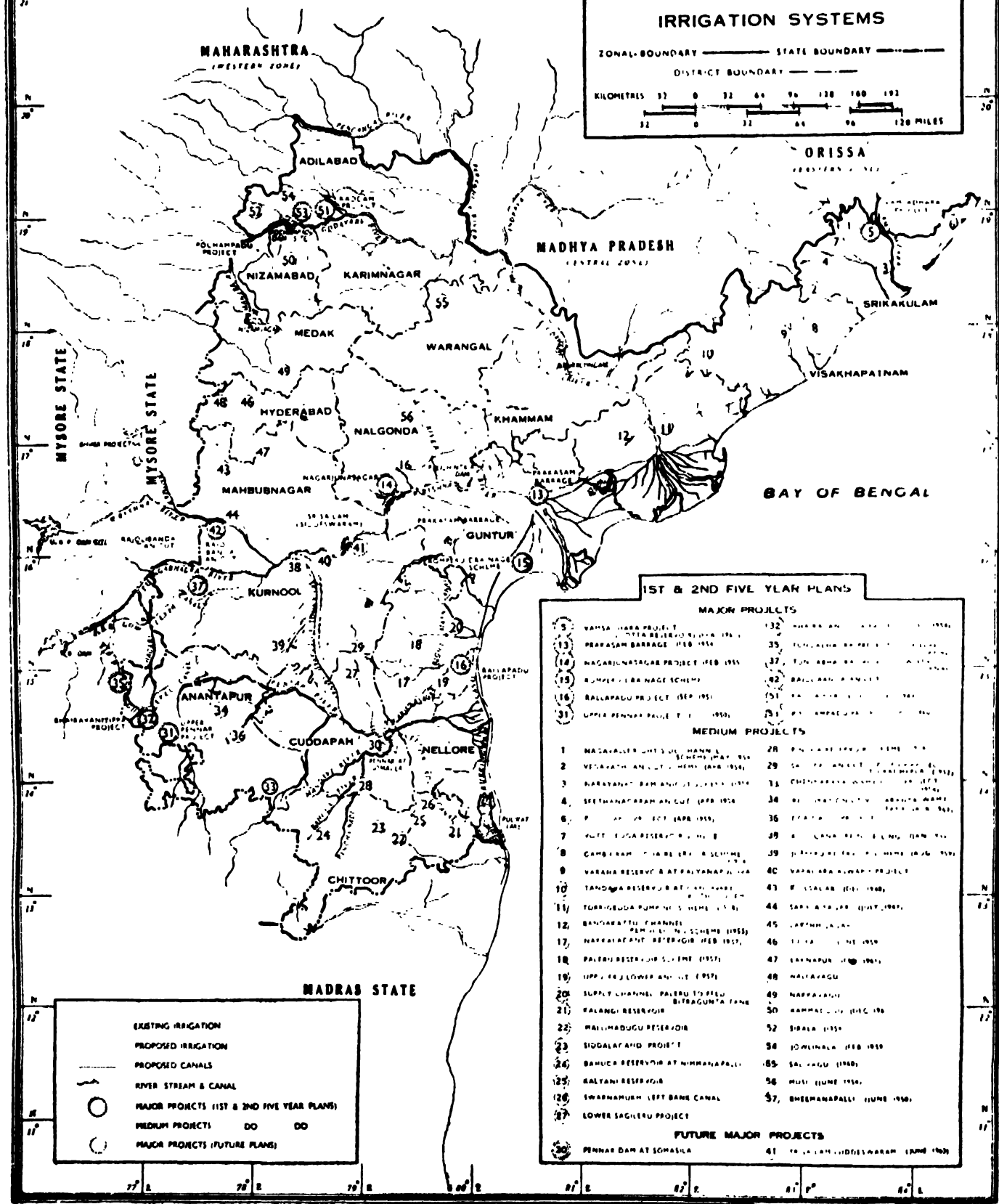
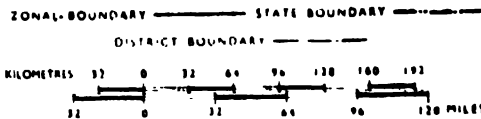
L. C. No.	District	Net area irrigated by							Area irrigated more than once	Gross area irrigated
		Government canals	Private canals	Tanks	Tube wells	Other wells	Other Sources	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cosatal Andhra										
1.	Srikakulam .	215,634	2,663	335,651	..	27,539	26,534	608,041	139,113	747,154
2.	Visakhapatnam .	109,740	24	257,746	2,770	13,918	11,642	397,840	39,877	437,717
3.	East Godavari .	509,698	375	113,061	1,264	1,312	925	628,638	133,060	761,698
4.	West Godavari .	526,656	..	166,775	96	14,547	18,500	726,577	225,025	951,602
5.	Krishna .	626,278	2,696	139,954	61	14,967	16,300	821,255	122,791	944,046
6.	Guntur .	580,392	..	29,834	1,292	15,174	3,649	649,341	29,861	679,202
7.	Nellore .	155,674	55	343,749	..	118,920	34,544	648,941	143,949	792,890
	Total	2,724,092	5,813	1,269,584	1,662	79,177	110,485	4,114,811	834,976	4,949,787
Rayalaseema										
8.	Chittoor .	..	..	222,651	461	90,017	38,412	355,241	121,075	476,316
9.	Cuddapah .	87,583	1,219	72,647	519	93,694	5,884	261,449	54,922	316,372
10.	Anantapur .	43,594	695	91,464	6	6,124	4,271	206,136	64,659	270,795
11.	Kurnool .	100,113	61	68,955	..	32,741	5,138	206,988	31,293	248,281
	Total	231,294	1,975	455,717	586	152,576	15,653	1,015,485	277,859	1,293,344
Telangana										
12.	Mahabubnagar .	14,412	6,143	127,320	..	54,251	8,517	210,643	17,470	228,113
13.	Hyderabad .	9,622	625	50,403	1,260	17,575	1,179	80,655	8,125	88,780
14.	Medak .	12,287	37	143,274	..	34,848	6,814	197,259	9,333	206,592
15.	Nizamabad .	151,315	1,149	120,814	959	10,183	3,502	287,904	12,764	300,668
16.	Adilabad .	15,111	..	47,980	59	2,968	5,111	69,220	112	69,332
17.	Karimnagar .	30,102	7,632	123,298	..	71,595	15,985	247,622	26,081	273,703
18.	Warangal .	8,670	..	190,644	..	40,867	2,199	242,370	23,738	266,107
19.	Khammam .	22,600	..	121,201	..	2,406	8,069	154,336	729	155,065
20.	Nalgonda .	40,144	6,529	91,810	583	75,145	..	214,512	105,708	320,220
	Total	301,263	22,106	1,016,801	2,813	310,949	48,666	1,711,500	244,660	1,956,160
Total Andhra Pradesh		3,259,649	29,894	2,844,382	11,171	799,195	244,237	7,188,528	1,339,155	8,527,683

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract, 1961.

ANDHRA PRADESH

MAJOR

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS



1ST & 2ND FIVE YEAR PLANS

MAJOR PROJECTS

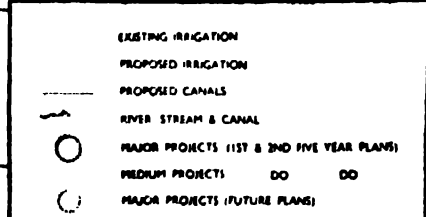
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. VISHA KHARA PROJECT | 132. KARAKA PROJECT |
| 2. PRAGARA BARRAGE (FEB 1954) | 35. TILAKHAR BARRAGE |
| 3. NAGARJUNAPUR PROJECT (FEB 1955) | 37. TUNABHAR BARRAGE |
| 4. KUMPERI BARRAGE SCHEME | 42. BALLARAJI PROJECT |
| 5. BALLAPUR PROJECT (SEP 1955) | 51. VALANKHAR PROJECT |
| 6. UPPER PENNAR PROJECT (F. I. 1950) | 52. P. APPARAJI PROJECT |

MEDIUM PROJECTS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. NAGAVALLI LEFT BANK CANAL SCHEME (JAN 1954) | 28. PULAKHAR PROJECT |
| 2. VETAPATHAN LEFT BANK SCHEME (JAN 1954) | 29. S. K. ANANTH PROJECT |
| 3. NARAYAN BARRAGE PROJECT (JAN 1954) | 31. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 4. SEETHANAPURAN LEFT BANK SCHEME (APR 1954) | 34. R. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 5. P. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT (APR 1954) | 36. P. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 6. K. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT (APR 1954) | 39. K. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 7. GAMBHAR PROJECT (APR 1954) | 39. K. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 8. VARANA RESERVOIR AT PALTANAPUR | 40. VAPALARA ALWADI PROJECT |
| 9. TANDRA RESERVOIR AT PALTANAPUR | 41. P. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 10. TORRIGUDA PUMP PROJECT (JAN 1954) | 44. SAKHAI PROJECT |
| 11. BANAGARU PUMP PROJECT (JAN 1954) | 45. JAYANATH PROJECT |
| 12. NARAYAN RESERVOIR (FEB 1955) | 46. P. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
| 13. PALERU RESERVOIR (FEB 1955) | 47. KANAPUR PROJECT |
| 14. UPPER AND LOWER AND (FEB 1955) | 48. NARAYANU |
| 15. SUPPLY CHANNEL PALERU TO P. K. CHINAPUR | 49. NARAYANU |
| 16. KALANGI RESERVOIR | 50. KAMMALU PROJECT |
| 17. WALLADUGU RESERVOIR | 52. SIKRA PROJECT |
| 18. SIDDALAYAM PROJECT | 54. JOWINALA PROJECT |
| 19. BANUR RESERVOIR AT NIMHAPALLI | 55. SALVAGU PROJECT |
| 20. KALYANI RESERVOIR | 56. MUSTI PROJECT |
| 21. SWARNAPUR (LEFT BANK CANAL) | 57. SHEKHANAPALLI PROJECT |
| 22. LOWER SAGHERU PROJECT | |

FUTURE MAJOR PROJECTS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 23. PENNAR DAM AT SOMASILA | 61. P. K. CHINAPUR PROJECT |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|



Irrigation Potential

93. A major portion of the irrigation is concentrated in the coastal deltaic districts. With the fuller development of the irrigation potential in the higher reaches of the rivers and the execution of several medium and minor irrigation works contemplated under the State's Five-Year Plan, some of the economically backward areas also will have the benefit of irrigation and the threat of famines may soon be a

mere memory of the past in any part of the State. When the irrigation potential is fully developed, the State will not only rank first in the area irrigated under public projects, but will also have the highest percentage of its area under irrigation. The map on the opposite page illustrates the existing irrigation and the proposed irrigation after the major and medium projects included in the State's Three Five Year Plans bear fruit. The following statement gives details of the various schemes :

STATEMENT I.9

AREA TO BE BENEFITED UNDER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS TAKEN UP IN THE FIRST AND SECOND PLANS AND PROPOSED UNDER THE THIRD PLAN

Name of Project 1	Date of starting 1 (a)	District in which it is situated 2	Cost (Rs. Lakhs)* 3	Stage of progress 4	Date of completion 4 (a)	Area to be irrigated (Acres) 5	Area already developed (Acres) 6
MAJOR PROJECTS							
<i>First Plan</i>							
Hallapad Project	18-9-1951	Nellore	93.91	Completed	1957	11,000	909
2 Upper Pennar Project	1950	Anantapur	163.99	Completed	1958-59	12,000	687
3 Bhairavani Tappa Project	1954	Anantapur	141.93	In Progress	1960	12,000	1,534
4 Romperu Drainage Scheme	..	Guntur	125.27	Completed	1956	8,175	8,175
5 Nagarjuna Sagar (I Phase)	10-2-1955	Guntur	91 Crores	In progress	..	2,360,000	..
6 Krishna Barrage	13-2-1954	Krishna & Guntur	225.88	Completed	June 1961	117,000	13,824
7 Kadam	June 1949	Adilabad	398.25	Completed	1958 but part of the dam was washed away in August, 1958; restoration work was taken up	65,000	8,524
8 Rajolibanda	1944	Mahabubnagar	433.00	In Progress	1954-55 (Probable)	87,000	541
9 Musa	1954	Nalgonda	215.00	In progress	1961	88,000	2,884
<i>Second Plan</i>							
10 F.R.P. High Level Canal	1956-57	Anantapur	1,300.00	In progress	Canal upto mile 66 completed by March, 1960; 19 miles remaining	119,115	Area irrigated up to end of II plan 25,600 acres.
11 Pochampad	26-7-1961	Adilabad	1,525.00	To be taken up..		800,000	
12 Vamsadharma	11-2-1961	Srikakulam	1,250.00	To be taken up..		224,000	..
MEDIUM PROJECTS							
<i>First Plan</i>							
1 Nagavalli (River system) Right side Channel	1909-1910	Srikakulam	13.66	Completed	1913	6,860 2,640	Ex New 6,852
2 Vegavalli Anicut Scheme		Srikakulam	15.79	Completed	..	4,024 1,500	Ex New 4,085
3 Sarayanapuram Anicut scheme	1954	Srikakulam	54.24	In progress	Nearing completion	27,167 9,200	Ex New 27,617
4 Sitamagaram Anicut scheme		Srikakulam	8.38	Completed	..	1,697 2,320	Ex New 2,392
5 Gambharangadda Reservoir	1954	Visakhapatnam	10.95	Do.	1957	1,383 1,166	Ex New 500
6 Remodelling of Bandakattu.	1955	West Godavari	2.21	Do.	1959	3,652	3,652
7 Nakkalagundi Reservoir	1957	Nellore	7.47	Do.	1959	300 700	Ex New 686
8 Paleru Reservoir Scheme	1957	Nellore	6.55	Do.	1959	800 1,128	Ex New 724
9 Upputeru Lower Scheme	1957	Nellore	10.14	Do.	1959	1,142 750	Ex New 628
10 Chennarayanaswami Project	1954	Anantapur	28.57	Do.	1961	416 709	Ex. New 40
11 Restoration of Vidyaranyaswamy Tank	..	Anantapur	2.24	Do.	..	200	140
12 Improvement to K.C. Canal	1954	Kurnool & Cuddapah.	97.95	In Progress	..	104,000 175,000	Ex New 90,518
13 Lower Sagileru Project	1952	Cuddapah	63.26	Completed	..	22,820 2,841	Ex. New 4,920
14 Pinchanadi Reservoir Project	1954	Cuddapah	86.41	Completed	..	3,600 280	1 crop 11 crop 420

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

STATEMENT 1.9

AREA TO BE BENEFITED UNDER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS TAKEN UP IN THE FIRST AND SECOND PLANS AND PROPOSED UNDER THE THIRD PLAN

Name of Project 1	Date of starting 1 (a)	District in which it is situated 2	Cost (Rs. Lakhs) 3	Stage of progress 4	Date of completion 4 (a)	Ayacut Envel- saged (Acres) 5	Ayacut Developed (Acres) 6
MEDIUM PROJECTS—Contd.							
15 Kalangi Reservoir Scheme . .	..	Chittoor	26.47	Completed	..	3,874 700 Ex New	..
16 Mallimadugu Reservoir Scheme.	..	Chittoor	23.86	Do	..	2,037 1,031 Ex New	2,037
17 Siddalagandi . . . . .	..	Chittoor	5.86	Do	..	350	..
18 Kollisagar	18-6-1949	Mahbubnagar	85.20	Do	18-7-1954	12,000	7655
19 Suriasagar . . . . .	..	Mahbubnagar	32.01	Do	1953 (Probable) Final touches are being given.	4,800	..
20 Bhimanapalli . . . . .	..	Nalgonda	7.79	Do	1960 (Probable)	1,800	..
21 Sirala	1954	Adilabad	1.89	In progress.	1959	3,000	158
Second Plan							
22 Paidigamma Project . .	1959	Srikakulam	11.74	..	..	3,240 205 Wet Dry	..
23 Torrigerda Pumping Scheme	1958	East Godavari	30.275	..	..	15,400 Ex	..
24 Supply channel from Paleru Hitragunta Scheme . . . .	..	Nellore	17.588	..	..	2,372 Ex 2,458 New	..
25 Kalyan Reservoir Scheme . .	..	Chittoor	53.75	..	..	2,100 New	..
26 Zerruru Reservoir Scheme . .	1959	Kurnool	23.23	Nearing comple- tion	..	50 Ex 1,450 New 500 11 crop	..
27 Bahuda Reservoir Scheme . .	..	Chittoor	36.27	..	..	940 Ex 1,530 New	..
28 Swarnamukhi Left side Channel . . . . .	..	Chittoor	24.63	..	..	7,300 Ex 700 New	..
29 Vottigedda Reservoir . . .	..	Srikakulam	77.20	..	..	4,000 Ex 6,000 New	..
30 Varaha Reservoir at Kalya- nampuloja . . . . .	..	Visakhapatnam	25.00	..	..	1,134 Ex 2,000 New	..
31 Thandava Reservoir Scheme Gantavari Kothagudem . . .	..	Visakhapatnam	118.85	..	..	3,200 Ex 10,800 New	..
32 Salivagu	1960	Warangal	16.24	In Progress	..	2,850	..
33 Suwarna (Jowly)	1960	Adilabad	47.93	..	..	9,130	..
34 Suddavagu . . . . .	..	Adilabad	49.00	..	..	7,000	..
35 Jutpalli	28-2-1959	Hyderabad	16.25	In Progress	..	2,450	..
36 Lokhnappoor	1961	Hyderabad	14.91	In Progress	..	1,000	..
37 Nallavagu . . . . .	..	Hyderabad	13.28	..	..	4,000	..
38 Laxmisagar . . . . .	..	Mahbubnagar	14.17	..	..	4,000	..
39 Ramadogu	1961	Nizamabad	12.04	In Progress	..	3,400	..
40 Laha Sagar . . . . .	..	Khammam	16.00	..	..	2,900	..
Proposed in the Third Plan							
41 Peddanandipadu Channel (Guntur Channel Scheme) . .	..	Guntur	214.27	..	..	73,000 Ex 26,400 New	..
42 Vaikuntapuram Pumping Scheme . . . . .	..	Guntur	12.61	..	..	10,000	..
43 Akheru Project . . . . .	..	Warangal	37.00	..	..	14,950	..
44 Kalikota Project . . . . .	..	Khammam	24.00	..	..	6,000	..
45 Advileva palli . . . . .	..	Nalgonda	10.18	..	..	2,000	..
46 Pagadinarry Project . . .	..	Nalgonda	20.85	..	..	4,850	..
47 Halia Project . . . . .	..	Nalgonda	35.13	..	..	15,130	..
48 Magnoor Project . . . . .	..	Mahbubnagar	30.48	..	..	4,000	..
49 Ockohettivagu . . . . .	..	Mahbubnagar	43.33	..	..	6,750	..
50 Kotipallivagu Project . . .	..	Medak	16.90	..	..	2,000	..
51 Gutala Pumping Scheme . .	..	West Godavari	12.91	..	..	13,800	..
52 Pedavagu Project . . . . .	..	Khammam	28.70	..	..	3,000	..

STATEMENT 1.9

AREA TO BE BENEFITED UNDER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS TAKEN UP IN THE FIRST AND SECOND PLANS AND PROPOSED UNDER THE THIRD PLAN

Name of Project	Date of starting	District in which it is situated	Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Stage of progress	Date of completion	Ayaut Envisaged (Acres)	Ayaut Developed (Acres)
1	1 (a)	2	3	4	4 (a)	5	6
MAJOR PROJECTS—Concd.							
53 Kinnarasani	..	Khammam	124.00	..	..	31,000	..
54 Karlapullivagu Project	..	Warangul	12.26	..	..	3,160	..
55 Providing 6 feet Drum gate shutters for Godavari Anicut	..	East Godavari	250.00	..	..	110,000	..
56 Marvancha Project	..	Karimnagar	12.78	..	..	2,500	..
57 Mohdimada Project	..	Karimnagar	58.84	..	..	4,800	..
58 Kappalavagu Project	..	Nizamabad	28.05	..	..	9,600	..
59 Mandamarri Project	..	Adilabad	32.81	..	..	6,000	..
60 Haldi Project	..	Medak	40.14	..	..	5,600	..
61 Gandhipalem Project	..	Nellore	30.00	..	..	13,000 New	..
62 Kavali-Kanupur Canal Scheme	..	Nellore	161.00	..	..	188,000	..
63 Providing 6 feet rolling shutters to Nellore and Sangam anicut	..	Nellore	48.75	..	..	..	..
64 Cheyveru Reservoir	..	Nellore	100.85	..	..	10,200	..
65 Construction of Reservoir across Papagni Tributary of Pennar River near Padarhalli in Kadiri Taluk	..	Anantapur	42.00	..	..	1,400	..
66 Rajolibanda Rightside Canal	..	Kurnool	242.00	..	..	50,000	..
67 Gazuladome Project across Mundri River	..	Kurnool	108.00	..	..	10,000	..
68 Bahuda river anicut Scheme	..	Srikakulam	15.38	..	..	5,600	..
69 Flood Moderating Reservoir across Gummidigedda Tributary of Nagavalli	..	Srikakulam	36.00	..	..	2,635	..
70 Bantu Makkaya Anicut across Swarnamukhi	..	Srikakulam	11.03	..	..	7,000	..
71 Flood Moderating Reservoir across Nagavalli River above Tootapalli River near Vathada	..	Srikakulam	50.00	..	..	4,000	..
72 Denkada Anicut	1959	Visakhapatnam	15.04	..	..	5,091	..
73 Reservoir across Sarda River at Raiwada.	..	Visakhapatnam	83.00	..	..	17,900 New	..
74 Reservoir across Thandava near Gantavari Kothagudem	..	Visakhapatnam	118.85	..	..	14,000	..
75 Reservoir across Thandava near Rekhanipalem.	..	Visakhapatnam	87.00	..	..	10,000	..
76 Reservoir across Pampa River near Annavatam.	..	East Godavari	61.24	..	..	30,000	..
77 Reservoir across Yeleru River	..	East Godavari	225.84	..	..	74,000 Ex	..
78 Yerrakalva Reservoir	..	West Godavari	50.33	..	..	10,000 New 5,500 New 3,500 Ex	..
79 Reservoir across Tammileru River	..	West Godavari	108.35	..	..	12,000	..
80 Pendyala Pumping Scheme	..	West Godavari	10.00	..	..	11,000	..
81 Construction of an Anicut across Nagari	..	Chittoor	10.85	..	..	537 New 414 Gap in Irrigation	..
82 Reservoir across Kunalstah near Gadanki (Annapalli).	..	Chittoor	75.40	..	..	1,000	..
83 Budameru Reservoir Scheme	..	Krishna	115.00	..	..	13,000	..
84 Improvements to the existing systems	..	Nizamabad	80.00	..	..	30,000	..
TOTAL OF THIRD PLAN SCHEMES ONLY				..	..	888,667	..

SOURCE: Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

SECTION 5—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Animal Husbandry

94. A necessary adjunct to agriculture is animal husbandry. The cattle are the sole suppliers of draught power for agricultural operations and their voidance is the primary source of nutrition to the soil. Cows and buffaloes are the principal source of milk. Thus cattle form the back-bone of the agricultural economy of Andhra Pradesh.

95. The livestock and poultry population of the State in 1956 and 1961 is as follows :

Serial No. 1	Particulars 2	1956 3	1961 4
1. Cattle	Total	1,12,76,547	1,23,45,160
	Males	48,42,417	52,78,908
	Females	37,02,170	40,75,775
	Youngstock	26,71,960	29,90,777
2. Buffaloes	Total	59,67,633	69,48,952
	Males	11,01,718	14,08,531
	Females	28,75,815	31,50,924
	Youngstock	19,90,100	23,89,477
3. Sheep		78,46,250	83,03,148
4. Goats		36,93,412	42,46,717
5. Horses and Ponies		31,514	62,689
6. Donkeys		76,429	82,172
7. Mules		382	889
8. Camels		107	286
9. Pigs		6,20,845	5,92,674
	Total Livestock	2,95,13,119	3,26,42,987
10. Fowls		1,44,06,883	1,57,84,122
11. Ducks		2,98,735	3,94,537
12. Others including Turkeys		31,672	69,473
	Total poultry	1,47,37,292	1,62,48,132

SOURCE : Statistical Abstract 1961.

96. The coastal districts have a higher density of bovine and poultry population than the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts. The prosperous conditions of agriculture in the Coastal Region have obviously led to the concentration of cattle in that area.

97. Andhra Pradesh can claim to have some of the best breeds of draught as well as milch cattle. The famous Ongole breed is a native of the State. The Punganur which is a tiny animal which can be maintained at a very low cost and can be effectively used for drawing small carts and are also satisfactory milk yielders belongs to this State. The Hallikar, Malvi, Krishna Valley, etc., have also been thriving in this State. The majority of cattle in the State however, is made up of mixed local non-descript types. The State has also local types of buffaloes in addition to Nagpur breed. The deltaic regions seem to be particularly propitious for the development of the Murrah buffalo.

98. The State is greatly deficient in livestock feeds and the grazing facilities are also poor. The extent of grazing lands in the delta districts is extremely limited, for example, it is only 91 acres for 1,000 livestock in Krishna district but it is made up by growing green fodder crops like Sunnhemp and

pillipesara in the wet fields after the harvest of the wet crops. In the dry tracts, though the area available for grazing is considerable, the fodder supply is often rendered precarious by the failure of monsoon. The bulk of the cattle feed consists of paddy straw which is a very poor roughage. Lack of proper management of grazing lands has resulted in excessive grazing and inadequate regeneration and the carrying capacity of the grazing lands is progressively declining.

99. Cattle diseases such as rinderpest, haemorrhage, septicaemia, 'foot and mouth' diseases and to a lesser extent 'black quarter' and anthrax as also nutritional deficiencies, parasitic diseases, etc., have been taking a heavy toll of life amongst the cattle.

Milk

100. The total production of cow and buffalo milk in the State is estimated at 1,836,020 tons in 1956 of which the buffalo milk constituted 62%. The total production of goat milk was 19,230 tons.

101. The per capita milk consumption in the State is very low being only 5.5 ozs. per person per day as against 10 ozs. considered necessary for a balanced diet. The supply of milk is inadequate and unsatisfactory in urban areas, particularly in large towns. Intensive milk supply schemes in urban areas involving the collection of milk from rural areas and its distribution to consumers after pasturization are being worked out.

Sheep and Goats

102. Andhra Pradesh has the highest number of sheep accounting for over 15 of India's sheep population. They are found in good number in Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. They yield 15,800 tons of mutton, 5,461 lbs. of wool and 2.215 million skins annually. Meat is consumed locally whereas skins are exported to Madras. The quality of wool produced is very poor and cannot be used for garments. It is, however, used extensively locally for carpets and coarse blankets. The famous pile carpet industry at Warangal and Eluru also use the wool produced around Warangal.

103. Goat population of the State accounts for 12.5% of the country's goat population. They are found in large numbers in Rayalaseema districts. Goats yield about 11,000 tons of meat annually and 1.5 million pieces of skin are exported. However, prevalence of goats invariably led to the destruction of vegetation. It is desirable to discourage goat rearing and increase sheep rearing.

Pigs

104. 620,000 pigs, made up most of indigenous variety of pigs are reared by people of the poorest classes. The rearing of exotic breed of pigs has been proving popular in the coastal delta districts.

Poultry

105. Andhra Pradesh with 1,57,84,122 birds (1961) has about 15.6 per cent of poultry of the country, ranking first amongst the States of India. It is the largest exporter of poultry products in India -exporting eggs and live birds to distant places like Delhi, Amritsar, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, etc. The poultry keeping, however, is not done on scientific or commercial scale. The average yield of eggs from indigenous poultry is only 50 to 80 per year as against 120 to 130 of well kept White Leg Horn or Rhode Island Red varieties.

Livestock and Veterinary Services

106. There is a department of Animal Husbandry under the charge of a Director. During 1960-61 there were 592 Veterinary Doctors and Assistants, 103 hospitals in charge of Assistant Surgeons, 140 touring dispensaries in charge of Assistant Surgeons and 180 touring dispensaries in charge of Veterinary Assistants.

Fisheries

107. Despite the State having a long coastline of about 600 miles, the estuaries, lagoons and back-waters covering nearly 400 miles, a river system with about 2,800 miles in overall length with tanks and ponds covering about 525,000 acres and reservoirs 275,000 acres, the fishery development both marine and inland

is poor. The total annual fish production is only 68,000 metric tons valued at Rs. 350 lakhs. The annual production of sea fish is only about 43,000 metric tons as compared with 300,000 metric tons in Kerala. The local fishermen attend to marine fishing in primitive boats using small nets. The varieties of fish caught in the sea are sardines, anchovies, white baits, other clupeoids, prawns, jew fishes, seer fishes, cat fishes and sharks and rays. Mechanisation of sea fishing, both of propulsion and fishing will help the development of marine fisheries. There is a need to provide suitable fishing harbours and the provision of adequate number of mechanised boats.

Inland Fisheries

108. There is ample scope for development of inland fisheries in the back-waters, estuaries of rivers, the streams, ponds and reservoirs. Except an adequate stocking of some tanks and ponds and a small number of reservoirs, there has been no organised development of inland fisheries. The fishing in the inland waters is not properly regulated and somewhat disorganised. The present annual production of inland fish, according to a rough estimate does not exceed 25,000 tons.

Adequate facilities for refrigeration, quick transport and marketing of fish are also needed.

SECTION 6—FORESTS

Area under Forests

109. Forests cover an area of 22,577.1 square miles which works out to about 21.29% of the geographical area. This falls far below the standard laid down by the National Forest Resolution of 1952 that 1/3 of the total land surface of the country should be under forests. The distribution of the forests districtwise is as follows:

State District	Area (square miles) (As per State Survey figures)	Forest area* (square miles)	Percentage of forest area to land area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	106,052.4	22,577.1	21.29
Srikakulam	3,889.0	876.9	17.41
Visakhapatnam	5,179.0	2,922.5	44.84
East Godavari	4,178.0	812.4	19.44
West Godavari	3,000.8	308.1	10.24
Krishna	3,300.5	363.7	10.80
Guntur	5,780.0	714.5	12.36
Nellore	7,059.8	849.2	10.67
Chittoor	5,844.0	1,211.2	20.73
Cuddapah	5,935.5	1,844.1	31.07
Anantapur	7,198.0	745.3	10.09
Kurnool	9,208.0	2,017.4	28.42
Mahabubnagar	7,132.2	1,153.6	16.17
Hyderabad	2,997.1	377.6	12.60
Medak	2,675.3	385.2	10.48
Nizamabad	2,112.8	601.7	19.88
Adilabad	6,256.3	2,474.2	39.55
Karimnagar	4,588.8	959.2	20.90
Warangal	4,955.8	1,205.4	26.14
Khammam	6,104.0	2,400.6	40.81
Nalgonda	5,491.6	404.3	7.36

* Season and Crop Report of Andhra Pradesh, 1960-61.

110. The forests of the State are mostly of the Tropical Deciduous type. However, on account of the variations in climate and edaphic factors the following different types of forest growth are discernible.

Moist Deciduous: This type of forest growth mainly contains the timber species like the teak, rosewood, benteak, maddi, yepi, yelama, satinwood, etc. This occurs over the larger part of the forest areas in the Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam and in the higher elevations of Nallamalai hills.

Tropical Dry Forests: In this type of forest the tree growth is about 30 to 45 feet in height and contains superior deciduous species like teak, yepi and maddi. At lower elevations 'guggilam' (bossellia serrata) is found. Red sanders, a pride of the forests of this State occurs in formation having stratified shale, dipping steeply. This is found mostly in the forests of Cuddapah District.

Eugenia Alternifolia: This type of forest occurs almost in the pure form in the high level plateau of Seshachallams, 2,000 feet and above, in elevation.

Tropical Thorn Forest (Southern): This covers the predominantly thorny species and is found in the plains on the periphery of the reserved forests.

Tropical Inferior Deciduous Forests: They occur slightly in the interior of the reserved forests and contain a larger percentage of non-thorny species like yelama, chigan, billu, tellatamma, yepi, tooki, ulinda, somi and guggilam.

Evergreen Scrub type: This occurs on the plains where the sub-soil moisture is high. The following species are covered in this type of forest growth: uti, alli, nakkina, bhira and jamun.

Tidal and Mangrove Forests: This type occurs in the coastal tracts within tidal sections and contain mada, tellamada and such other species. This is found extensively in the Coastal regions of the delta tract of Guntur, Krishna and Godavari.

Beach or Dune Forests: Occur on the surf board of the Bay of Bengal.

Bamboo Forests: They are seen extensively in the reserved forest at all elevations. The bamboo of the region is the 'dendrecalamus strictus'. The bigger thorny bamboo occurs in moist localities and the sides of rivers.

Forest Products

111. The forests of the State are estimated to yield timber and other products worth about Rs. 220 lakhs annually (The figure is of 1957-58). The chief products are:

Product	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Timber	. 47,85,046 cft.	135.80
Firewood	. 95,97,900 cft.	19.72
Charcoal	. 10,953 tons }	
Bamboos	. 1,37,783 tons	13.74
Bidi leaves	. 8,584 tons	35.07
Sandal wood	. ..	0.22
Minor Forest Produce	. ..	15.38
Total		219.93

112. Although the forest potential of the State is substantial it is not fully exploited for commercial purposes. Forests are being mainly used for grazing cattle and as a source of firewood. But the products like timber, bamboos and minor forest produce are collected under a system of commercial exploitation. The Forest Department marks every year the areas where working is to be allowed. In the case of timber

the exploitation is regulated according to working plans, whereby each forest division is divided into a number of coupes depending on a period of regeneration and in each coupe, the trees that may be felled are marked and numbered. Bamboo is the main industrial raw material exploited. Bamboo and minor forest products are also used in a number of cottage industries.

113. The following are some of the useful items of minor forest produce that are collected:

Bidi leaves	Soap nut
Grass	Rusa Grass
'Tangedu' Bark	'Ippa' Seeds
Tamarind	'Sara pappu'
Cassia fistula	Marking nuts
Myrobalans	Sitaphal (custard apple)
	'Adda' leaves

114. The economy of tribal population living mostly within the forest areas depends on the forests. They are the chief collectors of minor forest produce and sell it at very nominal prices to the contractors. A Co-operative Marketing, Financial and Development Corporation has been formed as a Tribal Welfare Scheme and it is given a virtual monopoly of the purchase of minor forest produce in the Agency areas.

115. The Forest Department has engaged itself in several schemes of afforestation, preservation, plantation of cashew, hybrid eucalyptus, coffee and pineapple in suitable areas in order to extend the area under forests and improve the forest wealth.

Wild Life:

116. India has a rich heritage of wild life. By the exploitation of man, much of the wild life had been fast disappearing and the Reserved Forests managed by the Forest Department of State Government still preserve a few species. The conservation of wild life is an integral part of forest management. Andhra Pradesh State has a few important species of wild animals as the Tiger, the Panther, the Bison, Nilgai, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Porcupine, etc., and birds such as the Pea-fowl, Jungle Fowl, the Pheasant, the Partridge and a variety of other birds. The State Forest Department has established a number of wild life sanctuaries and a zoo at Hyderabad in the scheme of preservation and protection of wild life.

SECTION 7—MINERAL RESOURCES

Minerals

117. Andhra Pradesh is rich in a variety of minerals the chief of which are asbestos, barytes, coal, chromite, iron ore, manganese ore, kyanite, mica, beryl, China-clay and limestone. Graphite, steatite, ilmenite, gypsum, ochre, fire-clay, quartz, gold and diamonds

also occur. The map on the opposite page may please be referred to.

Asbestos.—The asbestos deposits in Andhra Pradesh are the only important source of chrysotile variety, (spinning quality) in India. About 390 tons* are produced annually which though in terms of quantity

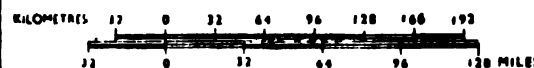
* 1957 Figure.

ANDHRA PRADESH

MINERALS

ZONAL BOUNDARY ——— STATE BOUNDARY ———

DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - -



ORISSA

(EASTERN ZONE)

MADHYA PRADESH

(CENTRAL ZONE)

BAY OF BENGAL

MAHARASHTRA

(WESTERN ZONE)

MYSORE STATE

MADRAS STATE

MINERALS USED IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

- ◼ CHROMITE
- COAL
- IRON-ORE
- △ MANGANESE

MINERALS USED IN OTHER METALLIC INDUSTRIES

- ⊙ COPPER
- ⊠ GOLD
- ⊞ LEAD

NON METALLIC MINERALS

- ◐ APATITE
- ◑ ASBESTOS
- ◒ BARYTES
- ◓ CALCITE
- ◔ CLAY
- ◕ DIAMOND
- ◖ GARNET
- ◗ GRAPHITE
- ◘ GYPSUM
- ◙ KYANITE
- ◚ LIME STONE
- ◛ MICA
- ◜ QUARTZ
- ◝ SLATE
- ◞ TALC

is only 16.5% of all India production, by virtue of its superior quality accounts for 54% of all India production. Asbestos occurs in Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district. The asbestos is used mostly in making asbestos cement products, shingles, boards, putties, plastics, paints, etc.

Barytes.—Practically all the barytes mined in India comes from Andhra Pradesh. It occurs at a number of localities in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Khammam districts. The estimated reserves of the known deposits to a depth of 100 feet are as follows:

District	Quantity (Tons)	
Cuddapah	700,000	
Anantapur	77,000	
Kurnool	18	localities *
Khammam	735,000	

* Estimate of quantity not available

After meeting internal demand for paint and pigment industries, the bulk of barytes is exported to Pakistan, Iraq and Iran for use in oil drilling.

Coal. The coal fields of this State are one of the vital fuel sources of South India. Coal occurs in Kothagudem, Yellandu areas of Khammam district and Bellampalli of Adilabad district. The yield of coal in 1960-61 was 2.52 million tons. 96% of the output is consumed within the State itself, a large demand being from the tobacco using barns, other small industries and railways. It is also used by the thermal power plants and cement industry in the State.

Mica. India is a principal supplier of mica in the world market and most of it is produced in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Mica occurs in Andhra Pradesh in a belt of roughly 60 miles long and 50 miles wide located within the limits of Kavalu, Atmakur, Rapur and Gudur taluks of Nellore district.

Iron Ore. Iron ore production in the State was 425,300 metric tons in 1956. The iron ores are found either in the Dharwar or in the Purana group of hill formations. The iron ore reserves in the State are estimated to be 389 million tons. The bulk of the production* comes from Krishna (45%), Khammam (25%) and Chittoor (25%) districts. Minor quantities also occur in Kurnool (9.5%), Cuddapah (2%) and Anantapur (0.5%) districts. Iron ore is a good foreign exchange earner. The deposits are worked by open cast methods without mechanical power. The State's production of iron ore is targetted to go upto 0.75 or 1 million tons in the Third Five Year Plan period.

Manganese Ore.—Andhra Pradesh ranks fifth among the States of India in manganese ore production and produced about 196,000 tons during 1957. Manganese deposits occur in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Mainly low grade ore is produced and it is very sensitive to fluctuations in world markets.

Chromite.—A number of small deposits of chromite occur in the Kondapalle hills of Krishna district. In

continuation a few deposits are also found in Khammam district. The size of known chromite is small. If adequate deposits are proved, chromite could be considered for the manufacture of chromite and chromite-magnesite brick

Clays.—Clays are the basic raw materials for ceramic industry and are also used as fillers in paper and textiles. The chief deposits of clays of commercial value are situated in East Godavari, West Godavari, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Nellore and Medak districts. With the exception of the Pachegaon deposits near Asifabad road, which are suitable for the manufacture of fire-bricks, all the other deposits are of a kaolinite type suitable for the manufacture of pottery, ceramic-ware and stone-ware. Despite the vast resources the production of the minerals during 1957 was only 3,877 tons.

Felspars.—The pigmatites in Nellore district carry large quantities of felspars of different types. They are used for glass making in ceramic industry and for scouring soap. The felspars are not being utilised on a commercial scale, although large amounts are mined and discarded in the dumps during mica mining. The estimate of reserves in the mine dumps alone was 75,000 tons and the total reserves could easily be taken at 150,000 tons.

Graphite.—This State contributes less than 5% of India's total graphite production. Graphite occurs in West Godavari, Khammam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Srikakulam districts but the productive mines are located only in the first three districts.

Gypsum.—Gypsum is used in the manufacture of the fertiliser, ammonium sulphate, cement, plaster of paris and also in ceramic industry. Gypsum is found in the backwaters region of Pulicat lake in Nellore district. Only about 200 to 250 tons are mined annually at present to meet the needs of ceramic factory in Gudur in the same district. The reserves are estimated to be 224,000 tons.

Ilmenite.—Ilmenite bearing sands occur on the sea-coast strip near Bheemunipatnam in Visakhapatnam district. It can be used in the manufacture of titanium di-oxide, a white pigment.

Limestone.—Limestone, or its product lime, is the cheapest building material and is used in the manufacture of cement, refining of sugar and vegetable oils, in the manufacture of soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder and calcium carbide and in potteries and in leather tanning industries. Limestone can be broadly classified as (i) cement grade limestone suitable for making cement and hydraulic limes and (ii) high grade limestone, suitable for various industries and chemical uses.

Bulk of the limestone occurring in this State belongs to the cement grade (estimated reserves 12,773 million tons) and is quarried chiefly in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The lower Kurji limestones

of the above two districts and the Pulnad limestone of Guntur district and the Penganga limestone of Mancherial taluk, Adilabad district are best suited for cement manufacture. High grade limestones occur in limited quantities and are scattered. They occur mainly in Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Kona Rameswari limestones are considered some of the finest in India which can be used for all chemical applications. Lime shell deposits in Pulicat lake area are also treated as a source of high grade lime.

Despite the vast reserves, the annual production of limestone in 1957 was only 45,000 tons. In view of the large reserves of cement grade limestone Andhra Pradesh can develop into the main centre of cement industry in South India.

Mineral Pigments.—Red and yellow ochres occur, commonly. Next to Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, Andhra Pradesh is the chief ochre producing state in India. Ochres occur mostly in Ambapuram and Guttupalli areas of Kurnool district and also in Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari and

Hyderabad districts. The mineral is mostly exported to Calcutta.

Quartz and Silica Sands.—Used in optical and glass industry. Large deposits of quartz occur in Hyderabad, Kurnool and Anantapur districts.

Steatite and Talc.—Used as filler in the manufacture of paints, rubber, cosmetics, insecticides, etc., and also in ceramic industry. This mineral is found mostly in Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district (estimated reserve 60,000 tons) and also in Chittoor, Karimnagar, Khammam and Kurnool districts.

Slates.—Slates are quarried extensively near Cumbum and Markapur in Kurnool district, slate bearing area being 24 x 2 miles in extent. Certain bands of Markapur slate yield large slates of high grade slate suitable for utilization in electrical fitting.

Miscellaneous Minerals.—Apatite, Atomic minerals (beryl and somerskite), Corundum Copper, Kyanite, Serpentine also occur in the State.

SECTION 9—INDUSTRIES

Industries

118. Despite the very rich resources that the State possesses, industrially it is one of the most backward States in India. As against the industrial sector's share of 18.5% in the national income, only 13% of the State's total income comes from the industrial

sector, which is again mostly made up of non-factory enterprises.

Industrial Production

119. The following statement gives the production of selected industries in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1957 to 1961.

STATEMENT 1.10
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Year	Cotton		Jute (Tonnes)	Glass (Tonnes)	Cement (Tonnes)	Coal ('000 Tonnes)	Paper (Tonnes)	Sugar (Tonnes)	Salt* ('000 Tonnes)
	Yarn ('000 Kg.)	Piece Goods ('000 Metres)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957	11,174 (a)	37,263	30,954 (f)	1,483	266,510 (j)	0,148 (g)	21,003 (i)	146,768	204
1958	11,762 (b)	31,159	33,549 (g)	1,629	383,293 (k)	2,151 (g)	20,927 (m)	152,023	257
1959	5,065 (c)	24,718	31,752 (g)	1,040	580,492 (k)	2,266 (g)	25,180 (n)	127,855	132
1960	17,267 (d)	33,614	31,463 (h)	1,930	718,689 (k)	2,532 (g)	35,506 (n)	132,773	240
1961	18,915 (d)	35,822 (e)	32,395 (i)	1,954	730,520 (k)	2,793 (g)	32,079	174,495	231

STATEMENT 1.10—Contd.

Year	Cigarettes (Lakhs)	Rayon		Asbestos cement (Tonnes)	Vegetable oil products (Vanaspathi) (Tonnes)	Oxygen (Cubic Metres)	Dissolved acetylene (Cubic Metres)	Starch (Tonnes)
		Yarn ('000 Kg.)	Piece Goods ('000 Metres)					
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1957	54,413 (0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	58,928 (0)	1,852	4,460	19,737	13,898	216,115	44,826	..
1959	62,827 (0)	1,438	3,497	10,832	13,200	271,956	51,763	1,702
1960	68,185 (0)	1,855	4,584	26,422	11,567	320,662	62,297	2,036
1961	73,202 (2)	2,033	5,571	39,955	11,538	371,075	74,106	1,931

(a) 11 out of 11 factories.
(b) 13 out of 13 factories.
(c) 13 out of 13 factories.
(d) 12 out of 14 factories.
(e) 3 out of 3 factories.

(f) 1 out of 3 factories.
(g) 1 out of 2 factories.
(h) 2 out of 3 factories.
(i) 4 out of 4 factories.
(j) 2 out of 2 factories.

(k) 5 out of 5 factories.
(l) 9 out of 9 factories.
(m) 9 out of 10 factories.
(n) 11 out of 11 factories.
(o) 3 out of 3 factories.

*Data supplied by the Deputy Salt Commissioner, Ma. Iras.

Coverage of other Industries.—Rayon 1, Asbestos 1, Vanaspathi 2, Welding Gas 1, Starch 1, Glass 2, Sugar 11 out of 12.

2. Cement Industries: During the year 1958 two new Cement factories went into production, 1. Ramakrishna Cements, Machilra, in the month of March and 2. Mancherial Cement Works, in December.

SOURCE.—Statistical Abstract, 1961.

Size of Factory Enterprises

120. The following statement will help us to appreciate the size of the factory enterprises in the State.

STATEMENT 111

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES ACCORDING TO WORKING STRENGTH—(DAILY AVERAGE) BY INDUSTRIES, 1961.

S. No.	Industry	Less than 10 workers		10 or more but less than 20		20 or more but less than 50		50 or more but less than 100		100 or more but less than 300		300 or more but less than 1,000		1,000 or more but less than 5,000		5,000 or more		Total	
		E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Process Allied to Agriculture	7	60	25	352	48	1,535	16	1,126	6	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	3,052
2.	Food except Beverages	583	2,624	413	6,018	403	12,626	113	7,011	10	4,491	3	1,642	1	1,966	..	..	1,528	36,378
3.	Beverages	4	30	2	30	1	33	1	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	173
4.	Tobacco	6	26	53	854	231	7,911	104	7,510	81	10,294	29	21,946	13	21,718	..	..	521	78,999
5.	Textiles	4	59	26	360	23	792	2	139	9	1,011	4	3,074	7	11,922	..	..	75	18,267
6.	Footwear (other than working apparel & made of textile goods)	2	11	2	36	5	77	1	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	190
7.	Wood & Cork except furniture	91	591	28	355	4	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	1,03
8.	Furniture & Fixtures	12	82	1	13	4	105	..	..	1	189	..	..	1	1,763	..	..	19	2,15
9.	Paper & Paper Products	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	105	1	585	1	1,572	..	..	2	2,227
10.	Printing, Publishing and allied Industries	36	255	42	570	20	581	5	385	4	633	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	2,352
11.	Leather & Leather products (except footwear)	..	..	3	40	19	598	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	701
12.	Rubber & Rubber products	1	4	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21
13.	Chemicals & Chemical products	2	13	15	274	18	552	9	646	5	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	2,879
14.	Products of Petroleum & Coal	5	20	6	79	1	31	..	..	1	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	558
15.	Non-Metals Mineral products (except products of Petroleum & Coal)	29	147	27	365	16	1,407	24	1,521	4	738	5	3,189	..	..	..	..	132	7,291
16.	Basic Metal Industries	3	23	2	25	4	144	2	182	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	739
17.	Metal Products (except machinery & Transport equipment)	26	176	43	627	31	953	5	287	1	136	..	..	1	2,479	..	..	107	4,680
18.	Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	88	489	45	647	29	879	6	483	3	758	..	..	1	1,478	..	..	172	4,723
19.	Machinery Appliances and Supplies	..	..	3	44	..	..	..	..	1	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	148
20.	Transport Equipment	17	95	23	315	13	350	7	473	6	1,662	..	..	3	9,019	..	..	69	11,914
21.	Miscellaneous Industries	9	65	17	272	14	42	6	382	2	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1,516
22.	Electricity, Gas & Steam	1	7	3	42	3	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	384
23.	Water & Sanitary services	1	9	3	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	57
24.	Personal services (Laundries etc.)	..	..	6	93	13	495	1	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	671
	Total	920	4,738	700	11,463	922	29,588	310	20,438	156	33,023	42	30,396	28	51,917	..	..	3,160	191,563

E= Number of Establishments.

W= Number of Workers.

SOURCE—Statistical Abstract, 1961.

Important Industrial Enterprises

121. The tobacco industry contributes the largest share of factory employment. It will also be observed that the resource-based industries are predominant. Agro-based industries account for 60% and employ 65% of the factory workers. In the engineering, chemical and mineral based industries the State is still backward. The important large scale industries in the State are the following. The Hindusthan Shipyard, Singareni Collieries, 12 Sugar Factories, 5 Cement Factories, 16 Spinning and 2 Combined Spinning and Weaving Mills, 4 Jute Mills, 6 Distilleries, 4 Cigarette Factories, 33 Oil Crushing units, 2 Vanaspathi Factories, one Ferro-Manganese Plant, Praga Tools Corporation, Allwyn Metal Works, Caltex Oil Refinery, 2 Paper Mills, One Rayon Factory, 2 Units producing Sulphuric Acid, Superphosphate and mixed Fertilizer and one Ceramic Factory.

Industrial Organisation

122. The industrial organisation truly reflects the industrial backwardness of the State. Out of 29,357 Joint Stock Companies in India at the end of 1956-57, the State had only 568. The paid-up Capital of the Companies in the State amounted to Rs. 22.64 crores as against 1,077.58 crores for All-India. Thus Andhra Pradesh accounted for only 1.93% of all the companies and 2.1% of the total paid up capital. A poor picture indeed!

Government Industrial Enterprises

123. The following are the Government industrial enterprises located in the State.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Hindusthan Shipyard | Central Government Enterprise |
| 2. Singareni Collieries | } Joint participation of Central and State Governments |
| 3. Praga Tools | |
| 4. Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry | } State Government Enterprises |
| 5. Ceramic Factory, Gudur | |
| 6. Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan | |

The State Government has interests in a variety of undertakings, mostly in Telangana area such as the Nizam Sugar Factory in Bodhan, Azamjahi Cloth Mills, Warangal, etc.

Regional Distribution of Industries

124. Coastal Andhra and Telangana Regions contributed almost equally to the State's Industrial income while Rayalaseema lagged behind. In the Coastal Andhra districts, Small Scale Textiles is the most important contributor of industrial economy. Large scale tobacco industry in Guntur, large scale sugar industry, livestock based industries, fishing industries, the Shipyard and the Oil Refinery at Visakhapatnam contribute to the industrial wealth of the region. In Rayala-

seema region, the vegetable oil factory at Kurnool cotton spinning mills at Guntakal are the only important large scale industries. Livestock industry, sugar, oil mills and chemical industry contribute a little share to the industrial productivity of the area. In Telangana Region, Nizam Sugar Factory, Bodhan reputed to be the largest in the East, beedi manufacture, textile plants, tanneries and leather works, forest based industries in Adilabad district, the Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirsilk Rayon Factory, mineral and chemical industries are the important contributors to the industrial wealth of the region.

Raw Materials

125. The State is quite favourably placed in respect of raw materials for the further development of industry. Agricultural products like paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and tobacco are the chief raw materials readily available in the State. Livestock is yet another important source for industries like tanning and leather goods manufacture. The rich fishery potential also can provide a base for several industries. The forest resources like timber and bamboo could be fully utilised for industrial exploitation. The State has been rich in minerals though some are of poor quality.

Industrial Workers

126. Only 12.27% of the workers at the 1961 Census are industrial workers including those working in household industry. Household industries account for 9.73% of the workers. Non-household industry accounts for only 2.55% of workers.

Prospects of Industrial Growth

127. With the fairly prosperous middle class farmers in this fairly rich agricultural State, Andhra Pradesh can be considered to provide a very good market for consumer goods. With the development of industries, the rapid expansion of power and transport and the greater urbanisation, demand may be created for capital goods as well besides an increase in the demand for consumer goods. The strategically central location of the State and its capital city Hyderabad with good communications all round is yet another factor conducive to the rapid development of industry.

128. Money and managerial talents have, however, been the drawbacks in the State which had arrested the growth of industries in the past. In this predominantly agricultural State people were content to invest in land than venture on industrial enterprise. Most of the capital invested on industries has been from agencies outside the State. Institutions for mopping up the savings and channelising them for industrial financing are necessary. The Andhra Pradesh Financial Corporation has been recently sponsored by the State Government and is expected to play an important role. The entrepreneurial talent is sadly lacking in the State, which may perhaps develop in due course with the creation of necessary climate conducive to industrial growth with an assured return without undue risk.

129. Shortage of power had also been a serious checking factor in the growth of industry. A rapid and wide expansion of Hydel and Thermal power has been programmed and ere long it should be able to cope up with the industrial needs fully.

130. There is great scope for the establishment and expansion of the agricultural based industries like sugar industry, Khandsari units, vegetable oil industry, oil extraction plants from oil seeds, production of pea-butter, synthetic fibre from groundnut, paper from castor stalks, nylon and plastic from castor oil. The State's cotton can be fully utilised for the production of yarn for meeting the great demand for it in the handloom industry within the State itself. Ginning and pressing mills require to be enlarged. The rich fruit production in the State can form the base for fruit preservation industries.

131. There are good prospects for the development of fish-based and ancillary industries like, fish curing industry, freezing and canning of prawns and fish, manufacture of shark liver oil, production of fish meal as cattle, and poultry feed, net making, boat building, etc., in the State.

132. The forests provide adequate raw material for development of such industries as paper industry, particle board industry, wood processing and seasoning plants, chemical extracts from Myrobalan, Nuxvomica, etc.

133. There is adequate scope for mineral-based industries like the manufacture of barium compounds, paints and varnishes, ceramics, low temperature carbonisation plant, diesel fuel production, manufacture of iron chemicals, cement factories, rotary lime burning kilns, mica wet grinding plant, distemper factory, glass factories, manufacture of battery grade di-oxide, phosphate fertilisers from the serpentine which are the host rocks for asbestos deposits.

134. In view of the great demand within and outside the State there is a good future for industries like the manufacture of power tillers, kerosene engines, power driven pumps, tractors, jute mill machinery, flour and oil mill machinery, coal mining equipment. With the fast expanding electrification, manufacture of VIR wires and CTS cables, electric motors, distribution transformers and heavy electrical equipment hold good promise. Naturally with the establishment of more and more industries, heavy engineering workshops, machine tool manufacture, pig iron production, manufacture of steel structurals, welding electrodes, etc., will have to be developed. Fertiliser plants have a great future. Other industries based on basic chemicals like the manufacture of superphosphate, alum, caustic soda, insecticides, calcium carbide, have also a bright future. The sulphuric acid plant in the State requires to be improved.

135. The State has a great potential for developing refineries to make alcohol from molasses in the sugar factories. Various organic chemicals can be produced from the alcohol. A synthetic drug factory is being established by the Central Government at Hyderabad.

136. For the full utilization of the resources, manpower, capital and the establishment of industries, there should be a full co ordination of the agricultural and industrial policies of the Government. There should be a careful agricultural planning to suit the industries and to also make sure that the agricultural producer benefits equally. The vast field that will be opened up after the gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project is commissioned will provide an ideal ground for planning industry and agriculture in the new area. The prosperity created by the project will provide necessary demand and climate for the establishment of new industries.

Small Scale Industry

137. The importance of encouraging small scale industry with a view to providing employment on a wide scale and decentralise industry and also to serve as a base for rapid industrialisation is realised. The State Government had introduced several measures to encourage the small scale industries such as the establishment of production-cum-training centres, pilot production centres, grant of loans under the "State Aid to Industries Act." During the Second Plan 35 to 40 small scale industries had been started which are intended to stimulate production of consumer goods in the State, such as bicycle parts, builders hardware, hand tools, agricultural implements, small electric motors, radio receivers, stainless steel plate products, etc. An important part of the small industries programme is that with the development of industrial centres in small towns their economy can be linked up closely with that of the neighbouring rural areas. Industrial Estates have been established at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Samalkot, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Sanathnagar (Hyderabad), and Warangal with a view to providing factory accommodation with all amenities and conditions favourable to working efficiency, maintaining uniform standards in production and economic utilisation of materials and equipment. In the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up one Industrial Estate in each district besides 18 Rural Industrial Estates.

Handicrafts

138. Andhra Pradesh State is famous for a number of exquisite handicrafts like the Silver Filigree of Karimnagar, Nirmal work and Bidriware mostly concentrated in Hyderabad City, the horn and shell work of Visakhapatnam, wooden toys of Kondapalle and Nirmal, the red sanders toys of Tirupati, the lacquer toys of Nakkapalle, the pile carpets of Eluru and Warangal, the Himroo shawls of Hyderabad, the crochet lace goods of Narsapur, the Kalamkari Printing work of Masulipatnam and Kalahasti, Brass and Bell Metal work of Kalahasti and other centres, bangla manufacture of Hyderabad, a variety of handloom products of the different centres of the State such as Gadwal, Siddipet, Venkatagiri, Dharmavaram, Uppada, Madhavaram and several other areas each with an individuality and distinction of its own.

139. Various measures have been instituted to stabilize them and revive some of the traditional crafts which were languishing, by providing financial assistance,

introducing some labour saving devices, improving marketing facilities, etc. The craftsmen are generally organised into co-operative societies and assistance is rendered through such organisations. A survey of

some of these crafts has been made by the Census Organisation and monographs have been published in Part VII-A of this State's Census Publications.

SECTION 9—POWER

140. One of the essential prerequisites for industrial growth, if not for the general economic development itself, is the availability of power which in the present usage generally means electric energy.

141. Andhra Pradesh State had in the past been very backward in this regard. It is, however, expected that with the implementation of the schemes planned for the generation of electricity within the next decade

the State may modernise its agriculture and industry by harnessing the newly developed electric energy for lift irrigation through pumping sets, mechanization of industries and mining operations.

Power Growth 1951-61

142. The following table illustrates the generation and utilisation of power in the State from 1957 to 1961.

STATEMENT 1.12
ELECTRICITY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND SOLD, 1957 TO 1961

(Million KWH)												
Year	Units Generated			Units purchased	Total unit generated and purchased	Total	Domestic	Commer- cial	Units Sold			
	Gas	Diesel	Hydro						Indus- trial	Public Lighting	Irrigation and Agri- cultural Dewatering	Public Water works and Sewage pumping
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1957	40.032	6.850	221.472	3,898	281.182	235.986	50.612	32.141	142.323	10.204	11.130	9.576
1958	39.006	4.837	320.705	4,096	369.144	288.623	48.403	26.855	166.870	10.654	25.799	10.021
1959	107.466	3.190	563.582	4,222	678.460	486.403	55.350	29.577	330.184	13.882	35.583	18.821
1960	153.232	3.431	725.054	4,176	845.893	575.943	68.682	36.610	374.796	16.599	59.254	20.056
1961	185.269	3.630	837.173	1,392	1,027.461	704.122	77.567	37.646	488.142	18.023	63.540	19.164

Data for 1961 may be treated as provisional. Power purchased from and sold to the adjoining States not included.

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1961.

143. There has no doubt been a rapid expansion of electric power generation since 1957 which was above the All-India rate of growth. The utilization of electric power for industry and agriculture has also recorded a steep increase.

Per capita Power Consumption

144. The following statement gives a comparative statement of per capita consumption of electricity (public utilities only) in Andhra Pradesh and a few other States of India:

Description	Actuals (KW/H)		Indices	
	1955	1951-60	1955	1951-60
1	2	3	4	5
All India	18.12	30.40	100	100
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.85	14.32	26	47
2. Bombay	44.80	57.50	210	190
3. Kerala	18.00	25.43	96	84
4. Madras	24.77	43.25	132	142
5. Mysore	26.80	36.30	143	120
6. Orissa	0.72	26.60	4	88
7. Punjab	11.65	23.80	62	79
8. West Bengal	50.40	68.90	270	226

It can at once be observed that the State still has the lowest per capita consumption.

Electric Grids

145. At present the State is covered by the electric grids as follows:

146. The Machkund Hydro-Station through 132 KV grid line serves the coastal belt. Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Station serves the Rayalaseema by a 66 KV grid. The Telangana gets its supply from Hyderabad and Ramagundam Thermal Stations through 66 KV grid and also through several small diesel stations located at a few isolated taluk headquarters.

Power Growth during First and Second Five Year Plans

147. Remarkable progress was made in the generation and extension of electricity during the first two Five Year Plans as the following table would illustrate:

Description	Beginning of the First Five Year Plan	End of the First Five Year Plan	End of the Second Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
1. Installed generating capacity* (KW)	N.A.*	154,740	279,270
Public utilities	43,100	98,900	228,470
Industry owned plant	N.A.	55,840	80,800
2. Aggregate peak demand (KW)	22,000	54,600	175,000
3. Transmission and Distribution Lines (miles)	2,900	5,700	13,850
4. Number of Consumers served	30,000	140,000	291,000
5. Number of agricultural services	620	4,300	15,000
6. Number of villages and towns electrified	212	700	2,808
7. Capital expenditure incurred (Rs. crores)	5.83	48.37	78.94
8. Gross Revenue per annum (Rs. crores)	0.70	2.58	7.00

*Includes only the State's share in Machkund and Tungabhadra Projects. N.A.—Not Available.

Source: Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

Power Potential

148. The State has great potential for Hydro Power development. The following table illustrates the future Hydro Power resources in the State:

Sources	Gross Head (feet)	Net Draft available (cusecs)	Estimated power (KW at 80% L.F.)
1 Upper Sileru	810	..	300,000
2 Srisaillam	825	..	770,000
3 Nagarjunasagar	290	..	314,000
4 Singareddi	85	37,500	145,000
5 Laxmipuram	75	37,500	310,000
6 Lower Sileru	790	5,000	420,000
7 Ramaprasagar	45	34,200	172,000
8 Inchenpalli	120	37,500	500,000
9 Pranahita	95	37,500	280,000
10 Pulichintala	110	..	20,000
Total	..	..	3,231,000

Source:—Techno Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

The non-coking and low and medium grade coal available in this State is particularly suitable for being utilised for the purpose of thermal generation of electricity. It is proposed to increase the capacity of the existing Ramagundam thermal station by 60 MW and also start another thermal station with a capacity of 120 MW at Kothugudem, near the coal pit-heads.

149. With rapid industrialisation, it is expected that the demand for electric power may be of the order of 500 MW by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and 1,000 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

SECTION 10.—TRANSPORT

Railways

150. The State has 2,902 miles of Railway lines of which the broad gauge forms 56%. The main broad gauge lines are (i) the Madras-Calcutta line that passes from South to North all through the Coastal Districts; (ii) the Delhi-Madras line which joins the former line at Vijayawada junction; (iii) the Madras-Bombay line that runs through the Southern districts of the State via the railway junction of Guntakal; and (iv) the Wadi-Hyderabad-Kazipet line connecting Hyderabad to Bombay or Delhi. The rest of the Railway lines are of metre gauge the important sections of which are (i) Guntakal-Vijayawada line; (ii) Hyderabad-Bangalore line. The railway net work is not spread out uniformly and considerable bottlenecks of railway transport are felt at busy junctions as Vijayawada. Coal, iron ore, cement, manganese ore, foodgrains, oilseeds and sugar are the chief commodities transported by rail.

Roads

151. The road mileage of Andhra Pradesh is 23,818* of which the National Highways account for 1,418* miles and the State Highways for 4,800 miles. The road

* Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh.

communications are also not uniformly spread out. The Coastal Andhra though forming 1/3 of the total area of the State has half the road mileage. The Telangana and Rayalaseema areas are rather poorly served. The road communications are often interrupted by its rivers thus hampering the steady movement of traffic. For example, the river Godavari interrupts the GNT Road except for a couple of months in summer when the Anicut is closed and the causeway thrown open for traffic.

According to the targets laid down by the Road Engineers (Bombay) Plan (1961-81) Andhra Pradesh requires 2,408 miles of National Highway.

The passenger road transport system in the Telangana area is completely nationalised. It is proposed to nationalise the passenger road transport throughout the State by stages. So far, Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur districts are covered by nationalised transport.

Inland Waterways

152. There are about 1,000 miles of inland waterways, mostly made up of the Krishna-Godavari delta canals and the Buckingham Canal which runs from Vijayawada to Madras.

SECTION 11—MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Medical and Health Institutions

153. There are 1,027 medical institutions with a total bed capacity of 20,073 and 208 Primary Health Centres. There are 6 Government and 2 private Medical Colleges functioning in the State. Compounders, Auxiliary nurses and midwives are trained at 28 centres. There are a Unani as well as Ayurvedic

Medical Colleges at Hyderabad. There are two Mental Hospitals, one at Hyderabad and the other at Waltair.

1,044 Maternity and Child Health Centres functioned in the State during 1961-62. There were 229 Rural Family Planning Clinics throughout the State.

Mortality by Causes

154. The following statement would illustrate the details of deaths registered during 1960:

STATEMENT I.13

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1960.

Cause of death	1960		1959	
	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 of mid-year population	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 of mid-year population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cholera	207	0.006	784	0.023
2. Small Pox	1,758	0.031	2,320	0.068
3. Plague	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Malaria	4,756	0.14	5,290	0.15
5. Other fevers	76,723	2.23	89,884	2.63
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	13,010	0.38	13,737	0.40
7. Respiratory diseases	17,651	0.51	17,482	0.51
8. Injuries	4,785	0.14	4,137	0.21

Source:—State Administration Report, Andhra Pradesh, 1961-62.

155. Though the registration of the Vital Statistics is hardly complete or satisfactory, the above statement would illustrate that "Other fevers", respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea took heavy toll of life. Cholera and small pox are also of regular occurrence. Malaria though largely extirpated is still a cause of mortality to some extent.

A diet survey conducted by the Public Health Department showed that the diet of the people was nutritionally unsatisfactory revealing a marked deficiency in proteins, fat, calcium, iron and vitamins A, B and C.

SECTION 12—EDUCATION

156. The present Census had showed that only 21.5 per cent of the population is literate. The fuller details of the standards of literacy will be discussed later in the concerned chapter of this report.

Educational Institutions

157. The following statements show the number of general, professional and special educational institutions in the State:

TABLE I.14

NUMBER OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION (UNIVERSITYWISE) SCHOLARS ON ROLLS AND TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1960-61

S. No	Item	Colleges for Men						Colleges for Women						Total			
		No. of Colleges	Scholars		Teachers			No. of Colleges	Scholars		Teachers			No. of Colleges	Scholars		
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women			Boys	Girls	Men	Women			Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 ANDHRA UNIVERSITY																	
1	P.U.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Arts Colleges	1	466	69	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	466	69	55	4
3	Science Colleges	2	613	58	84	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	613	58	84	4
4	Arts and Science Colleges	22	19,056	1,471	1,372	50	3	..	846	2	105	25	19,056	3,217	1,374	155	
	Total	25	20,135	1,598	1,511	58	3	..	846	2	105	28	20,135	2,444	1,518	163	
2 SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY																	
1	P.U.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Science Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Arts and Science Colleges	8	6,132	404	567	33	2	..	346	1	71	10	6,132	750	568	104	
	Total	8	6,132	404	567	33	2	..	346	1	71	10	6,132	750	568	104	
3 OSMANIA UNIVERSITY																	
1	P.U.C.	4	726	..	46	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	726	..	46	4	
1	Arts Colleges	4	3,300	212	182	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,300	212	182	12	
3	Science Colleges	6	3,381	144	237	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	3,381	144	237	19	
9	Arts and Science Colleges	11	4,506	302	315	15	4	..	2,137	11	128	15	4,506	2,439	326	143	
	Total	25	12,003	658	780	50	4	..	2,137	11	128	29	12,003	2,795	791	178	
4 TOTAL OF THREE UNIVERSITIES																	
1	P.U.C.	4	726	..	46	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	726	..	46	4	
1	Arts Colleges	5	3,766	281	237	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,766	281	237	16	
3	Science Colleges	8	3,994	202	321	23	..	..	..	..	..	8	3,994	202	321	23	
4	Arts and Science Colleges	41	29,784	2,177	2,254	98	9	..	3,329	14	304	50	29,784	5,306	2,268	402	
	Grand Total	58	38,270	2,600	2,858	141	9	..	3,829	14	304	67	38,270	5,989	2,872	445	

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1960-61.

STATEMENT 1.14
NUMBER OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION (UNIVERSITYWISE), SCHOLARS ON ROLLS AND TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1960-61

Sl. No.	Particulars	Colleges for Men						Colleges for Women						Total					
		No. of Colleges			Scholars			No. of Colleges			Scholars			No. of Colleges	Scholars			Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Boys	Girls	Men	Boys	Girls	Men	Boys	Girls	Men		Boys	Girls	Men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY																			
	(i) Agriculture	1	415	5	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	415	5	55	3			
	(ii) Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Training : Basic	1	49	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	14	..	..	
	(iv) Training : Non-Basic	1	174	27	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	174	22	5	..			
	(v) Engineering	1	702	1	57	..	..	..	98	..	8	1	702	1	57	..			
	(vi) Law	1	219	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	219	12	6	..			
	(vii) Medicine	4	1,913	577	206	44	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,913	377	206	44			
	(viii) Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	9	3,471	440	351	50	1	..	98	..	8	10	3,471	538	351	58			
2. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY																			
	(i) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Training : Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Training : Non-Basic	2	207	25	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	207	25	..	6			
	(v) Engineering	2	749	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	749	..	68	..			
	(vi) Law	2	430	75	83	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	430	75	83	9			
	(vii) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(viii) Physical Education	1	284	3	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	284	3	46	1			
	(ix) Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	1,670	103	224	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,670	103	224	16			
3. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY																			
	(i) Agriculture	1	255	18	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	255	18	40	3			
	(ii) Commerce	..	335	4	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	4	16	1			
	(iii) Training : Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Training : Non-Basic	3	319	125	41	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	319	125	41	11			
	(v) Engineering	3	1,277	5	86	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,277	5	86	1			
	(vi) Law	2	1,469	24	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,469	28	30	2			
	(vii) Medicine	6	1,406	497	249	44	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,406	497	249	44			
	(viii) Physical Education	1	45	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	12	7	1			
	(ix) Veterinary Science	1	304	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	304	1	32	..			
	Total	18	5,410	690	301	68	..	..	..	..	..	18	5,410	690	501	68			
TOTAL OF THREE UNIVERSITIES																			
	(i) Agriculture	2	670	23	95	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	670	23	95	6			
	(ii) Commerce	1	335	4	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	335	4	16	1			
	(iii) Training : Basic	1	48	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	14	5	..			
	(iv) Training : Non-Basic	6	700	177	90	20	1	..	98	..	8	7	700	275	90	28			
	(v) Engineering	6	2,728	6	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,728	6	211	..			
	(vi) Law	3	1,698	40	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,698	40	36	2			
	(vii) Medicine	12	3,749	949	538	97	..	..	..	..	..	12	3,749	949	538	97			
	(viii) Physical Education	1	45	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	12	7	1			
	(ix) Veterinary Science	2	588	4	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	588	4	78	1			
	Grand Total	34	10,551	1,233	1,076	129	1	..	98	..	8	35	10,551	1,331	1,076	137			
ORIENTAL STUDIES																			
	ANDHRA UNIVERSITY	11	218	45	65	1	2	..	20	3	5	13	218	65	65	6			
	SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY	4	144	4	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	144	4	40	..			
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY	5	198	28	42	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	198	28	42	3			
	Total	20	560	77	147	3	2	..	20	3	5	22	560	97	150	8			

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract, 1960-61.

STATEMENT 1.15
NUMBER OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS, 1960-61

S. No. 1	Type of Institution 2	No. of institutions 3	Number of Scholars		
			Boys 4	Girls 5	Total 6
A. SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION					
1. Pre-Primary Schools	.	47	1,706	1,374	3,080
2. Primary Schools					
Junior Basic	.	2,532	183,320	107,873	291,193
Non-Basic	.	31,091	1,558,807	987,206	2,526,013
3. Senior Basic Schools	.	338	62,382	20,558	82,940
4. Middle Schools	.	643	89,225	40,767	129,992
5. High, Higher Secondary and Post-Basic Schools	.	1,224	429,415	123,706	553,121
	Total	36,777	2,324,855	1,261,514	3,586,369
B. SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION					
6. Training Schools Basic	.	83	9,183	1,820	11,003
Non-Basic	.	43	1,519	1,062	3,481
7. Training Schools for Special Education ; (Tribal Schools and for adult-women)	.	10	64	283	347
	Total	136	10,766	4,065	14,831
C. SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION					
8. Schools for Oriental Studies	.	72	5,164	2,431	7,595
9. Schools for Physically Handicapped	.	9	328	90	416
10. Schools for Social Workers	.	9	1,307	161	1,468
11. Adult Literacy Centres	.	1,358	35,389	2,075	38,064
	Total	1,448	42,180	5,357	47,548
	Grand Total (A + B + C)	38,361	2,377,807	1,270,966	3,648,773

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract, 1960-61.

Universities

158. There are three universities functioning, viz., the Andhra University, the Osmania University, and Sri Venkateswara University.

mary education for all children in age group 6 to 7 years has come into effect from 10th April, 1961. Government have also nationalised the publication of text books for schools.

Compulsory Primary Education

159. The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act, 1961, providing for universal free and compulsory pri-

SECTION 13—CO-OPERATION

160. Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States in the field of co-operative movement. It covered various sectors like credit, marketing, processing, farming

and housing. There were altogether 22,744* co-operative societies in the State in 1961. The following are the various types of societies that function in the State:

TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

Purpose 1	Name of the Society 2	No. of societies 3	No. of members 4	Remarks 5
Co-operative Banking and Short and Medium Term Credit	The Andhra State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Vijayawada	..	..	Loan transactions of the Bank in 1961-62 Rs. 1,079.98 lakhs
	Hyderabad Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Hyderabad	..	..	Loan transactions: Rs. 459.29 lakhs
	Central Co-operative Bank	25	19,048 members (17,072 were Co-operative Societies and 2,876 individuals).	Loans advanced by the Central Banks Rs. 31 crores in 1961-62
	Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies	14,302	16 lakhs	Loan transactions during 1961-62: Rs. 20.22 crores
	Large sized Co-operative Societies	481	..	Loans to their members nearly 7 crores.
	Rural Banks	104	..	
	Co-operative Urban Banks	149	N.A.	Loans advanced: Rs. 8 crores

* As per the Andhra Pradesh State Administration Report 1960-61 (volume II)

TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS—*Contd.*

Purpose 1	Name of the Society 2	No. of Societies 3	No. of Members 4	Remarks 5
Co-operative Long Term Credit	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank	..	..	Loans advanced during the year 1961-62: Rs. 3.13 crores
	Primary Land Mortgage Banks	115	2.03 lakhs	Loans issued in 1961: Rs. 3 crores
Co-operative Farming	Co-operative Joint Farming Societies	16	841	
	Co-operative Collective Farming Societies	28	2,833	
	Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies	32	3,138	
	Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies for ex-service men	10	1,388	
	Field Labourers Co-operative Societies	1,090	1,22,814	
Co-operative Marketing	District Co-operative Marketing Societies	15	7,616 of which 8,071 were societies	Distributed fertilisers and manures to Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies etc.
	The Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation	..	..	To procure groundnut and arrange for decortication, crushing and supply of oil
Sugar Factories	Co-operative Sugar Factories	..	24,072	At Amadalavalan, Chodavaram, Chittoor, Etikoppaka, Anakapalle, Tuni, Palkol and Nizamabad
Housing	Middle Income Housing Scheme	..	..
	Low Income Group Housing	..	..
	Urban Housing Societies	866	..	
	Rural Housing Societies	87	..	
Miscellaneous	Motor Transport Society	7	..	
	Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Financial and Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam	..	..	Collected Rs. 16.38 lakhs worth of minor forest produce from tribals—sales effected Rs. 19.95 lakhs
	The Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society Ltd., Koida	..	..
	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	..	..
	Consumers Co-operative Societies	489	89,196	
	Co-operative Training Institutes	5	..	To give training to students on principles of co-operation
	Co-operative Milk-Supply Unions and Societies	16 Unions and 461 milk supply societies	..	
	Industrial Co-operatives	1,552	66,097	
	Palm Gur and Neera Co-operative Societies	1,000	87,874	

SECTION 14—SOCIAL WELFARE

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

161. The Scheduled Castes form 13.82% and the Scheduled Tribes 3.68% of the total population of the

State. There are as many as 60 communities declared as Scheduled Castes and 33 as Scheduled Tribes. The following lists give the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified in this State.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(1) Throughout the State :

- 1 Chalavadi
- 2 Chamar, Mochi or Muchi
- 3 Madiga
- 4 Mala

(2) Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khanam and Nalgonda districts :

- 1 Adi Andhra
- 2 Adi Dravida
- 3 Arundhatiya
- 4 Bariki
- 5 Gavuri
- 6 Chachati
- 7 Chandala
- 8 Dandasi
- 9 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano

- 10 Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi
- 11 Godagali
- 12 Godari
- 13 Gosangi
- 14 Jaggali
- 15 Jambuvulu
- 16 Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva
- 17 Mala Dasu
- 18 Madiga Dasu and Mashteen
- 19 Matangi
- 20 Mundala
- 21 Paky or Moti
- 22 Pambada or Pambanda
- 23 Panidi
- 24 Panchama or Pariya
- 25 Relli
- 26 Samban
- 27 Supru
- 28 Thoti

(3) In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.

- 1 Anamuk
- 2 Aray (Mala)
- 3 Arwa Mala
- 4 Beda (Budga) Jangam
- 5 Bindla
- 6 Byagara
- 7 Chambhar
- 8 Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
- 9 Dhor
- 10 Ellamalwar (Yellamalawandlu)
- 11 Holeya
- 12 Holeya Dasari

- 13 Kolupulvandlu
- 14 Mahar
- 15 Mala Dasari
- 16 Mala Hannai
- 17 Malajangam
- 18 Mala Masti
- 19 Mala Sale (Netkani)
- 20 Mala Sanyasi
- 21 Mang
- 22 Mang Garodi
- 23 Manne
- 24 Mashti
- 25 Mehtar
- 26 Mitha Ayyalvar
- 27 Samagara
- 28 Sindhollu (Chindollu)

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1) Throughout the State :

- 1 Chenchu or Chenchwar
- 2 Koya or Goud with its sub-sects Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (Ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya

(2) Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts :

- 1 Bagata
- 2 Gadabas
- 3 Jatapus
- 4 Kammara
- 5 Kattunayakan
- 6 Konda Dhoras
- 7 Konda Kapus
- 8 Kondareddis
- 9 Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
- 10 Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya Sanrona and Sidhopaiko
- 11 Kulia

- 12 Mali
- 13 Manna Dhora
- 14 Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
- 15 Porja (Parangiperja)
- 16 Reddi Dhoras
- 17 Rona, Rena
- 18 Savarus—Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras
- 19 Sugalis (Lambadis)
- 20 Yenadis
- 21 Yerukulas

(3) In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda :

- 1 Andh
- 2 Bhil
- 3 Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
- 4 Hill Reddis
- 5 Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
- 6 Pardhan
- 7 Thoti

(4) In the Agency Tracts :

- 1 Gowdu (Goud)
- 2 Nayaks
- 3 Valmiki

162. While the Scheduled Castes are distributed throughout the State, the Scheduled Tribes are mostly in the Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts and the forest districts of Adilabad and Khammam. Nellore district is the home of the Scheduled Tribe, Yenadi, which is found in the district and similarly Kurnool district is the home of the Chenchus, one of the most primitive tribes of the State.

The Government through the Social Welfare Department have instituted several measures to better the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The uplift schemes cover the field of education, health and housing, craft training and economic aid. The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Financial and Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam, is a unique institution intended to relieve the tribals from the grip of the exploiting plainmen shahukars.

SECTION 15—A REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS FROM 1901 TO 1961

Introductory

163. We may briefly review the conditions that prevailed in the area comprising the present State of Andhra Pradesh since the turn of the century, which will provide us the necessary background to appreciate the picture of the State as it emerges at the present Census.

Some of the early decades were generally marked by diseases, famines and pestilence. There were not enough number of protective works; communications were appallingly poor. People seemed to have been helpless victims of the nature's vagaries. Ignorance, superstition and prejudices seem to have weighed down heavily on the poverty stricken people. The

agriculturists as well as the craftsmen bore their sufferings with fortitude and it is a moot point if the alien rulers did much to alleviate their appalling condition. A brief review of the picture presented decade by decade will help us to see what the conditions were like and what progress was made and what yet remains to be achieved.

In the following paragraphs the conditions that prevailed in the two regions, namely (i) the area that formed part of the old Madras Presidency which will be referred to as Andhra area, and (ii) the area that formed part of the old Hyderabad State which will be referred to as Telangana area will be discussed under each decade.

Pre 1900

164. Going a little earlier than the opening of the present century, this part of the country was the victim of a terrible famine in 1877-78. A significant increase in population of over 15% was however observed in the decade 1881-1891 which appeared to be more a rebound following the 1877 famine. 1891-1901 was considered more or less a decade of normal conditions and it was felt that 20th century opened with the territory "setting down to a jog-trot of prosperity". All the same the picture we get of the conditions that prevailed in 1891-1901 over the Deccan is hardly one that can cheer us. In his report on the decennium 1891-1901 of Madras Presidency, Frederick Nicholson describes the conditions as follows:

"Although the decade which ended in 1890 had been on the whole one of favourable seasons, it closed gloomily owing to widespread failure of crop over the greater part of the Tamil districts, and in some parts of Cuddapah, consequent of a failure of the north-east monsoon rains of that year; and though the strain was in part removed by rain in January 1891, yet in March of that year an area of 7,000 square miles was so far affected that relief works and relief kitchens were opened in several districts. As the year wore on, and the usual south-west monsoon rains were delayed, and to a large extent failed, distress was prolonged and intensified, though relieved by the later rains which were generally good in the southern half of the Presidency. In the Deccan districts and the northern part of Nellore, however, distress deepened into famine, and at the end of March 1892, an area of 22,700 square miles with a population of 8½ millions was in distress. Relief operations were carried on from February 1891 to September 1892; the largest numbers on relief being an average of 88,081 workers, and 1,094 gratuitously relieved, in June 1892. The cultivating season of 1892 was, on the whole, favourable in the northern half of the Presidency but in the extreme south owing to a phenomenal failure of the north-east monsoon, much loss of crop ensued; but the pressure was mitigated to a large extent by the migration of the people to favoured localities, and later on, in March 1893, by copious showers. The next two years were, on the whole, favourable, but the season of 1895, not so much so; and it closed with unfavourable late rains. Notwithstanding this, in June 1896 prices had receded from the high level caused by previous unfavourable seasons, and were becoming normal. In that year the south-west monsoon set in fairly; but the rainfall of September—the most critical month of the year—was scanty over the Deccan, parts of North Arcot, and in the Circars. The north-east rains were copious over the south of the Presidency, but in the northern half extensive local failure of crop occurred, which, coupled with the demand for grain in other parts of India forced up prices at a time when the demand for labour was reduced to a minimum. Relief operations again became necessary and in March 1897 an area of nearly 16,000 square miles with a population of more than 8½ millions was affected. These operations were continued far into the year,

and in July there was an average of 557,719 relief workers employed, besides 215,495 persons relieved gratuitously, and relief was not closed until November. It was continued so far in to the year owing to the delay in the proper setting in of the rains of 1897, especially in the Deccan, for elsewhere, although rather late, the early rains were favourable. The later rainfall was however, a general failure, and the rains ceased early, causing much injury to the crops, and this necessitated the granting of some relief in Nellore up to July 1898. In 1898, the early rains were abundant, and though those of the south-west monsoon were rather late in beginning, they were generally good, and the season was, on the whole, favourable. In 1899 again the early rains were copious, but those of the south-west monsoon were extremely deficient, over the greater part of the Presidency. Later on, however, the rainfall was generally good, and the season was favourable as a whole, except in parts of the Deccan districts, but at the beginning of 1900 an area of 6,500 square miles, with a population of about a million, was so far affected as to claim the closest attention. The cultivating season of 1900 opened favourably, and the rains of the early part of the south-west monsoon were good, though there was a considerable deficiency in August; but September was favourable though the north-east monsoon was deficient and ceased very early".

During the decade 1881-1891, the Hyderabad State also was the victim of bad seasons. In the next decade there were only two years (1893 and 1898) which were considered good. The year 1896 was considered a year of scarcity. In 1900 famine broke out but the area worst affected was of course the Marathwada portion. In the districts of Indur (Nizamabad), Warangal and Elgandal (Karimnagar), though they were not directly affected by famine, distress spread there by the great influx of people from affected areas.

1901—1911

165. The first decade of the 20th century may be considered to have been a normal one in the Andhra districts. However, the unfavourable agricultural season in 1904-05 resulted in certain scarcity in Nellore and Kurnool districts but the distress appears to have been neither serious nor wide-spread. During this period the area served by the three important irrigation systems existing were as follows:

	Area commanded in 1910-1911 (acres)	Ultimate area (acres)
Irrigation system		
Godavari delta	. 744,992	765,730
Kistna delta	. 711,275	725,000
Penner river canal	. 151,679	165,385

The following new irrigation projects were expected to be completed only in the succeeding decade:

District	Name of Project	Acreage
Guntur	. Bhavanasi	841
Nellore	. Mopad	12,500
Kurnool	. Venkatapuram	1,700
Vizagapatam	. Nagavalli	31,200
Kurnool	. Siddapur	4,250

The decade did not witness any spectacular improvement in railway and road communications.

"Although the decade shows no such important work as the Railway line from Madras to Northern Frontier of Ganjam that marked its predecessor, mention may be made of the line from Bezwada to Masulipatam, through the rich delta of the Kistna;..... and the line which banished the nightmare jutka gallop (*experto crede*) from Dhone to Kurnool." (1911 Census Report of Madras).

No improvement at all was noticed in road communications. It was considered that the mulfasil road was not of paramount necessity in the black cotton plains of the Deccan as, in the dry season, when cartage is required, the fields themselves give going for bullock carts probably easier than does the permanent road of the type usually encountered in the mulfasil !

Emigration to Ceylon, Burma, Penang was a regular feature. "Many thousands are shipped away to Penang every year for use in the plantations. Some are recruited by authorised agents, but the majority goes on its own account. Packed like sardines in a tin, sea sick and wretched, they make the five days journey under conditions which would be intolerable to a white man. But the Indian cooly took it all with the mute philosophy of his kind, ready to endure anything and face anything for the sake of a few rupees, which may save his children from starvation, and his house from the clutches of the money-lender." (1911 Census Report).

Explaining the sparse density of population in the Rayalaseema districts, the 1911 Census Report observes "conditions of life in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary are such as to favour a sparsity of population and a slow rate of increase. Although holdings are larger than in the south, the farmer, whether he lives on cholam that he grows, or buys food-stuff with the price of his cotton, requires a greater acreage for his livelihood than the rice grower. Individually the inhabitants of these tracts, in point of physical fitness are probably equal to, or surpass, those of milder natural diversions, but the rigours of climate, while bracing to the fit, do not favour the idle or physically weakly."

At the same time the Rayalaseema ryot is so attached to his land that he does never wish to leave it and migrate elsewhere for bettering himself. "The reluctance of the Deccan ryot to seek fortune elsewhere is exemplified in the story of the Kurnool Reddis, who when invited to Heaven, made enquiries as to the extent of black cotton soil there to be found, and respectfully declined the invitation!" (1911 Census Report of Madras).

Industrially, the Madras Presidency of which the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts formed part was very backward at that period. "The Madras Presidency was almost wholly devoted to agriculture, and, with the exception of a few cotton and jute mills, two or three sugar factories, and cement works, it possesses no primary industries organised on modern lines, unless such preliminary industrial processes as cotton-ginning, rice-milling and oil-milling are included." (1911 Census Report). The reasons adduced for the

industrial backwardness were: (1) The complete dissociation of the intellectual classes in the city from its industries. Manual work of any kind was looked upon as degrading and the higher castes treated with contempt the artisans and craftsmen who carried on the industrial work of the country, and (2) the effects of the Industrial Revolution of the West and the severe competition that the Indian craftsmen faced with the imports.

The export of Manganese ore for which this part of the country practically held a monopoly during the Russo-Japanese war in the early part of the century received a set back after Russia resumed its exports. The mica mining in Nellore district was primitive and considered not important, the output in the period 1901-1911 being only 4,234 tons. Efforts were made to exploit reefs of gold bearing quartz in Anantapur district.

The only industrialisation of any importance observed is in the gradual displacement of hand-pounding by mills run by internal combustion machines or steam. Usage of electrical energy for industry appears to have been practically unknown or negligible. The Swadeshi movement no doubt led to the establishment of not a few experimental enterprises which unfortunately met with comparatively little success. Attempts were made to establish factories for the manufacture of pencils, soaps, candles, pens, matches, glass, but, for one reason or other, none of them proved profitable and the only developments due entirely to private initiative were the rice factories in Godavari and Krishna deltas.

During the decade 1901-1911 Telangana area was still sparsely populated, accounting for only 150 persons per square mile if the population of Hyderabad city were excluded, and 163 persons per square mile if it is included. Adilabad maintained its backwardness as the most thinly populated district with only 85 persons per square mile. However in the old Nizam's Dominions the Telangana area was considered to have been more fortunately located as compared to the Marathwada area. It was generally able to resist scarcity conditions better. Telangana area had larger extent of rice cultivation. The density of population in relation to cultivated area in Telangana was 420 per square mile as compared to 234.7 in Marathwada. 20.5% of the cultivated area in Nizamabad district was under rice, 18.6% in Medak and 9.6% in Atraf-i-balda.

The opening of the Mahabubnagar canal in 1904, costing 13 lakhs of rupees, taking off from Manjira river and 27 miles long estimated to irrigate 10,000 acres in Medak district was considered one of the chief developmental events of the decade.

The great disaster caused to the city of Hyderabad occasioned by the floods of river Musi in 1908 was the most calamitous event of the decade. About 18,000 houses were washed away and there was heavy loss of life and property. The floods led to a considerable displacement of the population of the city from the riverside wards to those more secure from the vagaries of the river.

During the decade the percentage of literacy recorded in Hyderabad State was 2.8% as against 7.5% in Madras.

1911—1921

166. This decade was marked by the first World War and the great influenza epidemic. In 1918 there was a failure of the south-west monsoon which itself caused conditions of distress. The influenza epidemic that followed worked great havoc particularly in Deccan districts. The epidemic broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the State and reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919 but reappeared again about the middle of that year but with less severity. It is believed that influenza epidemic was more fatal to females than males and persons in prime of life and not so much to the children. In 1914 a cyclone worked great havoc in Visakhapatnam district.

The economic conditions were not too bright. Agricultural labour was paid at 5 to 8 annas (31 P. to 50 P.) per day for a man labourer, 3 to 4 annas (19 P.-25 P.) for a woman labourer. The old Madras Presidency of which the Andhra districts were a part continued to be industrially backward, which is attributed to the lack of cheap fuel and mineral wealth. Development of Hydro-electric power was still at an initial stage in the State. Power produced at local generating stations was used mostly for lighting and for turning fans and for limited industrial purposes. Export of Manganese ore from Vizag district fell very badly. Gold fields in Anantapur district yielded 152,845 oz. troy of Gold and 5,945 ozs. troy of silver during the decade. Barytes was exploited in Kurnool district for the first time. Mica mining in Nellore district continued. Carnatic Paper Mills were just being erected at Rajahmundry. The Jute Mill at Nellimarla was under construction. The one at Chitivalsa continued though indifferently due to uncertainty of steamer service at Bhimli. There was no large scale industrialisation as the Jute Mills of Calcutta or the Cotton Mills of Bombay but the only industrialisation observed was the mechanization of the bullock-drawn units of oil pressing and cotton ginning and the hand-pounding of rice. Capital was still shy of investment in industries. People preferred to invest in land. The economic depression and the high rise in prices diverted persons from cottage industries to agriculture and so much so the persons shown as dependant on industries at the Census count of 1921 fell.

Seven out of the ten years of the decade 1911-1921 in the Telangana area were considered unfavourable. The widespread influenza of 1918-19 had its inevitable adverse affect over the population. It is said that on one day alone (27 October 1918) influenza accounted for 464 deaths in Hyderabad city, the total casualties in the Hyderabad State being 350,000. A fearful plague epidemic broke out in 1916 killing as many as 15,000 in Hyderabad city alone. It accounted for a mortality of 50,000 in the whole State of Hyderabad. In 1919 plague visited the State again, this time

accounting for 6,000 lives in Hyderabad city and 21,000 persons in the State. That dreaded disease of Malaria took a toll of 80,000 lives in 1919-20 in Hyderabad State. Cholera too accounted for 42,246 deaths in the State during the decade.

On the credit side, the Osmansagar project, a flood control-cum-water supply scheme for Hyderabad city was completed in 1919 at a cost of Rs. 54 lakhs and the sister project Himayat Sagar (cost Rs. 64 lakhs) was under construction. Irrigation was extended in Warangal, Nalgonda and Medak districts. The department of Industries was founded during this decade in Hyderabad State. Co-operative Department, and a department of Statistics were also established. Industrial establishments recorded an increase. Electricity was increasingly used for industrial purposes in Hyderabad city. The fly-shuttle loom was popularised. There was a general fillip to education. Educational institutions increased by 74%. Osmania University was founded. A City Improvement Board which was entrusted in 1914-15 with the work of restoring the localities in the city of Hyderabad damaged by Musi floods in 1908 and relieving congested quarters by providing model houses undertook considerable construction work at a great cost. In 1919-20 alone it is said to have expended 6½ lakhs. A Railway line was opened from Hyderabad to Mahbubnagar which was later extended to Gadwal in 1921. This rendered that part of the territory more accessible. Despite the above mentioned developmental activities the natural calamities already listed more than upset the advantages.

1921—1931

167. In the Andhra area, this decade was marked by the visitations of two famines in 1921 and 1924 and a cyclone in 1923 which affected Vizag and another in 1927 which affected Nellore. The effects of the world slump were felt towards the close of the decade. There was no great extension of irrigation which was inelastic as no new major schemes were taken up. The utilisation of Tungabhadra waters for irrigation was still at a stage of controversy and negotiations between the States of Madras and Hyderabad. The chief irrigation systems that served the area were the old Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and the K. C. Canal, the last of which was considered more a Famine protection work—the soils being considered too heavy to be suitable for irrigation. Public health, during the decade was not unfavourable.

A few more Railway lines were opened the most important of which was the line connecting Vizianagaram with Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. A few short lines in the Godavari and Kistna deltas were also formed.

State Aid to Industries Act passed in the year 1922 by the Madras Government sought to give considerable assistance in the encouragement of industries. Mining of gold and silver in Anantapur district was suspended as the ore was exhausted.

Though a few Hydro-electric schemes like the Pykara and Mettur were being executed by the Madras Government in the South, there were none in Andhra area.

In the Telangana area the monsoon failed in 1921 and famine conditions prevailed in parts of Warangal, Krimnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts. During the rest of the decade there were 8 good years and 6 moderate years.

A few important irrigation projects were added during the decade, viz., the Pocharam Project (costing Rs. 35 lakhs—Ayacut: 13,000 acres) in Medak district, Palair Reservoir (cost Rs. 24 lakhs—Ayacut: 20,000 acres) in Warangal district, Wyra Project (cost Rs. 31 lakhs Ayacut: 17,500 acres) (now in Khammam district) and the well known Nizamsagar Project (cost Rs. 426 lakhs, Ayacut: 2,75,000 acres) in Nizamabad district.

The decade also marks the establishment of several new industries such as a textile mill in Hyderabad, Industrial Alcohol factory at Kamareddi, Carpet factory at Warangal, establishment of an Industrial Laboratory and a Cottage Industries Sales Depot at Hyderabad.

A few important Railway communications were opened; the Kazipet—Ballharsha Railway line established a direct Railway communication from Madras to Delhi which was hitherto circuitous. Kurnool was linked by a metre gauge line to Hyderabad which opened up a direct Railway communication between Hyderabad and Mysore. Karpalle-Kothagudem Railway line was also opened intended to provide facilities for opening the Kothagudem coal mines. It appears to have served better the needs of the pilgrims to Bhadrachalam. A very important event in the history of the Hyderabad Railways was the acquisition of the Railways in the old Hyderabad State from the Guaranteed State Railway Company by the Nizam's Government on 1st April 1930.

Public health during the decade however appears to have been unsatisfactory. Hyderabad city was still in the grips of Malaria and Plague. In 1929 a concentrated rat campaign was organised to root out plague.

1931—1941

168. Seasonally, this decade appears to have been fairly satisfactory in the Andhra districts. In 1934-35, however, famine conditions prevailed in parts of Anantapur district. In 1937-38 again parts of the Deccan districts of Kurnool and Anantapur suffered from famine. The adverse effects of the economic depression were felt throughout the decade and the prices of agricultural products ruled very low. Special land revenue remissions had to be sanctioned on account of this depression.

In the Telangana area the seasonal conditions were generally favourable except for a shortage of rainfall in 1937-38 and excessive rain in 1938-39. Public health was generally satisfactory. Cattle disease was however widespread in 1935-36 in Telangana districts. The effect of the depression and the steep fall in

prices of agricultural products was experienced in this area as well. Prices generally were 50% of the prices of the previous decade.

In the field of irrigation Wyra Project was completed in Warangal district (now in Khammam District). In the same district Singhabhupalam tank was restored. Pendli Pakala Project was completed in Nalgonda district.

Other developmental activities such as in the field of co-operation, industries etc., appear to have made unabated progress in Hyderabad State. A textile mill was opened at Warangal; 2 cigarette factories and quite a few button factories were established at Hyderabad. The Nizam Sugar Factory which is considered the largest in the East was established at Bodhan together with a Power Alcohol Factory. The Sirpur Paper Mills was yet another important industry established during this decade.

The Krishna bridge linking Mahbubnagar with Raichur opened an important line of communication in the road system. There was considerable building activity. The imposing Arts College building of the Osmania University was completed during this decade.

The effect of the political upheavals in British India appears to have been felt for the first time within the princely State of Hyderabad. With the introduction of responsible Government in British Indian provinces, under the Government of India Act, 1935 and with the political awakening of the masses, the need for similar institutions was keenly realised. The Nizam's Government took the initiative and appointed a Constitutional Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamuda Ayyangar. The Committee while recognising the supreme authority of the Sovereign ruler recommended the formation of a representative legislature in which economic interests transcending the barriers of ethnic, linguistic and religious divisions were represented. The Reforms Committee also made various other recommendations pertaining to local administration, etc. Though the recommendations were approved they could not be implemented during the decade.

1941—1951

169. The seasonal conditions during the decade in the Andhra districts were unsatisfactory. Dry remissions had to be granted in Kurnool district in 1941-42. The next year also happened to be one of drought and famine. Relief operations were started in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. The next two years were, however, more favourable. In 1945-46 again relief measures had to be organised in Anantapur district and Rapur taluk of Nellore district. A severe cyclone destroyed ripening crops in Godavari and Krishna deltas. In 1946-47 though the season was generally fair, the Deccan division was still afflicted with scarcity. In the next three years again there was a serious failure of north-east monsoon.

Half the decade was of course covered by World War II. The war boom resulted in a raising of the prices that had fallen very badly during the depression in the previous decade. The prices in fact soared higher after the war and economic conditions deteriorated due to the shortage of consumer goods including food calling for imposition of controls in order to prevent any calamity as was witnessed in Bengal. In 1939 emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon, Malaya etc., was banned. The earlier emigrants started returning home after 1941.

The higher percentage of growth of population 14.4% during the decade 1941-51 in Madras State as compared to 11.0% in the previous decade was explained as mainly on account of this stoppage of emigration and the return of the earlier emigrants.

An event of supreme importance that occurred during the decade was of course the attainment of independence of the country from alien rule.

In the Telangana area, the agricultural conditions on the whole were considered satisfactory throughout the decade. The mortality caused by the chief epidemics of the area namely cholera, small-pox and plague were very much less than in previous decades, which was the inevitable result of the intensive preventive and ameliorative measures and the gradual driving away of ignorance and superstition among the masses. Even so the medical facilities available in the old Hyderabad State in 1951 could hardly be said to be satisfactory, there having been only one Government hospital or dispensary for every 338 square miles or 76,770 persons. The literacy also was at a low ebb, the percentage of literates still running in single digits.

In the early part of the decade a number of industries appear to have been started rather too hurriedly under the artificial conditions created by the Second World War. Several of them closed down when those conditions disappeared. The Sirpur paper Mills, the Allwyn Metal Works, and the Praga Tools Corporation, however, survived. In 1951 extensions to the sugar factory at Bodhan and the Rayon Silk factory at Sirpur were under construction. During the decade an appreciable increase in the production of leather goods, tobacco products, handloom products, button and metal products was observed. There appears to have been a definite increase in the purchasing power of the people during the decade.

A few irrigation projects of importance were also executed. The projects completed were the Dindi Project (ayacut : 15,000 acres) in Nalgonda district, Chandrasagar Project (ayacut : 3,000 acres) in Mahbubnagar district, Manair Project (ayacut : 17,250 acres) in Karimnagar district, restoration of Baithpally Tank (ayacut : 4,800 acres) in Khammam district. The execution of the gigantic Tungabhadra Multi-purpose Project (ayacut : 4.5 lakh acres—power generation : 1 lakh K.W) was in progress.

The construction of Kadam Dam in Adilabad district and Rajolibanda project in the limits of present Mahbubnagar district and also the Koilsagar and Sarlasagar Projects in the same district were also under progress. The power generation which was only 27.7 millions kwh in 1940 rose to 50 million by 1950-51. The major power generation units at Tungabhadra, Nizamsagar and Azamabad Thermal Power project were under construction.

The old princely State of Hyderabad passed through a political upheaval during the decade. The State was cleared of undesirable elements by the Police Action of September, 1948 and it acceded to the Indian Union. By the end of the decade a popular representative Government was installed.

Seasonal Conditions during 1951-51

170. It may be more appropriate to review the conditions in the decade 1951-1961 year by year as the present census report will be covering more particularly the picture of the State after the last decennial Census, i.e., since 1951.

(1) 1951-52 : The seasonal conditions were generally unsatisfactory. Rainfall was scantier than the previous year, which was itself a drought year. In certain badly affected districts as Anantapur and Chittoor there was scarcity of even drinking water. In Chittoor while the rainfall in the previous fasli (1360) was 29.2" during this fasli (1361) it was only 24.6". In Anantapur District while the rainfall was 21.7" in fasli 1360, it recorded as low a figure as 15" in fasli 1361. In certain areas of the delta districts of East and West Godavaris the standing first crops were damaged by heavy rainfall. Insect pests also adversely affected the crops in Nellore and Chittoor districts. In the worst affected areas of Chittoor, Anantapur, Nellore, etc. districts Government had to open Gruel Centres for the relief of the decrepit. Agricultural labour in the drought affected districts had little employment in the fields and had to take to employment in the sinking of new wells, contract works, road works, irrigation projects etc. Seasonal migration of agricultural labour to urban centres was also noticed. Due to the continuous adverse seasonal conditions over several seasons during this fasli remission of land revenue was granted on a very liberal scale. Full remission of land revenue was sanctioned wherever the outturn was 'four annas' and less in respect of wet as well as dry lands. 50% remission was sanctioned in respect of food crops grown on dry lands with an out-turn of above 'four annas' and below 'eight annas'. Considering the acute distress prevalent in Chittoor district, 50% remission for wet lands with an out-turn of above (four annas) and below (eight annas) was also sanctioned. Rayalaseema also suffered from scarcity of fodder. Paddy straw had to be imported from the delta districts. Reserved forests were also thrown open by the Collectors for grazing and removal of grass by ryots, free of cost.

Statutory rationing in certain areas and rural rationing were introduced during the post war period continued till 15th June 1952. The scale of rations issued in these rationed areas to card-holders was as follows:

Rice eaters-6-oz. of rice, wheat, milo, millets and/or bread plus 6 oz. of wheat, milo, millets and /or bread.

Mixed diet eaters—3 ozs. of rice, wheat, milo, millets and/or bread plus 9 oz. of wheat, milo, millets and/or bread.

Millet eaters - 2 oz. of rice, wheat, milo, millets and/or bread plus 10 oz. of wheat, milo, millets and/or bread.

(Total rations were not to exceed 12 ozs. of cereals. Heavy manual labourers were entitled to supplementary ration of 4 oz. of wheat, milo or millets). With effect from 15th June 1952, a bold policy of abolition of statutory rationing as well as rural rationing was adopted.

Pegged by controls till mid June 1952, prices of food grains remained steady, but prices of commercial crops soared high. But even this incentive of higher prices did not increase the acreage under commercial crops due to adverse seasonal conditions.

Anti-Malarial operations such as free distribution of quinine, spraying of D.D.T. etc., were being carried out throughout the State except in the remote areas.

(2) 1952-53: The seasonal conditions continued to be unsatisfactory. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June-September) was below normal in all the districts. The rainfall from the north-east monsoon (October-January) was above normal in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Anantapur and Chittoor and below normal in other districts. But the rainfall in the major portion of the Circars was unseasonal. Vinukonda and Palnad Taluks in Guntur district suffered severe drought. Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Jammalamadugu Taluks in Cuddapah District were severely affected for want of sufficient rains during south-west monsoon period. During the north-east monsoon period there were heavy rains in parts of Cuddapah district with the result the bunds of several irrigation sources breached. Nellore district experienced one of the worst droughts in recent years.

Contour bunding and other soil conservation measures were undertaken to provide work for rural labour and to alleviate widespread distress reported from Chittoor and Vayalpad taluks of Chittoor district.

In the affected areas of the districts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore and Chittoor special remissions of land revenue were granted.

The fodder position in Rayalaseema, however, slightly improved with the receipt of rains in May 1952 and December 1952.

The prices of agricultural commodities soared high. The unfavourable seasonal conditions prevented the area of cultivation from expanding. Tobacco cultivation, however, recorded an increase of as much as 31.1% in area during 1952-53 as compared to the previous year.

Procurement of food grains was given up with effect from 7th June 1952. In the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur procurement of rice was being done under a levy scheme from 1st January 1953. There was no procurement of millets in any district. As already indicated the statutory rationing and rural rationing were abolished with effect from 15th June 1952.

The Community Projects Scheme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. One of the projects was taken up in the K.C. Canal area.

Agricultural wages continued to be high. Men labourers were paid wages varying from Re. 1 to Rs.2-8-0 (Rs.2-50P.) per day depending on nature of work and women labourers Re.0-12-0 (75 P.) to Rs. 1-8-0 (Rs.1-50P.) per day. Compared with the average wages of Re. 0-15-1 (95 P.) per day per man and Re. 0-8-11 (55 P.) per day for woman in 1946, the wages during the fasli were considerably high.

(Detailed information of the seasonal conditions in the Telangana area for the years 1951-53 is not available)

(3) 1953-54: This year marked the creation of the Andhra State which came into being on 1st October 1953. Though there was no famine as such during the year, the famine conditions that prevailed in the vulnerable areas during the previous five years continuously had hit the ryots very hard and in order to afford relief to them Government ordered postponement of collection of unremitted kist of fasli 1363 except cesses and miscellaneous revenue to fasli 1364 in Chittoor district and the taluks of Tadpatri, Penukonda, Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Anantapur and Rayachoti and some other parts of Cuddapah district. In these famine affected parts the collection of kist amounting to Rs.18,60,569 was postponed to fasli 1364. In the previous year gruel centres had to be opened for agricultural labour in scarcity areas. These were all closed down towards the end of 1953. But the special gruel centres opened for the weavers in Venkatagiri town, Nellore district were continued till 31st December 1954 on account of the slump in handloom trade.

Though the famine conditions had abated, this year was marked by unprecedented floods. In August 1953 the Godavari brought in a discharge of 28 lakhs cusecs of water, which perhaps is the

largest ever recorded in any river system in India, including Ganga and Brahmaputra. The river breached its banks in several places causing extensive damage to crops, communications, houses and property mostly in East Godavari district and to some extent in West Godavari district. 92 persons lost their lives and about 8,000 heads of cattle perished and the damage caused to property was 68,000 houses damaged or destroyed; communications were affected to an extent of Rs. 21½ lakhs and 174,458 acres of cultivated land adversely affected. An amount of nearly Rs. 24,00,000 was disbursed to the victims of floods by way of gratuitous relief and over rupees 18½ lakhs were given as free grants to the poor who lost their houses and Rs. 2,10,000 were spent towards supplying food to the flood affected. Agricultural loans to an extent of Rs. 18½ lakhs were sanctioned. Special remissions were also granted. Nellore district was also the victim of floods due to heavy rains. 166 irrigation tanks breached and communications suffered a damage of a value of Rs. 60,650. Takkavi loans were issued liberally to the ryots for agricultural purposes.

On account of the need to create a suitable Administrative Capital for the new State of Andhra, considerable building activity had to be organised at Kurnool. The Andhra Secretariat buildings, the State Guest House, the Raj Bhavan and several office buildings and quarters for officers and staff had to be constructed. Works of a total value of Rs. 1,04,88,500 were taken up by the Public Works Department for execution.

With the formation of the new State great impetus was given to the development of irrigation and the Government took up the construction of several major and medium projects and the investigation of several more projects paying particular attention to the scarcity areas of Rayalaseema, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. The major projects under execution were Tungabhadra Reservoir Project (cost Rs. 2,150 lakhs)—additional area expected to be irrigated in Andhra was 1,56,918 acres.

Upper Pennar Project (cost Rs. 143 lakhs)—ayacut 6,000 acres.

Rallapadu Project (cost Rs. 90 lakhs)—ayacut 8,175 acres.

Romperu Drainage Scheme (cost Rs. 154 lakhs)—10,000 acres expected to be benefited.

Krishna Barrage (cost Rs. 284 lakhs)—area to be benefited 1,00,000 acres.

Swarnamukhi (cost Rs. 7.09 lakhs)—ayacut 5,790 acres.

Koringa Island Project (cost Rs. 18.61 lakhs)—area to be irrigated 10,250 acres.

The medium schemes in execution were Nagavalli right side channel scheme (Rs. 17.18 lakhs), Vegavati

Anicut Scheme (Rs. 16.60 lakhs), Seethanagar Anicut Rs. 12.64 lakhs, Narayanapuram Anicut (Rs. 46.50 lakhs), Gambhiramgadda Reservoir Scheme (Rs. 11.43 lakhs), Paleru Reservoir Scheme (Rs. 5.21 lakhs), Nakkalagandi Reservoir Scheme (Rs. 14.79 lakhs), Upputeru and Lower Anicut Scheme (Rs. 11.88 lakhs), Lower Sagileru Project (Rs. 40.72 lakhs), Pincha Reservoir Scheme (Rs. 26.82 lakhs), Siddalagandi (Rs. 3.43 lakhs), Mallamadugu Reservoir Project (Rs. 14.97 lakhs), Talangi Reservoir Project (Rs. 14.66 lakhs), Chennarayanaswamy Gudi Project (Rs. 11.50 lakhs), restoration of Vidyaranyaswamy Gudi Project (Rs. 2.23 lakhs), remodelling K. C. Canal Tank (Rs. 395 lakhs).

Several major projects such as Vamsadhara, Ramapadasagar, Pulichintala, Nagarjunakonda, Siddheswaram, Somasila, Gandikota and Tungabhadra High Level Canal were taken up for investigation.

The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 51,000 K.Ws. was in full swing, the targeted date for completion of the scheme being June 1955. The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme was also in execution but it was not expected to go into operation till 1957.

East Godavari, in the wake of the heavy rains and floods, and almost all the districts of Rayalaseema and particularly Chittoor were affected by cholera during the year. There were 11,159 attacks and 5,796 deaths. Small-pox also prevailed in a mild form in most of the districts. Malaria broke out in epidemic form in parts of Srikakulam, Krishna, Chittoor, Nellore and Anantapur. Anti-malaria Schemes were intensified.

In Telangana area the rains failed and seasonal conditions were generally unsatisfactory during the year. There were hail storms in Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted as gratuitous relief. In August 1953, floods in river Godavari adversely affected 28 villages of Warangal district and 11 of Karimnagar district and a sum of Rs. 2,11,800 had to be sanctioned for relief. The kharif kist was suspended and cheap grain shops were opened at convenient centres and free grazing was permitted to the cattle in the affected areas. The new Manair Project helped to irrigate 12,000 acres as against a total irrigable area of 15,000 acres. 15,168 acres were irrigated under the Dindi Project in Nalgonda district.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1951 was amended during the year to bring it in line with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The salient features of the amended Act were—(1) the introduction of the family holding as a new yardstick for administration of land reforms, reduction of rents and their fixation in terms of multiples of land revenue, (2) imposition of fresh restrictions on resumption for personal cultivation, (3) imposition of ceilings on the size of holding for future acquisition of lands, (4) sale of lands in favour of tenants on easy terms, and (5) assumption of manage-

ment or acquisition by the State of surplus or inefficiently cultivated lands. The Act prohibits fragmentation of holdings below the basic holding.

The incidence of cholera was high during the year, particularly in the districts of Nalgonda and Hyderabad. Small-pox, however, appears to have shown a decline. The area was completely free from plague. Malaria was also controlled fairly well. It is stated that in the city of Hyderabad the percentage of malaria patients attending hospitals in 1953 was only 6.09 per cent as against 24.90 per cent in 1930.

(4) 1954-55: This year was marked by a mid-term elections to the Andhra Legislative Assembly. In November 1954, the Ministry headed by Shri T. Prakasam was defeated in the Assembly and had to resign. President's rule was imposed and the mid-term elections took place in February 1955. The development activity, however, was geared up considerably.

The year was comparatively free from famines and floods. However, the districts of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Nellore and Anantapur suffered certain amount of damage in the shape of loss of cattle, damage to irrigation sources, etc. Free monetary grants to an extent of over Rs. 60,000 were sanctioned. Repairs to damaged irrigation works costing over Rs. 4,00,000 were taken up. There was considerable demand for the grant of agricultural and land improvement loans. Over Rs. 1,02,50,000 were disbursed.

The tempo of building activity in Kurnool, the capital of Andhra, was kept up. The execution of 9 major irrigation works and 17 medium schemes for the improvement of the scarcity areas in the State were in full swing. Besides the major schemes started in the previous year, Bhairavanithippa Project in Anantapur district costing Rs. 1,18,00,000 and expected to benefit 8,500 acres was also taken up for execution during the year.

Sri Venkateswara University was established on 2nd September 1954 which forms an important landmark in the development of education in the State.

The prices of agricultural commodities generally registered a downward trend during the year and the money market continued to be tight. The agricultural labour was fairly employed and the condition of the agricultural population as a whole was generally satisfactory.

The public health was satisfactory. The incidence of cholera was kept at a low level, there being 1,179 attacks and 484 deaths. There were, however, 3,781 attacks of small-pox and 780 deaths. In Guntur district particularly the disease assumed a virulent form.

A Board of Industries for administering State aid to industries was formed. A block glass factory and a ceramic institute were established at Gudur.

The Technical Diploma Examination Board was also constituted to conduct technical examinations. Licences were granted under the Industries Development and Regulation Act to the cement factory at Panyam, cement factory at Macherla and for the expansion of cement factory at Vijayawada and the sugar factory at Vuyyur.

In the Telangana area the average rainfall during the year being about 35.55" was on the whole favourable to agriculture. No scarcity conditions prevailed in any part of the area.

The public health in the area was also fair. A few cases of cholera were reported only from Mahbubnagar district. The incidence of small-pox showed a slight increase. Malaria was also kept under control, the percentage of malaria patients recorded in the city hospitals being 6.15 per cent.

The Koilsagar Project in Mahbubnagar district was nearing completion. So also the Bheemanpalle Project in Nalgonda district. The Sarlasagar Project in Mahbubnagar district was in progress. The Musi Project costing Rs. 118.14 lakhs was started this year in Nalgonda district. The Tungabhadra Project, Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and the Kadam Dam were still under construction. Detailed surveys of Nagarjunasagar Project were undertaken.

(5) 1955-56: This year too was a normal one in the Andhra area. Foundation was laid for the gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project by Prime Minister, Nehru on 10th December 1955.

In the Telangana area, Hyderabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts suffered to some extent due to excessive rains during the year.

Public health during the year in the Telangana area was good, the incidence of Cholera being even less than in the previous two years.

This year as also the previous year saw a couple of very sad railway accidents, one near Jangaon on the Hyderabad-Kazipet line and the other near Mahbubnagar on the Hyderabad-Kurnool line both on account of the collapse of Railway bridges resulting in serious accidents to passenger trains and consequent heavy casualties.

(6) 1956-57: This was a momentous year. This marked the reorganisation of the States of India and the unified Andhra Pradesh State was formed by combining the Telangana districts of Hyderabad with the State of Andhra. From now onwards it is possible to give a more cogent account of the conditions prevailing in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

South-west monsoon set in fairly early both in Andhra as well as in Telangana districts. It was quite evenly distributed. In the Telangana districts, however, the heavy rains in the months of July and August 1956 damaged standing crops like jonna, groundnut, etc., and also delayed the agricultural

and transplantation operations, with the result the crop yield decreased. By the time the Andhra Pradesh State was formed by 1st November 1956 the north-east monsoon had caused heavy damage to crops in the low lying areas of Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. Standing crops of paddy, jonna, groundnut, chillies and garden crops like turmeric, were adversely affected. Transplantation of tobacco was delayed. In the Telangana districts, however, though the north-east

monsoon commenced early and gave uneven distribution of rainfall the condition of a majority of dry as well as irrigated crops was satisfactory.

Nine major irrigation works of the value of Rs. 57.24 crores and 41 medium schemes to the value of Rs. 6.72 crores were in execution during this year. A list of the major and the medium irrigation schemes that were being executed as part of the Second Five year Plan are given below :

STATEMENT 1.16
MAJOR PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION

Name of work	Cost in lakhs Rs.	Assured supply to existing ayacut	Additional area to be irrigated in acres
1	2	3	4
<i>Major Projects under Execution</i>			
1. Prakasam Barrage (Krishna Barrage)	284	11,00,000	1,00,000
2. Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal	2,150	..	1,58,000*
3. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal	2,197	..	42,000†
4. Upper Pennar Project	143	..	2,51,876*
5. Hallapad Project	90	..	1,38,000 †
6. Lihairvanthippa Project	159	7,000	9,500
7. Kudam Project	441	..	8,175
8. Musi Project	200	..	8,500
9. Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme Left Bank Canal	250	..	65,000
<i>Multipurpose River Valley Projects</i>			
1. Nagarjunasagar Project	12,202	..	88,000
<i>Major Projects under investigation</i>			
1. Vamsadhara Project	1,257	..	2,24,750
2. Ippur Dam and Polavuram Barrage	2,000	..	14,06,000
3. Pochampad Project	7,034	..	10,10,000
4. Pennar Dam at Somasila	1,036	..	(2nd crop)
5. Siddeswarum Project	2,759	..	15,80,000
6. Pulichintala Project	12.26	..	5,48,000
7. Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme	43.35	..	8,99,000

* In Andhra. † In Mysore.

STATEMENT 1.17

MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES INCLUDED AND APPROVED IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost in lakhs Rs.	Ayacut (Acres)	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost in lakhs Rs.	Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Construction of an anicut across Nagavalli at Narayanapuram	50.00	7,500	21. Gadigummi Reservoir Project	10.00	..
2. Nagavalli Right side canal	5.84	2,640	22. Zurreru Reservoir Scheme	13.17	1,800
3. Vegavathi Anicut Scheme	3.18	1,550	23. Dorigallur Project	16.84	1,000
4. Sitanagaram Anicut Scheme	1.93	2,820	24. Sagileru Anicut	15.46	209
5. Lower Sagileru Anicut Scheme	9.00	8,000	25. Kalangi Reservoir	..	2,991
6. Gembhiramgedda Reservoir	0.56	1,116	26. Swarnamukhi left bank canal Scheme	16.00	..
7. Nakkalagandi Reservoir	0.80	700	27. Koilagar Scheme	1.95	5,290
8. Bandakattu Channel Remodelling	0.11	189	28. Bheemanapalli Project	0.36	865
9. Remodelling & Improvements to K.C. Canal	211.00	1,20,000	29. Sarlasagar Project	6.89	4,800
10. Chennarayanaewamigudi Reservoir Scheme	1.50	1,125	30. Siria Project	0.66	2,721
11. Pincha Reservoir Scheme	2.41	3,680	31. Jutpalli Project	13.13	2,550
12. Restoration of Siddalagandi Scheme	0.13	850	32. Dorepallivagu Project	13.28	3,000
13. Torrigadda Pumping Scheme	23.42	15,400	33. Lacknapur Project	9.87	2,080
14. Bahuda Reservoir near Nimmanapalli	10.00	8,000	34. Lakshminagar Project	4.17	500
15. Varadarajaswamy Project	6.82	4,608	35. Chinna Musi Project	15.94	500
16. Excavating supply channel from Paleru to Bitragunta Tank Group	21.17	1,500	36. Nakkavagu Project	10.63	3,000
17. Vettigadda Project	20.82	..	37. Salivagu Project	11.34	3,400
18. Varahaul Reservoir	25.00	..	38. Ramadugu Project	12.01	4,020
19. Paidigama Project	11.00	200	39. Jowlivagu Project	32.96	6,000
20. Kalyani Reservoir Project	10.00	1,000	40. Nallavagu Project	13.28	3,000
			41. Suddavagu Project	30.00	500

As already mentioned the foundation of the Nagarjunasagar Project was laid on December 10, 1955 by the Prime Minister. Though this scheme was originally included in the First Five Year Plan, owing to prolonged deliberations on the proposals between the adjoining Governments concerned at that time *viz.*, Andhra and Hyderabad the work could not be proceeded with and it could be finally included only in the Second Five Year Plan. The site of the Project is located at the historic site of Nagarjunakonda, originally called Vijayapuri about 80 miles from Guntur and 100 miles from Hyderabad. It involves the construction of a big dam across the Krishna and the formation of an enormous reservoir of water for irrigation purposes. The total estimated cost of the project in the first phase was as follows :

	Rs.
Construction of the Dam .	33.84 crores
Right bank canal ..	29.33 „
Left bank canal ..	23.40 „

On the completion of the first stage of the Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme in 1955-56 the power position in the State improved considerably. In the last three years the per capita consumption of electricity rose from 5 units to 8.5 units. The fourth, fifth and sixth units of Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme were still under construction. Two units of 9,000 KWs each were commissioned at the Tungabhadra Dam Power House in January and May, 1957. Aerial photography and the ground control survey for the Upper Sileru Hydro-electric scheme were done during this period.

During this year the incidence of cholera in the Andhra area shot up as compared to the previous year. There were 5,732 attacks and 2,815 deaths which are more than double the number for the previous year. In Telangana no cholera was reported till November 1956 but in December 705 attacks and 292 deaths took place. The epidemic was brought under control by February 1957. There were 8,659 attacks of small-pox in Andhra districts of which 1/5th resulted in death. In the Telangana region 1,073 attacks and 354 deaths due to this disease took place. In May 1957 influenza broke out in an epidemic form in the entire State. Over 76,000 people in the State were affected by this epidemic by June 1957. It is, however, a consolation that only 14 proved fatal. During this period the Krishna Pushkaram which comes off once in 12 years occurred. Quite elaborate arrangements had been made at Vijayawada which was expected to draw thousands of pilgrims despite the shadow of the influenza epidemic scare. During this period the writer was working as the Collector of Krishna district. The medical contingent at Vijayawada was considerably strengthened and every measure had to be taken to control the epidemic and keep it in check till it died down. Though it was apprehended that this influenza epidemic might be as bad as that of 1917-18, the people were fortunate to get off rather lightly this time probably due to improved medical and public health facilities, the development of antibiotics and the greater resistance of the people against diseases.

(7) 1957-58 : This year was rather a bad one seasonally for agriculture. The south-west monsoon though had set in early was very weak throughout the State till August. When it intensified due to the late start of the monsoon in August the paddy nurseries suffered very much in delta areas and sowings of other Punasa dry crops like groundnut, gingelly, dry paddy and jonna were also considerably delayed due to insufficient rains in June. About a lakh of acres in Srikakulam district were declared as drought affected. There were continuous rains in the later part of August and owing to the excess of rains gingelly crop nearing harvest in Godavari district and millet crops and tobacco nurseries in coastal districts were damaged to a great extent. Even in the month of August, Rayalaseema did not receive rains. The rains were scattered and sporadic as a result of which crops like korra and groundnut dried up after germination. The north-east monsoon proved beneficial to the crops in the coastal districts. There was very heavy rainfall in Nellore and Chittoor districts on 3rd November 1957. A record of 14" on a single day had caused breaches in many tanks. In the Telangana area due to the insufficiency of water in irrigation tanks the Taba paddy crops were considerably reduced. Remission of land revenue had to be granted in a number of districts and suspension of collection for a period of one year had to be granted in some of the districts due to adverse seasonal conditions. Remission was granted in parts of Srikakulam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Guntur districts and collection of land revenue was suspended for one year in parts of Srikakulam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts. In order to provide employment to labourers in the drought affected areas the Government sanctioned special allotment for expenditure on minor irrigation works in the districts of Srikakulam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Special allotment was also made for the purpose of deepening drinking water wells in areas where there was scarcity of drinking water as in Srikakulam, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. Fodder loans were sanctioned in Devarakonda taluk of Nalgonda district.

The road bridge on the Krishna Barrage was completed and thrown open for public traffic on 24th December 1957. This greatly facilitated road communications across river Krishna. All other major projects undertaken during plan period were making very good progress.

(8) 1958-59 : This year too was a bad season in a large number of districts. The south-west monsoon during the year did not set in uniformly. It started very late in Krishna, Godavari deltas, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Medak districts. In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam it set in more or less at the usual time. Anantapur experienced acute drought. Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam experienced heavy floods. Cuddapah experienced drought during the south-west monsoon period and suffered very heavy rains during the north-east monsoon period. The districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad

and Medak had heavy rains in the months of July and August which ultimately resulted in the breach of Kadam Dam. Thus a major part of the State was adversely affected either by drought or by floods. Full remission of dry assessment was granted in 520 villages of Anantapur district and 23 villages of Sattenapalle taluk of Guntur district had been recommended to the Government for remission of dry assessment. Suspension of the collection of land revenue both arrears and current for one year was ordered in 520 villages of Medak district. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions several concessions were shown in respect of collection of Takkavi instalments in several parts of the State. In order to provide employment in scarcity areas special amounts were sanctioned for utilising them on works such as construction of roads and minor irrigation works in the districts of Nalgonda, Anantapur, Nellore, Srikakulam and Cuddapah. Water was let out in the Bhairavanitippa Project and 1,900 acres were irrigated. The other major schemes were still in execution. Kadam Dam was unfortunately breached on account of the unprecedented floods of August 1958. An expert Committee had suggested modifications in the design of the dam estimated to cost Rs. 160 lakhs. The reconstruction of the dam had started. In view of the lessons learnt at Kadam, the Musi Dam in Nalgonda district was also modified to make provision for unusual floods upto 4,00,000 cusecs.

Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda and in a sporadic form in other districts. High incidence of small-pox was also reported in Guntur, Srikakulam, Anantapur, West Godavari, Kurnool and Chittoor districts. The State was almost free from influenza epidemic during this year. Malaria was reported from almost all parts of the State either in endemic or in epidemic form. National Malaria Control Programme units were functioning in different areas and it was expected that the entire State would be covered by anti-malarial operations by the succeeding year.

(9) 1959-60 : The seasonal conditions during the year were generally favourable for all the crops in the coastal districts except for a slight set-back in rice in the low lying areas of Godavari districts owing to heavy floods while in Rayalascema and some Telangana districts crops suffered owing to continuous drought. The total rainfall during the year was 1,119.7 m.m. appreciably more than the normal 880.4 m.m. The districts of Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah, however, received very low rainfall in the months of June, July and August as a result of which all the crops grown under rain-fed conditions in these districts were adversely affected. In the north-east monsoon season also the rainfall was observed to be below normal in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Guntur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. Most of the millets sown in this season withered due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Remission of land revenue and suspension of land revenue collections and the postponement of loan

collections were ordered in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool. In Anantapur district remission of land revenue and postponement of collection of Takkavi loans were ordered. In Adilabad district the collection of kharif kist and Takkavi loan instalment was postponed. Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned for disbursing subsidies and for deepening drinking water wells in Chittoor district. Relief works were sanctioned in Adilabad, Chittoor, Anantapur and Nellore districts for providing employment in the scarcity areas by undertaking road and minor irrigation works. Floods also caused damage in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Warangal and Khammam districts. During September 1959 the floods of river Godavari posed a threat to Rajahmundry and other places that lie on its banks. The bunds of the Godavari for over a month withstood the onslaughts of the swollen river but at last gave way below the Dowleshwaram anicut on the Gowthami branch. This was followed by other breaches and widespread damage in East and West Godavari districts. The damage caused by floods in the two districts was estimated between Rs. 4 and 5 crores. Relief was afforded in the affected areas by remission of land revenue, supplies of water for second crop irrigation, grant of loans etc.

On 1st August 1959 the State Government took over the administrative functions of the Nagarjunasagar Control Board and the entire project including dam and canals was placed under the direct control of the State Government. The Nagarjunasagar Control Board functioned purely as an advisory body. The Rallapadu Project in Nellore district costing Rs. 103 lakhs was completed in all respects. 5,030 acres were brought under irrigation out of the proposed ayacut of 8,175 acres till the end of 1959-60. The upper Pennar Project costing Rs. 152.37 lakhs in Anantapur district and expected to irrigate 9,782 acres of new land and ensure water supply to the existing irrigation tanks was completed and an extent of 1,167 acres of ayacut had been developed. Amongst the medium irrigation projects the Nagavalli right side channel costing Rs. 17.13 lakhs and expected to benefit 6,360 acres was completed. The Seethanagaram anicut in the same district costing Rs. 12.64 lakhs and benefitting 1,697 acres was also completed. The Gambhiramgadda Reservoir Scheme costing Rs. 11.43 lakhs and designed to benefit 1,167 acres in Bheemunipatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam district and 383 acres of the existing ayacut, Bandakattu channel system remodelling in West Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 2.13 lakhs, the Nakkalagandi Reservoir Scheme in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district costing Rs. 14.79 lakhs and benefitting 1,002 acres, the Paleru Reservoir Scheme in Kanigiri taluk of Nellore district costing Rs. 6.81 lakhs and serving an ayacut of 300 acres of existing wet land and 1,128 acres of dry land, the Upputeru lower anicut scheme in Kandukur taluk of Nellore district and the Kalangi Reservoir scheme, Mallimadugu Reservoir Scheme in Chittoor district, the lower Sagileru Project in Cuddapah district, Pinchanadi Reservoir Project in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district, the Siddalagandi Project in Vayalpad of Chittoor district, Vidyananyaswami Gudi Project in Anantapur district, the Koilsagar Project in Mahbubnagar district,

Bhimanpalle Project in Nalgonda district were all completed.

Public health was satisfactory. Sporadic attacks of cholera were reported. A good number of small-pox attacks (2,850) and 694 deaths on account of these diseases were reported in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, West Godavari, Anantapur, Chittoor, Nellore, Kurnool and Srikakulam. Entire State was covered by Anti-malarial Eradication Programme.

This year saw the introduction of an important administrative measure *viz.*, the scheme of Democratic decentralisation of a three tier system of people's institutions, the Zilla Parishads, the Panchayat Samithis and the Village Panchayats under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

(10.) 1960-61: Severe drought conditions prevailed in many districts of the State during July/August 1960 which resulted in considerable damage to the early sown kharif crops. Scarcity of fodder was also felt. Floods caused due to continuous heavy rains during the year 1960 resulted in heavy damage to the standing crops of paddy in Nellore district. The total average rainfall during the year was however only 829.22 m.m. which was less than the normal by 39.84 m.m. Rs. 145 lakhs were sanctioned for sinking wells in the drought affected areas as a measure of relief. An expenditure of Rs. 34 lakhs chargeable to the famine relief fund was sanctioned on minor irrigation programme as a measure of relief in the drought affected areas. An expenditure of over Rs. 12 lakhs was incurred in Chittoor district alone. The Krishna Barrage Project, the road bridge portion of which was opened towards the end of 1947 had almost been completed and was expected to be fully commissioned from June 1961. The Tungabhadra low level canal project was physically completed in 1959-60.

The public health during the year was satisfactory. The incidence of cholera was at its lowest ebb, the number of attacks reported being only 383 and deaths 216. However, 2,557 attacks of small-pox and 673 deaths were reported. Poliomyelitis was reported from the coastal districts of Krishna and Guntur. Adequate prophylactic measures were taken to check it. It declined by March 1961. The National Malaria Eradication programme continued to be active throughout the State.

Conclusion

171. To sum up, it may be seen that the earlier decades were marked by frequent visitations of severe famines and pestilence from epidemics such as Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Cholera and Small-pox. The recent

decades show a great improvement in public health. Plague has been completely rooted out; Malaria is no more a scourge as it was a few decades ago. It may be of interest to know that the great Sir Ronald Ross made his momentous discovery of the transmission of Malaria by mosquitoes at Hyderabad while he was working as a regimental surgeon of the 19th Madras Infantry stationed at Begumpet lines in 1897. It was this discovery which helped to effectively combat Malaria which was one of the most dreaded diseases of the tropics. The effect of the great advancement in the medical services is apparent from the way the influenza epidemic of 1957 was controlled and prevented from becoming a tragedy as its predecessor of 1918-19 did. Though Cholera and Small-pox too have been checked to a great extent it is a pity that they still account for the loss of some valuable lives each year even now. This points out to the need for the provision of protected water supply in several areas and it also shows the prejudice the people still seem to have against vaccination. A National Small-pox eradication programme has just been initiated and it is hoped in due course the fright of small-pox will be a thing of the past.

172. The post Independence era from 1951 shows a tremendous developmental activity not witnessed in any of the previous decades. A large number of irrigation projects have been taken up and the full benefits of these may perhaps be fully realised in the decades to come. A review of the seasonal conditions has shown that in several parts of the State the agriculturist is still a victim of the vicissitudes of nature. Either the scanty rainfall in the Rayalaseema districts or the excessive rainfall and the river floods in Coastal Andhra districts have affected the agricultural production. This points to the need for more protective works in the dry areas and effective flood control schemes in the Coastal districts. Even as I am writing this, news is to hand that the heavy rains in coastal Andhra led to the Budameru drain in Krishna district and the Errakalva in West Godavari district causing considerable damage to crops in those districts.

173. Industrially the State continues to be one of the most backward areas of the country. It is doubtful if the observation made in the early decades of this century that the capital was shy of investment in industries but preferred investment in land is true to-day especially with the introduction of land reforms and so on. Perhaps what is needed is the creation of a proper climate for industrial investment, dissemination of knowledge about the most suitable industries for the area and of the know-how. A beginning has been made and it is hoped that ere long the State will be put on the industrial map of the country.

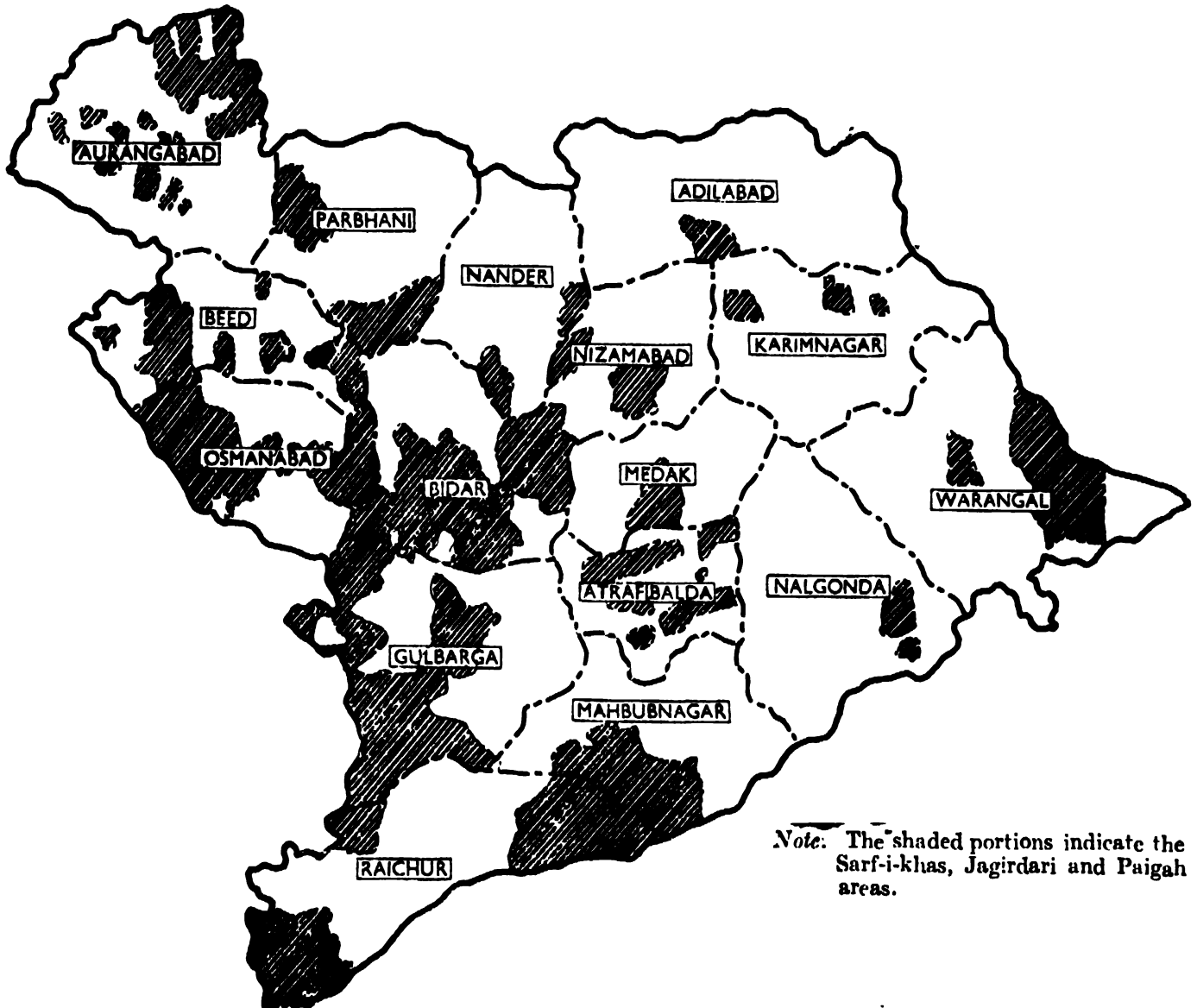
SECTION 16—LAND REFORMS

174. It will be relevant to make a brief mention of the Land Reforms in the State as it may to some extent help to explain any significant trends in the rural economy that the present Census may show.

175. The abolition of the zamindaris under the Madras Estates Abolition Act 1948 in the Composite Madras State may be taken as the first major step in this field. During the last decade the provisions of this Act had

been mostly given effect to and the ryotwari tenure had been introduced in most of the old zamindari areas of the Andhra districts. Similarly in the Telangana area, after the advent of the popular Government the Jagirdaris had been abolished. Under the old system of administration in the Princely State with the existence of Diwani, Sarf-e-khas, Jagirdari and Paigah

arcas the laws were not commonly applicable to all the arcas. It was found difficult even to enforce Public Health laws throughout the State to control epidemics effectively. The following map taken from 1941 Census report illustrates the extent to which the old Hyderabad State had been covered by such semi-independent territories.



Note: The shaded portions indicate the Sarf-i-khas, Jagirdari and Paigah areas.

176. The abolition of the Sarf-e-khas and Jagirs was the first step which enabled unification of the areas and a common system of administration.

177. Under the concept of planned progress of the country the Planning Commission had constantly stressed the need for Land Reforms so that the peasant proprietors may develop adequate interest in their holdings. In the draft outline of the first Five-Year Plan it was observed "the bulk of the agricultural producers live on the margin and unable to invest in the improvement of the land. There is widespread under-employment of agricultural producer and the rural artisan and the economy cannot provide and sustain continuous employment for the available labour. The

problems of Indian agriculture are far more fundamental than is commonly appreciated. This is apparent, for instance, from the fact that in recent years in spite of high prices, public investment on a scale never attempted before and legislation designed to give greater security to the tiller, there have been no marked gains in production. The conditions of Indian agriculture are typical of a static backward economy which is unable to expand and keep pace with the growing population.

178. In its significance for the future the land problem overshadows all other problems. In the measure in which a satisfactory answer can be found to this problem the economy as a whole will advance. The central

problem is to change the character of Indian agriculture from subsistence farming to economic farming and to bring about such changes in its organisation as will introduce a substantial measure of efficiency in farming operations and enable the low income farmer to increase his return. More over in the interest of society as a whole the effort should be directed to bring about its transformation in such a way as will help reconcile conflicting interests within the Agrarian economy, remove disparities which now exist and provide, socio and economic frame work for the balanced growth of the village community."

179. The erstwhile Hyderabad State was one of the pioneers in the field of Land Reforms. A comprehensive law was passed under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, No. XXI of 1950 in order to give security to tenants of agricultural land and also help them acquire ownership of the land. The Act enables a protected tenant who does not already own more than one family holding (defined later) to purchase the land from the landlord on easy terms. A protected tenant is defined as a person who (a) had held a land continuously for not less than 6 years being (1) a period wholly included in the fasli years 1342-1352 (both years inclusive) or (2) for a period of not less than 6 years immediately preceding the first day of January 1948 or (3) for a period of not less than 6 years commencing not earlier than the first day of the fasli year 1353 (6th October 1943) and completed before the commencement of this Act and (b) has cultivated such land personally during such period.

Small and middle landholders owning less than two family holdings are exempted from the tenant's right to purchase.

180. The maximum prices prescribed for different kinds of land in multiples of land revenue for the purpose of purchase by protected tenant are as follows:

Dry chalka lands in Telangana	. 60 times the land revenue.
Wet lands in Telangana irrigated under flow water or wells	. 24 times the land revenue.

The maximum price allowed for any land is roughly 40% of the market value. It is presumed that a protected tenant has already got 60% interest in the land.

181. The Act also prescribes ceilings to eliminate large concentration of lands in a few hands to reduce disparities in the land ownership pattern and to make land available to small landholders or landless persons. The ceiling on existing land holdings is fixed at 4½ family holdings. For future acquisition of land it is 3 family holdings. The family holding itself is an extent of land which for any local area and at the prices prevailing at the time of determination (August 1954) would have given a net income of Rs. 800 or a gross produce Rs. 1,600. The extents of family holdings that were fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Hyderabad Land Commission

established under Section 87 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1950 were as follows:

District	Extent of family holdings in certain local areas listed in the Government notification	
	Dry chalka soils	Semi-crop wet lands
1	2	3
Hyderabad	42 to 54 acres	7 to 9 acres
Mahbubnagar	36 to 54 acres	7 to 9 acres
Adilabad	36 to 54 acres*	7 to 9 acres
Nizamabad	36 to 48 acres	7 to 8 acres
Medak	36 to 60 acres	7 to 9 acres
Karimnagar	42 to 48 acres	7 to 8 acres
Nalgonda	42 to 60 acres	7 to 9 acres
Warangal	42 to 54 acres	7 to 9 acres
Khammam	30 to 54 acres	7 to 9 acres

*Black cotton soils 30 to 36 acres.

182. The Act provides for assuming management of surplus land and lease them out for cultivation to landless persons or acquire them and assign them to landless persons permanently. The landholders will be paid compensation under the provisions of the Act.

The Act also provides for the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

183. In the Telangana area about 3,18,608 protected tenants hold approximately an extent of 21,18,518 acres. About 14,100 protected tenants are reported to have exercised the right of purchase over an extent of 1,03,951 acres.

184. In the Andhra area Land Reforms Committee was appointed in August 1954. The Committee submitted its recommendations on 30th October 1955.

185. The first step introduced was the Andhra Tenancy Act 1956 which provided for the regulation of rents payable by tenants to landlords, for prescription of minimum period of agricultural leases and other incidental matters.

186. The Andhra Pradesh Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Act 1961 which came into force from 1-6-1960 fixed the ceiling as an extent of land equal to 4½ times the family holding plus an additional extent of one family holding for every member in excess of five. The Act is still in the process of implementation. An extent of 52,301.35 acres and 429 family holdings had been found in excess of the ceiling area in the State as per the declarations. No surplus land has so far been taken over by the Government under the Act. The excess extent is proposed to be distributed among the landless poor in due course as prescribed under the rules made under the Act.

187. In view of the divergence in the tenancy laws in the different regions of the State, the State Government have proposed to introduce unified tenancy

legislation to cover Andhra and Telangana areas based generally on the provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act. The Act was introduced

in the Andhra Pradesh Legislature in July 1962 and it is now under the consideration of a Joint Select Committee.

SECTION—17 FIVE YEAR PLANS

188. The present is an era of Planning. The beginning of the decade 1951-61 marks the commencement of this era which the country launched on its planned progress through the Five Year Plans. By the end of the decade the first two Five Year Plans had been completed and the country was on the threshold of the Third Five Year Plan. The stock taking done at the 1961 Census will help us to gauge the progress achieved and provide us the basis to plan for the future. Before we discuss the results of the Census, a brief review of the Five Year Plans in the State may be made here.

First Five Year Plan

189. The first Five Year Plan was initiated in 1951 and ended by 1956. It becomes somewhat difficult to give a concrete picture of the first Five Year Plan of the Andhra Pradesh State as such because prior to November 1956, the Andhra area and the Telangana area were separate. The Andhra State itself was created in 1953 out of the old Madras State. The Telangana area was part of the larger Hyderabad State and there was obviously no separate plan earmarked for Telangana area as such. By a rough calculation the outlay on the first Plan in the Andhra Pradesh State has been put at Rs. 97.49 crores. The following statement gives a picture of the distribution of the Plan outlays during the first plan.

STATEMENT 1.18

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST PLAN OUTLAYS

Major Head of Development 1	ALL INDIA		ANDHRA PRADESH	
	Provision (Crores) 2	Percentage to total 3	Provision (Crores) 4	Percentage to total 5
Agricultural Programmes	854.00	14.9	11.94	12.4
Irrigation	469.00	19.8	21.18	21.9
Power	178.00	7.4	38.48	39.9
Industries	188.30	7.0	1.20	1.2
Transport	571.00	24.0	3.86	3.5
Social Services	532.00	22.4	18.51	19.2
Miscellaneous	86.00	3.6	1.82	1.9
Total	2,378.00	100.0	96.49	100.0

SOURCE: Third Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

190. In the first Plan the priorities were determined mainly by the immediate needs of the economy as also the desirability of initiating certain long term changes in the economic structure. Based on the pattern of the National Plan, irrigation and power received the highest precedence. The irrigation programmes were obviously intended to step up food production which was an immediate need of the country. The considerable outlay on power generation was to make good the utter backwardness of the area in power generation so as to revive rural industries and expand urban industries.

191. The following review may give some idea of the achievements during the first Plan period. The agricultural production and land utilisation in the State obviously recorded an increase during the first plan as a result of the agricultural and irrigation programmes. The production level of the food grains

in the State was raised from 40.10 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 54.21 lakh tons by the end of the first Plan, i.e., 1955-56. The progress achieved under the power projects during the first Plan was particularly striking. The installed generating capacity was increased from 43,100 KWs. to 98,900 KWs. during the close of the Plan. The number of villages and towns electrified rose from 212 at the commencement of the Plan to 700 at the end of the Plan. The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 2.5 units to 7 units. Appreciable progress was made under education during the first Plan. At the end of the first Plan period 54.3% of the children in the age group 6-11 were at schools. Even so, the literacy figures for the State show that it is one of the most backward among the States in the country. On the side of health and medical attention, during the first Plan period in the Andhra area the bed strength of various hospitals was raised by 900. The State despite its high potential is industrially very backward. In the first Plan the provision made towards industries was very meagre. In the field of communications also the State had nothing to be proud of and in the first Plan it hardly received much attention. The average road mileage in Andhra Pradesh was only 18 miles per 100 square miles of area whereas the All India average was 25 miles per hundred square miles.

Second Five Year Plan

192. It will be possible to give a more tangible picture of the planned progress during the second Five-Year Plan period as the Andhra Pradesh State was formed in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. However the plans prepared earlier for the Andhra State and the Hyderabad State had to be split and dove-tailed to make for a realistic and appropriate plan for the new State. The following statement gives a picture of the allocations made under the various heads of development during the Second Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT 1.19

Major Head of Development	ALL INDIA		ANDHRA PRADESH	
	Provision (Crores) Rs. 2	Percentage to total 3	Provision (Crores) Rs. 4	Percentage to total 5
Agricultural Programmes	568.00	11.8	86.53	20.2
Irrigation	469.00	9.6	58.01	32.1
Power	400.00	8.3	34.69	19.2
Industries	1,080.00	22.6	10.44	5.8
Transport	1,345.00	28.0	8.90	3.3
Social Services	861.00	18.0	32.30	17.9
Miscellaneous	84.00	1.7	2.67	1.5
Total	4,800.00	100.0	180.59	100.0

SOURCE: Third Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

193. Being predominantly an agricultural State, first priority was given to the agricultural and irrigation schemes in the Plan of the State. Andhra Pradesh State as was already pointed out earlier in the chapter is known as River State and its irrigation potential is great. Amongst irrigation projects included in the Plan the gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project itself took away Rs. 39 crores out of the allotment of Rs. 58 crores

under the head of 'Irrigation'. The total outlay on agriculture and irrigation which accounted for 52.3% of the total Plan outlay was much higher than that during the First Five Year Plan when these accounted for only 34.3% of the outlay. Power projects and Social Services also received considerable importance accounting for 19.2% and 17.9% of the total outlay. Greater emphasis was laid on the industrial schemes than in the First Plan. The transport schemes did not seem to receive the importance that they deserved. Even at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the State continued to hold the same backward place as before in the field of industries and transport.

194. The following statement gives the lay out of the Second Five Year Plan schemes as also the expenditure incurred.

STATEMENT I. 20

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Second plan provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES		8,924.76	8,736.68
(1) Agricultural Production		472.33	444.63
(2) Minor Irrigation		886.14	811.47
(3) Land Development		86.54	80.97
(4) Animal Husbandry		242.68	235.82
(5) Dairying and milk supply		54.82	51.12
(6) Forests		102.40	97.13
(7) Soil Conservation		76.28	63.48
(8) Fisheries		70.28	61.99
(9) Co-operation, Warehousing and Marketing		320.89	310.04
(10) Panchayats		24.68	22.20
(11) Miscellaneous		16.23	15.13
(12) Community Development		1,621.54	1,609.35
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER		9,100.35	9,596.38
(1) Multipurpose Projects		3,810.00	3,809.39
(2) Major and Medium Irrigation		2,021.68	1,933.66
(3) Power		3,268.72	3,853.28*
III. INDUSTRIES		1,061.56	1,015.15
(1) Large and Medium Industries		165.99	153.50
(2) Village and Small Scale Industries		895.57	861.65
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		569.22	593.20†
(1) Roads		561.84	586.96
(2) Tourism		7.88	6.24
V. SOCIAL SERVICES		8,297.95	8,305.29
(1) Education		1,196.60	1,236.45
(2) Medical Services		589.18	650.38
(3) Public Health		185.63	186.04
(4) Water supply and sanitation		276.22	270.79
(5) Housing		479.91	418.79
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare		76.50	65.85
(7) Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes		196.64	191.04
(8) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes		247.16	251.64
(9) Women Welfare		12.78	8.04
(10) Social Welfare		37.30	24.52
VI. MISCELLANEOUS		282.22	254.44
(1) Development of Capital		194.92	173.30
(2) Municipal Roads and Development Works		46.86	45.31
(3) Broadcasting		7.48	6.78
(4) Publicity		17.02	13.73
(5) Statistics		18.94	15.32
Grand Total		18,236.06	18,501.04

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

* including the expenditure incurred by the Electricity Board from its own resources.

† Does not include the expenditure of Rs. 889.26 lakhs spent on Road Transport Corporation.

195. The following statement shows a few selected physical targets and the achievements during the Second Plan period.

STATEMENT I. 21

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	II Plan Revised Target	II Plan Achievement	% Col. 5 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agricultural Programmes					
1. Production of Urban Compost	Lakh tons		17.24	15.74	85.5
2. (a) Seed Farms	No.		445	442	99.3
(b) Seed Stores	No.		445	380	85.4
3. Fertilisers distributed	Lakh tons		12.67	8.09	63.9
4. Sinking of filter points	No.		912	463	50.8
5. Sinking of new wells	No.	Schemes under D.A.	2,027	1,451	71.6
6. Repairing of old wells	No.		3,378	793	23.5
7. Distribution of Oil Engines and Electric Motors	No.		2,518	2,981	118.4
8. Tractors distributed	No.		373	192	51.2
9. Ayacut under Minor Irrigation	Lakh acres		3.08	3.38	10.1
10. Key Village Centres	No.		34	26	76.5
11. Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	No.		85	94	110.6
12. Stationary Veterinary Dispensaries	No.		51	35	68.6
13. Veterinary First Aid Centres	No.		103	107	101.9
14. Afforestation and Regeneration of Plots	A s		13,168	11,783	89.5
15. Forest Roads	Miles		451	125	94.2
16. Soil Conservation measures	Lakh acres		0.83	0.71	85.5
17. Co-operative Societies					
(a) Large	No.		775	548	70.7
(b) Small	No.		2,500	5,547	221.9
18. Godowns constructed	No.		280	566	202.1
II. Irrigation and Power					
1. Ayacut under Major and Medium Irrigation	Lakh acres		4.04	4.64	114.9
2. Power Generating Capacity	K.W.		122,825	127,825	104.1
3. Transmission lines to be constructed	Miles		10,150	10,150	100.0
4. Villages and towns to be electrified	No.		1,250	2,497	199.9
III. Industries					
1. Industrial Estates	No.		11	6	54.5
IV. Roads :					
1. Roads constructed or repaired and upgraded	Miles		2,415	2,520	104.3
2. Bridges and Causeways	Rs. in lakhs		72.19	92.45	126.1
V. Social Services :					
1. Schools opened					
(a) Primary or Junior Basic Schools	No.		2,811	5,780	205.9
(b) Middle and Senior Basic Schools	No.		130	541	416.2
(c) High Schools and Multipurpose Schools	No.		35	381	1,088.6
2. Enrolment of School Children	No. in lakhs		5.31	5.50	103.6
3. Opening of Clinics					
(a) V. D.	No.		20	18	90.0
(b) E. N. T.	No.		8	14	175.0
(c) T. B.	No.		82	82	100.0
(d) Dental	No.		22	22	100.0
(e) Family Planning (Urban)	No.		44	49	111.4
(f) Eye Clinics	No.		8	14	175.0
(g) Leprosy	No.		12	12	100.0

STATEMENT 1.21—Contd.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	II Plan (R.T.)	II Plan (A)	% Col. 5 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Primary Health Centres	No.	266	165	62.0
5.	Provincialisation of Local Fund Institutions	No.	44	43	97.7
6.	Construction of Houses	No.	8,334	7,901	98.6
7.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres	No.	10	10	100.0
8.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward classes:				
	(a) Scholarships	No.	31,043	29,402	95.0
	(b) Boarding grants	No.	3,800	8,536	224.6
V1.	Miscellaneous :				
1.	Installation of Community Radio sets	No.	7,000	6,816	90.2

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

Agricultural Production.—In the field of agricultural production it was anticipated that in view of the additional production potential created during the Plan period the production of foodgrains would go up from 55.33 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 69.68 lakh tons in 1960-61. But the foodgrains production in the State in 1960-61 was only 63.30 lakh tons showing an increase of only 8 lakh tons as against the expected increase of 14.30 lakh tons. The failure to achieve the target has been explained as mostly on account of the unfavourable seasonal conditions.

The following statement shows the indices of agricultural production during the Plan period taking the base year 1949-50 as 100.

STATEMENT 1.22

INDEX NO. OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Group	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Foodgrains	136.2	143.7	143.8	161.7	161.3	150.2
2.	Oil seeds	101.6	116.1	101.0	87.1	59.6	50.0
3.	Fibres	102.0	98.0	103.4	93.5	98.2	98.9
4.	Miscellaneous	125.8	130.8	110.8	126.8	123.9	120.9
5.	All Commodities	126.0	131.0	130.8	139.3	181.3	122.5

* Provisional

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

Power.—There was substantial improvement in the generation and consumption of electricity in the State during the Second Plan period. The number of villages and towns electrified increased from 700 at the beginning of the Plan to 3,200 by the end of the Plan. The per capita consumption rose sharply from 7 units to 15 units during the period.

Industries.—Though the number of industrial establishments recorded a considerable increase from 2,985 in 1956 to 5,341 by the end of 1959, the increase was accounted for mostly by small units. The number of workers in the factories increased from 1.80 lakhs in 1956 to 1.70 lakhs in 1959. The important large scale industries in the State were ship building, oil refinery, cotton, sugar, cement and cigarette industries.

Joint Stock Companies.—Though there was a steady decline in the number of joint stock companies from 587 in 1955-56 to 446 in 1960-61 the paid up capital, however, increased from Rs. 20.75 crores to Rs. 24.57 crores during the period. Normally the progress in the formation of joint stock companies is taken as an index to the progress of industrialisation.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative movement also received a good impetus during the Plan period as the following statement would show.

STATEMENT 1.23

Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1959-60
1	2	3	4
1.	Number of Societies	18,444	23,635
2.	Number of members (Lakhs)	20.79	30.44
3.	Paid-up capital (Rs. in crores)	7.33	17.21
4.	Reserves and other funds (Rs. in crores)	4.46	8.70
5.	Other deposits, borrowings and debentures (Rs. in crores)	46.65	84.20
6.	Working capital (Rs. in crores)	54.48	110.52

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

Education.—The following statement would illustrate the progress achieved in regard to the establishment of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Plan period.

STATEMENT 1.24

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1959-60
1	2	3	4
1.	Primary Schools (No.)	29,076	32,556
2.	Scholars in Schools (No.)	24,81,329	26,80,154
3.	Middle Schools including Senior Basic (No.)	329	817
4.	Scholars (No.)	87,397	1,85,769
5.	High Schools including Higher Secondary (No.)	733	1,082
6.	Scholars (No.)	3,71,704	4,91,941
7.	Colleges for General Education excluding University Colleges at Waltair and Tirupati (No.)	53	60

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—By the end of 1959-60 there were 264 urban and 730 rural hospitals and dispensaries with a bed strength of 15,411 as against 183 urban and 593 rural hospitals and dispensaries with a bed strength of 16,128 at the commencement of the Second Plan. The number of doctors increased from 923 in 1955-56 to 1,500 in 1959-60, nurses from 1,224 to 1,583 and the midwives from 538 to 951 during this period.

Mineral and Industrial Products.—There was substantial improvement in the production of mineral and industrial products in the State during the Plan period. The production of coal increased steadily from 15.97 lakh tons in 1955 to 24.92 lakh tons in 1960. The production of cotton yarn increased from 28.2 thousand pounds in 1955 to 38.1 thousand pounds in 1960, that of cement from 2.0 lakh tons to 7.1 lakh tons, paper from 0.15 lakh tons to 0.85

lakh tons and sugar from 1.2 lakh tons to 1.3 lakh tons.

Prices.—The prices of agricultural commodities continued to rise during the period despite the improvement in agricultural and industrial production. The following statement gives the prices of some important commodities at the beginning and at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT 1.25

Name of the commodity 1	State Annual Average wholesale price per Standard Md. of 82.7 Lbs. or 37.32 Kgs.		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in the prices in 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56
	1955-56	1960-61	
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	
1. Paddy I Sort	10.14	15.37	(+) 51.6
Paddy II Sort	8.44	12.11	(+) 43.7
2. Jowar	8.81	14.06	(+) 58.7
3. Ragi	7.14	13.91	(+) 94.8
4. Bajra	7.72	13.10	(+) 69.7
5. Redgram	10.82	16.57	(+) 53.1
6. Blackgram	14.01	17.73	(+) 26.6
7. Greengram	11.25	19.18	(+) 70.0
8. Groundnut	12.29	23.93	(+) 94.7
9. Gingelly	22.37	41.91	(+) 85.7
10. Castorseed	12.26	24.82	(+) 102.4
11. Chillies	40.37	75.49	(+) 86.8
12. Onions	5.90	9.82	(+) 66.4
13. Cotton lint	47.40	94.92	(+) 100.8
14. Sugar	31.41	44.09	(+) 40.4
15. Tobacco	69.94	71.29*	(+) 1.9
16. Turmeric	58.80	84.77	(+) 44.2

* Exclusive of Excise Duty.

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

196. The following statement gives the consumer price index numbers during each of the five years of the Second Plan period for 5 centres in the State.

STATEMENT 1.26

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Year	Hyderabad*	Nizamabad*	Warangal*	Visakhapatnam†	Eluru
1	2	3	4	5	6
1955-56	153	160	160	338	401
1956-57	186	198	198	385	449
1957-58	189	204	204	417	470
1958-59	191	209	207	439	488
1959-60	201	232	227	456	526
1960-61	205	230	224	457	531

* Base Year: August 1943 to July 1944=100

† Base Year: July 1935 to June 1936=100

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

197. **State Income:** The State income of Andhra Pradesh increased from Rs. 746 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 1,008 crores in 1960-61 at current prices. At

constant prices (1952-53), however, the State income increased from Rs.830 crores in 1955-56 to Rs.910 crores in 1960-61, i.e., an increase of only 9.5%. The per capita income has increased from Rs. 226 in 1955-56 to Rs. 283 in 1960-61 at current prices and from Rs.249 to Rs.254 at constant prices. It is obvious that the increase in the State income hardly kept pace with the growth of population of the State which during the decade had increased at the rate of 1.56% annually.

Of the total income of Rs.1,008 crores in 1960-61 the urban sector accounted for Rs. 360 crores and the rural sector Rs.648 crores. At the beginning of the second plan i.e. in 1955-56 the total State income was Rs 746 crores of which Rs. 256 crores was from the urban sector and Rs. 490 crores from the rural sector. The increase in State income during the plan period was 41.1% in the urban sector and 32.3% in rural sector. The per capita income in the urban sector increased from Rs. 445 to Rs.582 during the Second plan period and in the rural sector from Rs.180 to Rs. 221. The following statement gives the sectorwise distribution of the State income of Andhra Pradesh in 1955-56 and 1961.

STATEMENT 1.27

STATE INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	1955-56	1960-61*	% of Col. 4 to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE				
(a)	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	891.33	529.45	134.8
(b)	Fisheries	8.13	11.76	875.7
(c)	Forestry	2.14	3.38	157.9
Total I		399.60	544.59	136.3
II. MINING, MANUFACTURING & HAND TRADES				
(a)	Mining	5.56	7.10	127.7
(b)	Factory Establishments	21.37	31.10	146.0
(c)	Small enterprises	51.37	81.33	105.8
Total II		78.30	92.61	118.3
III. COMMERCE, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS				
(a)	Posts & Telegraphs	5.50	7.09	127.6
(b)	Railways	8.56	12.92	152.7
(c)	Banking & Commerce	3.81	5.93	155.6
(d)	Other Commerce & Transport	106.60	138.47	130.0
Total III		123.37	164.41	133.2
IV. OTHER SERVICES				
(a)	Professional & Liberal Arts	63.72	78.71	123.5
(b)	Domestic services	5.03	6.20	123.3
(c)	Public authority	52.35	86.11	164.5
(d)	Housing property	24.07	31.85	144.8
Total IV		145.17	202.87	141.6
Grand Total		746.44	1,007.51	135.0

* Provisional

SOURCE: Second Five Year Plan, Andhra Pradesh, Review of progress issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The following statement gives the districtwise distribution of income.

STATEMENT 1.28
DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME
(Rs. in crores)

District	1955-56	1960-61	(Provisional) % of increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
	2	3	4
Srikakulam	47.43	54.12	13.2
Vishakhapatnam	43.40	63.92	45.6
East Godavari	51.84	72.02	38.9
West Godavari	46.94	62.58	33.3
Krishna	53.30	78.11	41.2
Guntur	60.77	87.57	25.3
Nellore	45.03	54.41	18.5
Chittoor	36.80	48.14	31.5
Cuddapah	29.01	33.50	13.4
Anantapur	40.61	51.40	26.8
Kurnool	42.58	50.71	19.1
Total Andhra	510.90	656.66	28.5
Mahabubnagar	24.91	30.61	22.9
Hyderabad	54.79	82.87	51.3
Medak	18.26	31.40	72.0
Nizamabad	20.27	30.06	50.9
Adilabad	10.52	34.54	76.9
Karimnagar	25.09	40.20	56.5
Warangal	25.43	33.62	32.1
Khammam	18.26	23.13	26.7
Nalgonda	28.39	37.82	33.2
Total Telangana	255.54	350.85	49.0
State Total	746.44	1007.51	35.0

SOURCE: Review of Progress, Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

PER CAPITA INCOME (AT CURRENT PRICES)

	1955-56	1960-61	% of increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
	2	3	4
Andhra	237	282	19.0
Telangana	196	276	40.8

While the income in the Andhra region increased by 28.5%, the income generated in the Telangana region increased by 49%.

198. From a socio-economic survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in the Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 it was observed that 45.94% of the rural population and 29.67% of the urban population formed the labour force. (The 1961 Census figures, however, show the proportions of the workers to the total population to be:

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	51.9%	62.2%	41.3%
Rural	55.2%	64.3%	46.0%
Urban	36.0%	52.4%	18.7%

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics estimated that the total labour force at the beginning of the Second Plan and at the end of the Second Plan was

144.7 lakhs and 155.1 lakhs respectively, leading to an increase of 10.4 lakhs in the labour force during the Plan period. At the beginning of the Second Plan it was estimated that there was a back log of 4.6 lakhs of unemployed persons. Thus it was estimated 15 lakhs of jobs were required to clear the unemployed in the State by the end of the Second Plan. The data on employment, both direct and indirect, generated during the second Five Year Plan period are not readily available for the State. Even in the case of the plan schemes information on employment in respect of the implemented schemes could not be collected from the departments and therefore, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics had estimated the additional employment generated on the basis of the expenditure adopting the employment ratios indicated by the Planning Commission in their publication "Outlook on Employment". The statement below gives the additional employment as the result of the plan expenditure during the Second Plan period as estimated by the Bureau.

STATEMENT 1.29
ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED

Sl. No.	Sector	Total expenditure during the Second Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated additional employment generated during the Second Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural Production including Minor Irrigation, Land Development, Panchayats and other miscellaneous	1,324.40	8,426
2	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply	270.24	3,521
3	Forests and Soil Conservation	160.61	2,517
4	Fisheries	61.97	513
5	Co-operation, Warehousing and Marketing	310.04	2,685
6	Community Development	1,609.35	8,364
7	Irrigation	5,743.05	2,520
8	Power	3,853.23	3,214
9	Large & Medium Scale Industries	153.53	16,761
10	Village & Small Scale Industries	861.65	11,983
11	Roads	593.20	2,624
12	Road Transport	..	25,937*
13	Railways	..	13,120
14	Education	1,236.45	24,774
15	Health (Medical & Public Health)	1,108.06	3,624
16	Housing	418.79	..
17	Other Social Services	796.43	499
18	Mining	..	20,000
19	Total continuing employment	..	150,205
20	Construction employment	..	101,898
21	Additional construction and continuing employment in the State Plan	..	252,103
22	Employment due to non-development outlay	..	22,200
23	Employment due to Central Plan	..	16,000
24	Total direct employment	..	290,303
25	Indirect Employment at 56%	..	452,872
26	Employment outside agriculture	..	162,560
27	Additional employment in agriculture	..	100,000
TOTAL ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED		..	5,52,872 or 5.53 lakhs

*Estimated

It may be seen that as against job requirements of 15 lakhs, additional employment could be secured only in respect of 5.53 lakhs leaving a backlog of unemployment to the tune of 9.47 lakhs at the commencement of the Third Plan. The 1961 Census figures, however, put the number of persons unemployed at 57,696. The public sector is perhaps the largest medium of employment. The following statement gives a picture of the employment in Government and quasi-Government establishments in the State.

STATEMENT I.31
EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Sl. No.	Agency	1955-56		1960-61	
		Reporting Agencies	Employment (in lakhs)	Reporting Agencies	Employment (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Central Government	148	0.44	172	0.97
2	State Government	985	1.40	1,392	2.11
3	Quasi-Government	101	0.35	180	0.59
4	Local Bodies	103	0.47	445	0.92
	Total	1,337	2.66	2,189	4.59

199. *State Revenues:* The State revenues increased from Rs. 38.44 crores at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan to Rs. 87.80 crores at the end of the plan. The following statement would give a picture of the break-up of the State revenues as also its progress from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

STATEMENT I.32
RECEIPTS OF REVENUE ACCOUNT

Sl. No.	Description of items	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		Accounts 1956-57	Accounts 1957-58	Accounts 1958-59	Accounts 1959-60	Revised estimates 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Share of Central Revenue from Income Tax, Union Excise Duties, Additional Duties of Excise, Estate Duty and Taxes on Railway fares						
		534.76	1,107.81	1,327.34	1,424.97	1,668.35
II. Principal head of Revenue						
Land Revenue (including portion due to irrigation)						
		751.52	1,058.63	1,038.95	1,130.05	1,130.85
State Excise Duties						
		272.71	633.05	659.42	762.15	770.14
Stamps						
		264.83	272.90	251.34	321.13	324.96
Forests						
		158.54	246.06	274.08	305.69	287.28
Registration						
		47.15	67.59	69.06	93.23	100.00
Taxes on vehicles						
		200.95	234.66	257.65	253.99	294.02
General Sales Tax						
		598.79	893.40	845.52	1,080.41	1,133.97
Receipts under the Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act						
		68.64	69.22	75.18	85.44	110.85
Other Taxes and Duties						
		100.90	133.98	105.41	201.76	239.34
	Total	2,464.03	3,600.19	3,576.61	4,236.85	4,361.41
III. Receipts from Electricity Schemes						
Gross Receipts						
		141.06	202.44	442.35	344.33	435.55
Working expenses						
		..	..	382.40	181.25	242.50
Net receipts						
		141.06	202.44	59.85	163.08	193.05
V. Receipts under other items						
		703.97	1,422.10	1,788.43	2,369.50	2,556.95
	Grand Total	3,843.82	6,222.63	6,732.23	8,194.40	8,779.76

The State Government had to take several measures for increasing the tax and non-tax receipts of the State in order to raise the additional revenues for financing the Plan. The increase in prices had obviously contributed to the improvement of the revenue to the State Government. The total revenues of the State went up by 228% during the Second Plan period. The non-tax receipts, namely, the grants from the Centre, Interest, Commercial Enterprises, etc., increased by 326% while the share of the Central taxes increased by 212%. In regard to the tax receipts the increase was only 170%. The most important sources of income to the State are (i) the share of Central Revenue, Income Tax, etc. (ii) the General Sales Tax; and (iii) Land Revenue.

Third Five Year Plan

200. The Third Five-Year Plan was formulated with the broad objectives of (a) making a definite advance towards the goal of doubling per capita income by the end of the Fifth Plan, (b) reducing the proportion of population engaged in agriculture to about 60% after taking into account the increases in the total population of the labour force in the intervening years.

The following statement indicates the provision made under the various Heads of Development in the Third Five-Year Plan of the Andhra Pradesh State. The statement also gives a comparative picture of the allotments made during the First and Second Plan as well.

STATEMENT I.33

STATEMENT 1.33						(Rs. in crores)	
Sl. No.	Major Head of Development	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
		Provi- sion	% to total	Provi- sion	% to total	Provi- sion	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agricultural Programmes	11.94	12.4	36.56	20.2	73.08	23.06
2.	Irrigation	21.18	21.9	58.01	32.1	76.23	24.09
3.	Power	38.48	30.9	34.69	10.2	64.94	21.29
4.	Industries and Minerals	1.20	1.2	10.44	5.8	19.43	6.37
5.	Transport	3.36	3.5	5.00	3.3	11.56	3.79
6.	Social Services	18.51	19.2	32.30	17.9	53.51	18.20
7.	Miscellaneous	1.82	1.9	2.07	1.5	4.25	1.40
	Total	96.49	100.0	180.59	100.0	303.00	100.00

SOURCE: Third Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

It will be observed that while considerable emphasis continues to be laid on the agricultural programmes, irrigation and power, the industrial schemes have received slightly greater attention than before.

201. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 305 crores in the Third Plan as much as Rs. 118.56 crores represented only the spill-over expenditure on the schemes initiated earlier. Under irrigation the Nagarjunasagar Project with a provision of Rs. 45 crores consumes 59% of the outlay. The proposed expenditure on industries amounting to 6.87% can hardly be considered adequate in this industrially backward State.

As industries generate opportunities for employment there is considerable need to progress the State industrially. It is expected that the private and Central sectors may provide for the establishment of sufficient number of industries in the area.

Food production is expected to go up by 24.04 lakh tons during the Third Plan period, i.e., the target is 94.68 lakh tons.

It is proposed to increase the annual credit facilities through the co-operatives in the rural sector to Rs. 66 crores.

During the Third Five-Year Plan the entire State would have been covered by the Community Development Programme with 189 blocks in Andhra area and 94 blocks in Telangana area by the end of Second Plan. The Community Development Programme was also expected to greatly assist in agricultural production.

The Third Plan aims at further increase of the installed generating capacity of power by 4,60,800 KWs. and the per capita consumption to be raised from 15 units at the beginning of the Plan to 40 units by the end of the Plan.

Though Andhra Pradesh could claim to have progressed considerably in the field of agricultural production, it is one of the most backward industrially and economically. The contribution made by "Industries" towards the national income of the State is at present low and is probably not larger than 6 per cent as against 25 per cent for the country as a whole. If the State has to progress economically, substantial increase in capital investment on industries is necessary in order to enable industries to contribute a large share of the national income of the State. Improvement in agriculture cannot proceed beyond a point unless the surplus working forces on the land are progressively diverted to Industries. The fact that the productivity of labour in industry is more than in agriculture also points to the need for rapid industrial development. Not much progress was made during the First Plan period towards industrial development in the State as the provision made was too meagre to undertake any large scale measures. During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to expand the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur and the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry with a view to increasing their existing productivity. The production capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills was proposed to be increased from 2,000 tons to 18,000 tons per annum. The Government Ceramic Factory which is now manufacturing sanitary wares and crockeries will be expanded to take up manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators as additional lines of production.

During the Third Plan, the total investment on major as well as small scale including cottage industries is proposed to be of the order of Rs. 19.32 crores of which large and medium industries claim Rs. 6.65 crores. During the Plan period, the production capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry is expected to be increased to 50 tons per day. Towards

the development of glass industry, it is proposed to take over the Taj Glass Factory at Sanathnagar. An amount of Rs. 12.67 crores is proposed for the development of village and small scale industries including handlooms and leather industry. An Industrial Development Corporation was proposed to be set up for undertaking the task of organising and promoting the industrial development of the State. With a view to promoting the growth of industries in relatively under-developed regions, it is proposed to establish three "Industrial Development Areas" in the State. In the co-operative sector, two co-operative sugar factories are proposed to be established. A sum of Rs. 0.11 crore is set apart for the development of mineral resources in the State.

The proverbially bad road communications in the State are proposed to be improved in accordance with the Road Development Plan which aims at increasing the road mileage in the State from the low average of 18 at present to 55 miles per 100 square miles within a period of 20 years.

In the field of education it is proposed to introduce free universal and compulsory education for 95 per cent of the boys and 70 per cent of the girls of the age group 6 to 11. Provision has also been made for the development of university education and technical education.

Under medical facilities, by the end of the Second Plan period there were 890 hospitals and dispensaries with a total bed strength of 17,500 which works out to one bed for 2,000 persons roughly. During the Third Plan period the bed strength may be increased by over 5,000. The annual admissions to the medical colleges was expected to be 1,025.

During the Third Plan schemes to check communicable diseases like malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, small-pox, etc., will be continued in addition to the opening of 360 family planning clinics in rural areas and 9 clinics in urban areas.

Provision had also been made for extension of drinking water facilities and drainage system and also towards housing. About 10,000 dwelling units are expected to be built during the Third Plan as against 7,000 in the Second Plan.

By virtue of the need to have large number of teachers when the compulsory education scheme is introduced as also the need for technicians, craftsmen, etc., to meet the industrial needs adequate emphasis has been laid on the training programmes. A third agricultural college is proposed to be established at Tirupati. The existing veterinary colleges and agricultural colleges will be strengthened. A number of training centres and training-cum-production centres will be opened for imparting training to village artisans. Training in the field of co-operation has also been provided for. It is estimated that about 87,400 additional teachers would be required to meet the needs of the expanded educational schemes. A private engineering college and a polytechnic with

Government grant are proposed to be established at Srikakulam. Provision has also been made to train adequate number of personnel to meet the needs of the development of medical services, like assistant surgeons, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, radiographers, occupational therapy workers, opticians etc.

Adequate provision has also been made for the amelioration of the condition of the backward areas and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Vimuktha Jathis and other backward classes.

During the Second Plan period, emphasis was laid on the achievement of the goal that there should be, more or less a uniform development of both the regions of the State, *viz.*, Andhra and Telangana and that the disparities if any, between the two regions should be reduced to the minimum. In the formulation of

the Third Plan not only the special needs of Telangana were kept in view but also the needs of under-developed areas like Rayalaseema and the coastal districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam had been fully considered. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 305.00 crores proposed for the State as a whole, an amount of Rs. 116.20 crores is set apart for Telangana region. Thus 38 per cent of the total provision is earmarked for Telangana region while according to the population ratio it is entitled to only 34 per cent.

202. The analysis of the Census figures in the report to follow will help us to gauge to what extent the State has equipped itself to meet the future needs of the increasing population and to assess the man power potential which can be channelised to achieve goals of economic and social progress that the State has set before itself.

SECTION 18—A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE CENSUS HISTORY

203. Before taking up the analysis of the 1961 Census figures from the next chapter, I may conclude the present chapter by giving very briefly the history of the earlier Censuses that covered this part of the country.

The Census of 1961 is the tenth in the decennial Census series of India. Each census had its own significance and often coincided with an important event in the country's history. The 1961 Census marks itself as the first Census of the Reorganised States of India. Going back to earlier Censuses, the 1951 Census was the first census of the Sovereign Republic of India. The 1941 Census coincided with World War II. The 1931 Census was marked by the Civil Disobedience Movement in India. The 1921 Census came after World War I and in the wake of the devastating influenza epidemic. There was no particular land-mark with which the 1911 Census can be connected. The 1901 Census of course marks the turn of the century.

Andhra Pradesh having had its roots in the old Madras Presidency derives its census traditions mainly from that old political unit. Madras Presidency under the British Government appears to have had a census history much older than that of any other State of British or 'Indian India'.

Prior to 1871

From as early as 1802 attempts at counting or estimating the population were made. Some sort of periodic Census counts, though not comparable to the present concept of Census taking were organised in the following years: 1802, 1822, 1826, 1831, 1837, 1851, 1856, 1861, and 1866.

In 1802 only "computed population" was arrived at based on comparative revenues or the grain consumption accounts and so on. In those days even the

administrative divisions for which the population was being computed were somewhat indefinite. In 1822 an enumeration form was adopted which was devised by Sir Thomas Munro for the Censuses of Ceded Districts in 1802. The form attempted the collection of no more particulars of the persons enumerated than the sex and age, the latter being vaguely referred to as 'old' and 'young'. At the instance of the Government, the Board of Revenue carried out a three yearly population count, ascertained mostly at Jamabandi of villages. It was the existence of these efforts that led to the Court of Directors holding Madras up as a model when they condemned certain Murshidabad figures as mere estimates and directed the Government of India to seek from the Government of Madras the means whereby a Census had been taken without offence or alarm to the people.

A more systematic census-taking was introduced in Madras with the quinquennial counts ordered in Fasli 1260 (1850-51). An enumeration form was prescribed under which the population was divided into Agricultural and non-Agricultural, Hindu and non-Hindu, Adults and Children—males above 12 and females above 10 being considered adults. Comprehensive rules and admirable instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue as to how the census count should be organised—the village officers being requested to fill the forms in rural areas by a house to house visit and in towns, others being engaged. The importance of enlisting the co-operation of the people was particularly emphasized, and the need for accurate count was adequately stressed in taking up these quinquennial censuses. As there was no legislative backing to these early censuses, it was actually found impossible to carry out the count in the city of Madras in 1851. The Census Superintendent in 1911 remarks that these early censuses were based more on estimation than counting and were, therefore worthless. However, it is obvious that the Madras

Presidency was steeped in census tradition and the people were used to their being interrogated at a population census even from as early as the beginning of the 19th century.

An All India Census was contemplated to be introduced in 1861 but in 1859 it was decided that it would be impolitic to make the attempt so soon after the violent disturbances of the Mutiny by which a great portion of India had recently been agitated and from which the country was not, even then, in all parts, quite free.

When the State Governments were consulted before ordering the Imperial Census of 1871, so confident was the Madras Government with the fairly long experience of their own censuses behind them that they remarked "There is nothing novel in the idea of a Census in this Presidency, and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India".

The entire task of organising the first Imperial Census in Madras Presidency in 1871 devolved on the Board of Revenue, who possessed the requisite knowledge having directed all the previous censuses of the State and had the necessary machinery at its command.

With the first Imperial Census of 1871 started the regular decennial census series of India of which the present Census of 1961 is the tenth.

Unlike in Madras, in the Princely State of Hyderabad from which also Andhra Pradesh has inherited the nine Telangana districts, the first Census was organised only in 1881.

De facto system of Census Count—1871 to 1931

204. We may briefly review the system and scope of these regular decennial Censuses from 1871 and trace the evolution of the present census. Till 1931 the *de facto* system of enumeration was attempted i.e., giving a photographic picture of all the persons actually present at a place on the appointed date and time. This system involved firstly a preliminary enumeration of the population spread over about a fortnight, a few weeks in advance of the census date. The particulars of all persons in each household were recorded on a schedule for the family. On completion of the preliminary enumeration, it was checked up fairly thoroughly by the supervising officers and on the Census date the enumerator went round his area for final enumeration when the list previously prepared was verified and the entries relating to persons that were not actually present on that day were cancelled and fresh entries made of new arrivals actually present on the Census date. Travellers, soldiers on the move, sailors, prisoners etc., were also counted at the final enumeration. The following statement gives the periods of preliminary enumeration and the final enumeration at each of the censuses from 1871 to 1931 when the *de facto* system of Census was in vogue.

Census	Period of preliminary enumeration	Census date (final enumeration)
1871	15th July 1871 to 31st July 1871	15th November 1871.
1881	15th November 1880 to 30th November 1880	17th February 1881.
1891	6th January 1891 to 21st January 1891	Night of 26 Feb. 1891.
1901	January—February 1901	Night of 1 March 1901
1911	January—February 1911	Night of 10 March 1911.
1921	End of January 1921	Night of 18 March 1921.
1931	In the 2nd fortnight of January 1931	Night of 26 Feb. 1931.

Till 1891 the final count seems to have been done mainly during the day time on the day following the census date when the enumerator checked up who were all the persons who slept at the place of enumeration on the night of the census date. The novelty of carrying out the final count on a single night with a huge army of census enumerators, nearly over half a million in Madras State, was introduced in 1891. At the request of the Census Superintendent, the Collectors issued notices requesting all persons who could conveniently do so to spend the night of the 26th February in their own houses and to avoid fixing that date for weddings, domestic performances and the like. They were also asked to have a light burning at the door ready for the enumerator's visit and to remain awake until he comes. What an imperialistic request! I wonder if even a mere suggestion of such a requirement would have been tolerated in the present day. But it is interesting to learn that in 1891 the requests "were very generally complied with and the people thus greatly facilitated the taking of the Census".

The census date at each of these earlier censuses which fell in February or March except in 1871 seems to have been determined generally with reference to the availability of moon light for easier enumeration at night and ensuring a day when the least number of fairs and festivals were conducted.

De jure system of Census Count—from 1941

The census taking was switched over to a *de jure* system of enumeration from the Census of 1941. From that census onwards, the reference date for the census has been the sunrise of the 1st March of the census year. In 1941, 1951 and 1961 the census figures presented were with reference to the sunrise of 1st March of the year concerned. Under the *de jure* system the census enumeration is spread over a few days immediately preceding the census date and all persons who are normally resident at the place of enumeration were enumerated. Those who were purely birds of passage and who were not likely to stay at the place of enumeration during a qualifying period to be treated as normal residents of that place were not enumerated there. A person though absent from the place of enumeration at the time of enumeration was enumerated if he was a person who would normally reside at the place of enumeration during the qualifying period. The houseless population was enumerated on the night previous to the census date. A revisional round was undertaken from the census date onwards for about 3 days to bring the prior entries up-to-date with reference to the census reference date by deleting

entries relating to deaths and including new births that occurred prior to the reference date since the last visit of the enumerator and any new visitor not likely to have been enumerated elsewhere was also enumerated. The *de-jure* enumeration had several advantages such as reducing the number of enumerators radically, more accurate enumeration and better supervision.

Census Questionnaires

206. We may examine the field covered by the Census questionnaire at each of the censuses from 1871. At the first of the Imperial Census Series, namely, of 1871 information was collected on the schedule first for each house—whether terraced, tiled or thatched. Then for each individual the following particulars were recorded: age, sex, religion, caste, race or country of birth, occupation and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were undergoing private tuition. Infirmities such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, insanity, idiocy, leprosy were also ascertained. It may be mentioned in the passing that after 1871, it was only in the 1961 Census that a detailed description of houses such as material of roof and wall, etc., was collected. At the 1961 Census, of course, a much wider study of the housing was made. There is a separate report produced on housing which forms Part IV of the Census publications. At the 1881 Census, while the schedule followed was basically the same as in 1871, additional information was gathered on (1) Civil condition (2) Birth place, and (3) Language. Thereafter there was hardly any change in the scope of the Census schedules till 1921. In 1921, however, a question was asked about Muslim sects, such as 'Sunni', 'Shia' and others. The 1911 Census, however, had one new feature, namely, the introduction of a special return of all Industrial establishments employing 20 persons and upwards; this was continued in 1921 but was given up in 1931 as it was felt that a good deal of the matter covered in it was not concerned with the population censuses at all and was more suited for treatment by the Industries Department. The questionnaire of the 1941 Census was quite ambitious in scope. Besides the usual demographic questions, it was proposed to cover fertility, un-employment and under-employment, educational standards etc. Unfortunately the limitations imposed on sorting and tabulation by the War made the utilisation of the data infructuous. At the 1951 Census an individual slip was introduced containing 14 questions and the answers were recorded mostly by code number or code letters. A National Register of Citizens was also opened in which some basic particulars about each member were copied out subsequent to the enumeration from the individual slips for each house. The individual slip, in addition to questions relating to sex, age, civil condition, birth place, nationality and religion asked for relation to the head of the household. Unlike at previous censuses the enumeration of persons by individual caste was given up and only the categories of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and others were recognised. Under the economic questions, the economic status of a person

as a self-supporting person, non-earning dependant and earning dependant was recognised. Every person was categorised under the principal means of livelihood according as his own occupation showed or of the person on whom dependent. The State Governments were given an option to include a question of their own choice. Madras asked a question on leprosy, Hyderabad preferred to include a question on unemployment. At the 1961 Census three separate schedules were adopted, namely, (i) the houselist (ii) the household schedule, and (iii) the individual slip. The forms of these schedules have been given at the end of prefatory note. On the houselist which was prepared at the time of house-numbering which was a few months in advance of the actual Census enumeration, all the Census houses and households were listed, the purpose for which each Census house was used, the material of roof and wall of the Census house, if a particular house is used as factory, workshop, or a place of production or processing, the details of production or processing, the name of the establishment, the size of employment, the type of power used were ascertained. The number of rooms occupied by each household and whether the household lived in an owned or rented house was recorded. The number of persons constituting each household at the time of the visit of the houselisting enumerator was also recorded. The household schedules and the individual slips were prepared during the actual census enumeration period. The household schedule was intended to gather information about the cultivation and household industry and the number of persons working in them, the right in the land, etc., with the household as the unit. The back of the household schedule is also used for the purpose of copying out some basic particulars about each individual of the household and this is known as the Census Population Record which replaces the National Register of Citizens, that was introduced at the 1951 Census. The individual slip is the basic census schedule, which contained 13 questions.

The list of questions asked at each of the censuses in the main Census schedule *viz.*, the Individual slips from 1961 back to 1871 are reproduced below for easy comparison and to give an idea of their evolution:

1961

Individual Slip

- 1 (a) Name
- 1 (b) Relationship to Head
- 2 Age last birthday
- 3 Marital status
- 4 (a) Birthplace
- 4 (b) Born R/U
- 4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere
- 5 (a) Nationality
- 5 (b) Religion
- 5 (c) S.C./S.T
- 6 Literacy & Education

- 7 (a) Mother tongue
(b) Any other language(s)
8 Working as Cultivator
9 Working as Agricultural Labourer
10 Working at Household Industry
(a) Nature of work
(b) Nature of Household Industry
(c) If employee
11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10
(a) Nature of work
(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service
(c) Class of worker
(d) Name of Establishment
12 Activity if not working
13 Sex

1951

Individual Slip

1. Name, relationship to head of household
2. Nationality, Religion & Special Group
Part (a) Nationality
Part (b) Religion
Part (c) Special Group
3. Civil Condition
4. Age
5. Birth-place
6. Displaced persons
7. Mother-tongue
8. Bilingualism
9. Economic Status—
Part one—Dependency
Part two—Employment
10. Principal means of livelihood
11. Secondary means of livelihood
12. Literacy and education
13.(Optional to State Governments*)
14. Sex

*State	Nature of Question No. 13 (Optional)
Assam, Manipur & Tripura	Holdings of indigenous persons
Bihar	Fertility
Bombay, Saurashtra & Kutch	Un-employment
Hyderabad	Are you unemployed and in search of employment? If so, since when
Madras	Leprosy
Mysore	Unemployment
Madhya Pradesh	No. of children born to a married woman and age at birth of the first child

Punjab	Are you unemployed since 9th Feb. 1951 if so, give reasons
Uttar Pradesh	Unemployment
Vindhya Pradesh	Unemployment
West Bengal	Do you cultivate land for which you pay rent?

1941

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Race, Tribe or Caste
4. Religion
5. Married, unmarried, widowed or divorced
6. Age
7. Number of children born to a married woman and number surviving
8. Her age at birth of first child
9. Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else?
10. If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent
11. Do you employ (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household? If so, how many?
12. Are you in employment now?
13. (Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12.)
Are you in search of employment?
To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put. How long have you been in search of it?
14. Means of livelihood in order of importance
15. (Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14).
If not, for what part of the year?
16. If you are employed by some one else, what is his business?
17. Were you born in this district? If not, in what district?
18. Mother-tongue
19. Other Indian languages in common use
20. Can you both read and write? If so, what script do you write? Can you only read?
21. How far have you read? Give any examination passed
22. Are you literate in English?

1931

1. Serial No. of house or tenement
2. Serial No. of person.
3. Name
4. Religion and Sect
5. Male or Female (enter M or F)

6. Married, unmarried or widowed (enter divorced persons as widowed)
7. Age (in years to nearest birth-day)
8. Race, Tribe or Caste
9. Earner or dependant
10. Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependant)
11. Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependants may be given)
12. Industry in which employed (for organised employees only)
13. Birth district (or country)
14. Mother tongue
15. Other language in common use
16. Whether literate (*i.e.*, able to write and read a letter)
17. Whether able to read and write English
18. Insane, totally blind, deaf-mute or leper

1921

1. House No.
2. Serial number of person
3. Name
4. Religion
5. Male or Female
6. Married, un married or widowed
7. Age
8. Caste, Tribe or Race
- 9 & 10. *Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers*
 9. Principal
 10. Subsidiary
11. For dependants, the occupation of the worker by whom supported
12. Birth-district
13. Language ordinarily used
14. Literate or illiterate
15. Whether literate in English
16. Insane, totally blind, leper or deaf-mute

1911

1. Census number painted on the house
2. Serial number of persons enumerated
3. Name
4. Religion (and sect of Christians)
5. Male or Female
6. Married, unmarried or widowed
7. Age completed last birth-day
8. Caste of Hindus and Jains, tribe or race of those of other religions
9. & 10. *Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers*

9. Principal occupation
10. Subsidiary occupation, if any
11. If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependent
12. District, province or country in which born
13. Language ordinarily spoken in the household
14. Literate or illiterate
15. Whether Literate in English
16. If the person be insane or totally blind or suffering from corrosive leprosy or both deaf and dumb from birth, enter as such here

1901

1. House number
2. Serial number
3. Name
4. Religion
5. Male or Female
6. Married, unmarried or widowed
7. Age
8. Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or race of others
- 9 & 10. *Occupation or means of Subsistence of Actual Workers*
 9. Principal
 10. Subsidiary
11. Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers
12. Birthplace
13. Language ordinarily used
14. Literate or illiterate
15. Knows or does not know English
16. Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper

1891

1. Serial number and name
2. Religion
3. Sect of Religion (see Rule 3)
4. Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others (see Rule 4)
5. Sub-division of caste & sect (See Rule 5)
6. Male or female
7. Age
8. Married, unmarried or widowed
9. Parent-tongue
10. Birth-District, province or country (see Rule 10)
11. Occupation, or means of subsistence (see Rule 11)
12. Learning, literate, or illiterate
13. Language known by literate (see Rule 13)
14. If any person be insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or a leper, enter that person as such below

1881

1. Serial number of each inmate
2. Name
3. Condition—i.e., whether married, unmarried, widow or widower
4. Sex
5. Age last birthday
6. & 7. Religion
 6. Religion
 7. Caste, if Hindu; sect, if of other religion
8. Mother tongue
9. Place of birth
10. Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work
11. Education
 1. Under instruction
 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write
 3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write
12. Infirmities
 1. Unsound mind
 2. Deaf-mute from birth
 3. Blind
 4. Lepers

1872

1. Number of houses, whether terraced, tiled or thatched
2. Names of Males
3. Age
4. Religion
5. Caste or Class
6. Race or Nationality or Country of Birth
7. Occupation
 8. Youths upto age 20 attending school, college or under private tuition
 9. Able to read and write
10. Name or designation of females
11. Age
12. Religion
13. Caste or class
14. Race or Nationality or Country of Birth
15. Youths upto age 20 attending school, college or under private tuition
16. Able to read and write
17. Remarks showing number of males and females' blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots or lepers.

As Mr. Yeatts would say "Census Schedules the world over cannot but have a strong family resemblance, for such standard questions as age, sex, civil condition will always appear". But the questionnaire at each

census is carefully finalised having due regard to the needs of the day. Variations sometimes made in the concepts and scope of the census questions, though small would be significant. A question that may appear unnecessary at one time may become all important at another. For example, in the early censuses of Madras prior to the introduction of the Imperial Censuses, no question was asked about civil condition, for it was felt that as marriage was almost universal among adults, the result of any enquiry upon that subject would scarcely repay the trouble and suspicion they would occasion? But in the present day, particulars about marital status are very vital. On the other hand the great emphasis laid on the enumeration of castes and sub-castes at the earlier censuses has now become outmoded and at the 1961 Census, only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were enumerated separately because of the Indian Constitutional requirements and otherwise the caste was not ascertained at all. The concepts of economic activity have changed considerably from time to time. This will be dealt with in detail in the chapters pertaining to economic activities of the population. Suffice it to say that the census questionnaires kept pace with the social and economic advancement of the nation and have served to secure the basic data to plan for the future.

System of Sorting and Tabulation

207. The progress in the systems of sorting and tabulation that was adopted at each Census may also be dealt with very briefly. Up to the 1891 Census the particulars that were recorded by the enumerator on a household schedule were tabulated by a tick mark system. In 1901 Census the slip copying system of tabulating the results was introduced. Under this system the particulars from the schedules were copied out by some copyists on to slips by adopting certain codes. The slips were also of different colours and shapes for the purpose of distinguishing sexes or religions, etc. These were later sorted out and tabulated at the tabulation offices. The slip system was considered to have been a great improvement over the tick mark system and more economical. At the 1941 Census, tabulation by sorting the individual census slips direct was attempted. The tabulation work at the 1941 Census, however, was cut short on account of the need for economy during the War. At the 1951 Census complete sorting and tabulation by sorting the individual slips directly was carried out at tabulation offices opened at convenient centres for the State. At the 1961 Census as at the 1951 Census the Individual slips were directly hand sorted and all the basic census tables were built up. The sorting and tabulation of the rural slips was done at six Regional Tabulation Offices while all the urban slips were handled at a Central Urban Tabulation Office at the State headquarters. The information on the Household Schedules was tabulated by mechanical tabulation; for this State it was undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona who had the machines. For some other States the mechanical tabulation unit of the Registrar General's Office, attended to the Household Schedules tabulation.

The Housing Tables were built up by tabulating the information from the Houselists by a tick mark system. By virtue of the large size of the Houselist, direct sorting as in respect of the Individual Slips was obviously not possible. The system of hand sorting of the Census schedules in our country seems to have worked quite satisfactorily so far. On account of the availability of adequate number of educated young men who were prepared to take up temporary jobs as sorters, hand sorting was generally much cheaper than the cost of acquiring and working machines. The day may not be far when our country, if it could afford, would resort mostly to mechanical tabulation as was done in advanced countries like Sweden, United States, U.K., etc. With the increasing avenues of employment in future decades it may also become difficult to get adequate number of educated youngsters to take up the job of Census sorters on a purely temporary basis.

Public Reaction to Censuses

208. It will also be interesting to see how the people reacted to the censuses on prior occasions. By virtue of the long census tradition with a series of censuses, though of sorts, that had been carried out in Madras Presidency from as early as 1802, people were quite used to Census interrogation. At the earlier series of the regular Imperial Census, people felt an initial apprehension that the Census was a precursor of new taxation. The Census Organisation seemed to have succeeded in dispelling it and the ultimate "attitude of the people towards the enumeration was one of indifference or as an official put it they submitted to the operation". In 1931, on account of the Civil Disobedience Movement there was a threatened boycott of the census. However, no resistance was met with and the census count was carried out successfully, the Census Superintendent of Madras in 1931 records in this connection, "From every point of view the Census offers a promising field for Civil Disobedience activities. While the existence of these movements and the pre-occupations enforced renunciation of contemplated Census experiments, the Madras public's general attitude, reflected a practical outlook. Census boycott had any real chance in the districts. There were suggestions of it in Malabar and the more temperamental Telugu seemed at one time likely to succumb and a few prosecutions under the Census Act were necessary but on the whole the common-sense for which South India is acquiring a deserved reputation was prominent. Regarded from any point of view the boycott of a Census is a ridiculous gesture and it is pleasant to think that the difficult cases encountered e.g., in Madras city, were not Madras Presidency men but hailed from areas in Upper India, notably Gujarat in which the bulk of Indian agitation and unrest of recent years has had its source". While at 1931 a boycott of the Census was threatened, at the 1941 Census there was over enthusiasm and certain communities wanted their figures to be boosted upto the extent possible. Great care had to be taken to ensure accuracy in Census count. At the 1951 Census, people seemed to have become alive to the fact that an accurate Census of

an independent country was very essential for planning its progress and generally there was very good co-operation. However, by virtue of the then impending formation of the linguistic State of Andhra some influences were active in the border areas and in Madras city to colour the language returns. Special precautionary measures had to be evolved by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras in 1951 to check any tendency towards bias in the returns. The difficult law and order situation in certain areas of Telangana in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1951, such as, in parts of Warangal and Nalgonda districts created a few difficulties. The 1961 Census passed off very smoothly without incident and the greatest measure of Co-operation both from those in charge of Census Operations in the field as also from those enumerated was forthcoming.

Census Organisation

209. Perhaps on account of the established census tradition which the Andhra districts enjoyed in the old Madras Presidency where the earlier censuses were directly in charge of the Board of Revenue and the Revenue Administration was fully charged with taking of the Census, the district Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and the other Revenue subordinates took up the responsibility very fully at each Census. In 1891 the Census Superintendent of Hyderabad bemoaned as follows: "While almost all the Provincial Superintendents have, in their respective Reports had the pleasing duty to perform, of acknowledging the ready and willing help they received from the district officers, it falls to my unfortunate lot to bring to the notice of His Highness' Government a contrary state of things. With an exception or two, I always experienced the greatest indifference from the district officers, not to say, positive obstruction. The senior taluqdars invariably told their headquarters assistants off to census duty. They were either ignorant of the duties expected of them or grossly negligent. The senior taluqdars seldom paid any attention to my correspondence from this office and unless I addressed them through the Revenue Secretariat, I could not get my instructions understood and much less, carried out." The subsequent census reports of erstwhile Hyderabad, however, show that there was no cause for similar complaint at any of the successive censuses. It has been my very good fortune at the 1961 Census that both in Andhra and the Telangana districts a great measure of co-operation was forthcoming from the District Collectors who were put directly in charge of the Census operations in their districts as District Census Officers and I could issue instructions to them direct instead of through the State Secretariat. In fact I may even record that the district officers whether it be in Andhra or Telangana area vied with one another to claim the best performance at the Census. The Special Charge Superintendents in respect of special areas, such as, strictly military areas, project towns, mining towns etc., who were drawn from amongst the officers of the administrations concerned and who were charged with making arrangements for the Census in their respective

charges also gave their very ready co-operation. To cover the inaccessible Tribal villages in the Agency tracts special enumerators had to be appointed, who walked miles through difficult country and lived in very remote villages in a spirit of adventure and devotion to duty and made a complete enumeration of the Tribal areas possible. Intensive publicity measures had been organised to enlist the co-operation of the people. This time the bulwark of the Census enumeration agency was made up of village school teachers and not the village officers who were mainly being appointed as Census enumerators at the earlier censuses. The village school teacher certainly justified his choice as a Census enumerator by taking up to his census duties most conscientiously not minding the endless inconveniences he was put to. These Census enumerators, besides filling the Census schedules were also entrusted with additional work such as answering the Fairs & Festivals schedules and Rural Craft Survey Schedules. I am glad to record that they attended to this also very punctiliously.

The Census Date

210. The Census date falling on the 1st of March which has been adopted for the decennial Censuses in India, since 1941 cannot be said to be particularly convenient in this part of the country. That is the time when the Revenue Officers will be mostly busy with kist collections, Jamabandi, etc., and the educational authorities fully preoccupied with the on-coming examinations. Even in 1981, the Madras Census Superintendent Mr. M.W.M. Yeatts had recorded, "So long as the Census date is in the middle of the land revenue collection season it is unlikely that the existing administrative frame work will be usable as it ought to be. The possibility of a change of date was suggested to the Census Commissioner". The fact that even though Mr. Yeatts was himself the Census Commissioner at the next two decennial Censuses, the Census date was not changed showed that taking the country as a whole there would appear to be no other more convenient date that could be uniformly adopted for the whole country. February-March-April, is the time when most of the areas throughout the country either in the snow covered areas or the heavy rain belt areas or across the deserts will be more accessible as the weather throughout the country would be clear, the sun will not be too severe, the rivers will be less troublesome, thus rendering communications even to the remotest parts fairly easy. The people also, after the harvest season will be comparatively freer to answer the Census enquiry with patience. So the 1st March may continue to be more

or less a permanent reference date for the future Censuses as well.

Presentation of Census data

211. At the earlier Censuses it was the practice to present the Census data by dividing the population according to religions and castes. The Census Reports also contained fairly extensive ethnographic notes on the castes and tribes that were enumerated. In fact a wrong impression has been created that the early Indian Census Reports concerned themselves mainly with anthropological studies. In 1951 there was a complete shift of emphasis on to an economic classification of the population and the presentation of the Census tables by livelihood classes instead of by religions and castes. At the 1961 Census it was further improved upon. The entire population was basically divided into workers and non-workers, and the workers were further sub-divided into nine basic industrial categories. Separate tables were also built up for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whose uplift, the Indian Constitution specifically provides for.

General

212. The system and procedure of Census taking were by and large the same from the earliest regular Census to this day. The Census Operations generally involved the drafting of the most suitable Census questionnaire and printing the schedules, the listing and numbering of houses, formation of Census divisions, appointment of Census personnel, the training up of the Census organisation, Census publicity, enumeration, declaration of provisional totals immediately after census enumeration, sorting and tabulation and the publication of final reports. Based on the experience gained, the techniques improved and with better facilities available at the successive Censuses, it has become usual to lay claim at each Census that it was a better one than its predecessor.

Comparison of jurisdictions

213. Having briefly reviewed the history of the previous Censuses that encompassed the present area of Andhra Pradesh, I may perhaps make a comparison of my jurisdiction with those of my predecessors. The State having been formed by combining two big chunks from two different States, I have no direct single predecessor as such. I may, however, compare my burden with those of the Census Superintendents of the old Madras as well as Hyderabad States from both of whom have I inherited my present charge. The statement I.83 sets forth the details of the jurisdictions of each of them from 1871.

STATEMENT 1.33
CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1871-1961

Census year	Provinces and Princely States	Number of Administrative Divisions (Districts)	Name of the Census Superintendent	Area in sq. miles	No. of towns and villages		Population		
					Towns	Villages	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1871	Madras	21†1	Shri. (Grover) Surgeon-Major Cornish	139,698	159	+56,700	81,597,872	15,874,285	15,723,637
	Hyderabad		(No Census taken)			(No Census taken)			
1881	Madras	24†1†	Shri Stokes, Shri Lewis Mewer	141,001	227	+52,421	81,170,631	15,421,043	15,740,588
	Hyderabad		Shri Syed Mohiuddin Ulvi		N.A.	N.A.	9,845,594	5,002,137	4,843,457
1891	Madras	25†4†	Shri H. A. Stuart	141,189	214	+56,863	86,150,420	17,821,082	18,329,368
	Hyderabad	19	Shri Mirza Mehdi Khan	82,698	76	+20,011	11,537,040	5,873,129	5,663,911
1901	Madras	22†3*	Shri W. Francis	143,221	235	+55,065	88,628,066	19,038,998	19,584,070
	Hyderabad	19	Shri Mirza Mehdi Khan	82,698	78	+20,011	11,141,142	5,673,629	5,467,513
1911	Madras	29†3*	Shri Chartres Molony	143,924	280	+34,343	41,870,160	20,606,008	21,264,152
	Hyderabad	17	Shri Md. Abdul majid Shri K. Natarajan	82,698	85	+20,151	13,374,676	6,797,118	6,577,558
1921	Madras	27†3*	Shri G.T. Bong	143,852	317	+52,708	42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997
	Hyderabad	17	Shri Md. Rahmatulla (Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur)	82,698	89	+21,223	12,471,770	6,345,071	6,126,699
1931	Madras	25†3*	Shri M.W.M. Yeatts	143,870	350	+51,990	47,193,602	23,801,145	23,392,457
	Hyderabad	17	Shri Ghulam Ahmad Khan	82,698	133	+21,697	14,436,148	7,370,010	7,066,138
1941	Madras	25†3*	Shri Elwin	127,768	420	+35,932	49,840,561	24,800,309	25,040,255
	Hyderabad	18	Shri Mazhar Hussain	82,698	138	+22,860	16,338,531	8,346,775	7,991,759
1951	Madras & Coorg	26(25†1)†	Shri S. Venkateswaran	127,790	473	+37,096	57,016,002	28,419,003	28,596,999
	Hyderabad	16	Shri C. K. Murthy	82,168	240	+19,900	18,635,108	9,431,002	9,204,106
1961	Andhra Pradesh	20	Shri A. Chandra Sekhar	106,052	223	27,084	53,983,147	18,161,671	17,821,776
	Madras	13	Shri P. K. Nambiar	50,331	338	+14,124	33,680,933	16,910,978	16,775,975

* Pudukottai, Sandur and Banganapalle Princely States.

† Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur States.

‡ Including 3 Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vijayapatnam and Godavari districts enumerated separately.

§ Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts were given numbers 1, and 1, A, respectively.

214. The composite Madras had always been a heavy charge in terms of the population as well as the number of administrative units covered. The number of districts ranged from 22 in 1881 to 32 in 1911. With the dismemberment of Andhra districts from the composite Madras State, the residuary Madras is left with only 13 districts now and Andhra Pradesh besides the 11 districts got from composite Madras took over 9 districts from old Hyderabad State. Thus at 1961 my jurisdiction covered 20 districts with a total population of 35.98 millions. The jurisdiction of the Census Superintendent of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was somewhat lighter. In 1951 there were only 16 districts in Hyderabad State covering a population of about 18½ millions; the unsettled administration and the backwardness of the tract of course presented their own problems.

GO—5*

215. The misfortunes that befell some of the earlier Census Superintendents may also be of some interest. Mr. Grover who organised the 1871 Census of Madras died in 1871 itself. Mr. Stokes of the 1881 Census died in 1882. In Hyderabad, Mr. Abdul Majid who organised the 1911 Census died before the Census Report was completed. Mr. Yeatts who was the Census Superintendent of Madras in 1931 Census became the Census Commissioner of India for the 1941 as well as 1951 Censuses, but he died before the 1951 Census Operations were completed. Thank God that nothing very serious has happened at the present census either to me or to any of my colleagues, though some of us did fall ill and my colleague of Madras broke his knee cap in a jeep accident and our colleague of Kerala suffered heart stroke.

Chapter II

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

PART A--SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Population estimates

The 1961 Census count has recorded a total population of 35,983,447 as at sunrise of 1 March 1961 in Andhra Pradesh State.

2. Prior to the actual Census taking, the Expert Committee of the Planning Commission had made the following estimates of the State population for the purpose of the Five Year Plans :

1 March, 1961	37.21 Million
1 March, 1966	41.43 „
1 March, 1971	45.61 „

3. The population estimate had not gone off the mark very much. It is also of some consolation that the actual rise in population in the State as revealed by the actual Census count was not as high as estimated, whereas for All India as also for most other States

the Census revealed slightly higher population growth than that estimated. The expert Committee had estimated the All India population on 1 March 1961 to be 415 million whereas the actual Census count revealed a population of 439 million.

4. As part of the 1961 Census Operations, prior to the actual Census enumeration a very rough count of the population was made in the course of houselisting about the middle of 1960. Later, immediately after the Census enumeration was over in February-March, 1961 the crude population totals were obtained, referred to as the 'provisional population figures', by a quick count of the Census schedules by the enumerators themselves. And ultimately the final population figures were arrived at after the census slips were fully sorted out in the Census Tabulation Offices. The statement on next pages gives the details of the population figures as revealed at the three stages and the degree of variation between them.

[Statement :

HOUSELIST, PROVISIONAL AND FINAL POPULATION

STATEMENT

COMPARISON OF (i) HOUSELIST POPULATION (ii) PROVISIONAL

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Houselist Population I			Provisional Totals II			Final Enumeration Results III		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Andhra Pradesh	34,426,264	17,407,354	17,018,910	35,980,713	18,178,063	17,802,650	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776
1	Srikakulam	2,293,006	1,124,931	1,170,672	2,342,384	1,150,965	1,191,419	2,340,878	1,149,447	1,191,431
2	Visakhapatnam	2,244,304	1,111,528	1,132,776	2,289,503	1,142,270	1,147,233	2,290,759	1,142,617	1,148,142
3	East Godavari	2,450,565	1,226,321	1,224,244	2,609,505	1,307,197	1,302,308	2,608,375	1,305,003	1,303,372
4	West Godavari	1,475,896	936,739	939,157	1,978,017	993,072	985,545	1,978,257	993,020	985,237
5	Krishna	1,930,772	977,782	952,990	2,076,282	1,058,292	1,017,990	2,076,956	1,058,923	1,018,033
6	Guntur	2,915,913	1,474,223	1,441,690	3,010,346	1,523,230	1,487,116	3,009,900	1,522,865	1,487,035
7	Nellore	1,974,909	1,001,096	973,813	2,034,050	1,018,591	1,015,459	2,038,679	1,018,457	1,015,222
8	Chittoor	1,836,504	939,268	897,236	1,913,507	978,147	935,360	1,911,699	978,453	936,186
9	Cuddapah	1,295,420	663,997	631,423	1,342,188	686,034	656,154	1,342,015	685,597	656,418
10	Anantapur	1,693,576	869,701	823,875	1,764,261	906,693	857,568	1,767,464	908,254	859,210
11	Kurnool	1,442,693	927,153	915,540	1,909,744	965,231	944,513	1,908,740	964,554	944,186
12	Mahabubnagar	1,090,304	812,815	787,489	1,590,725	794,090	796,635	1,590,686	794,041	796,645
13	Hyderabad	1,855,068	941,566	913,502	2,064,052	1,084,113	979,939	2,062,995	1,086,578	1,006,417
14	Medak	1,179,240	596,867	582,373	1,226,465	614,799	611,666	1,227,361	614,852	612,509
15	Nizamabad	959,113	478,763	480,352	1,021,510	509,492	512,018	1,022,013	509,188	512,825
16	Adilabad	945,558	475,660	469,898	1,009,314	509,710	499,604	1,009,293	509,550	499,742
17	Karimnagar	1,595,100	818,895	776,205	1,620,434	812,394	808,040	1,621,515	812,491	809,024
18	Warangal	1,429,700	743,527	686,173	1,545,762	791,168	754,594	1,545,435	790,739	754,696
19	Khammam	963,107	489,758	473,349	1,057,233	540,320	516,913	1,057,542	539,994	517,548
20	Nalgonda	1,542,514	796,761	745,753	1,574,511	804,246	770,265	1,574,946	807,823	767,123

5. While there is negligible variation between the provisional totals and the final totals, varying only by 0.008%, for the State as a whole, there is considerable variation between the houselist figures and final population figures, as much as 4.52% for the State as a whole. This variation can be expected, as, at the stage of houselisting no individual count was made and the houselisting personnel merely ascertained

roughly how many people there were in each Census household. The houselist figures in a way helped the Census Organisation to spot out areas where the figures seem to show incredibly low or high population as compared to 1951 Census figures and during the final Census enumeration those areas were particularly watched for accuracy of Census count.

II.1

POPULATION TOTALS AND (iii) FINAL POPULATION RESULTS

Difference between items I & III (I-III)			Difference between items II & III (II-III)			Percentage of increase over item III in item I			Percentage of increase over item III in item II			Name of the District 1
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
-1,557,183	-754,317	802,866	-2,734	16,392	-19,126	-4.52	-4.33	-4.72	-0.008	0.09	-0.107	Andhra Pradesh
-45,272	-24,518	-20,759	1,506	1,518	-12	-1.97	-2.18	-1.77	0.064	0.132	-0.001	Srikakulam
-40,455	-31,110	-15,336	-1,250	-308	-888	-2.07	-2.80	-1.35	-0.055	-0.032	-0.077	Visakhapatnam
-157,810	-78,082	-79,128	1,130	2,104	-1,004	-0.44	-0.42	-0.48	0.043	0.168	-0.817	East Godavari
-102,361	-56,281	-46,080	360	52	308	-5.46	-0.01	-5.91	0.018	0.005	0.031	West Godavari
-146,184	-80,541	-65,643	-674	-31	-643	-7.57	-8.24	-6.89	-0.032	-0.003	-0.003	Krishna
-93,987	-48,642	-45,345	446	365	81	-3.22	-3.30	-3.15	0.015	0.024	0.005	Guntur
-58,770	-17,361	-41,409	371	134	237	-2.09	-1.73	-4.25	0.018	0.018	0.023	Nellore
-78,185	-39,185	-38,950	-1,132	-306	-826	-4.25	-4.17	-4.34	-0.050	-0.031	0.088	Chittoor
40,105	-21,000	-24,595	173	437	-264	-3.56	-3.25	-3.89	0.013	0.064	-0.040	Cuddapah
-73,888	-38,533	-35,335	-3,203	-1,561	-1,642	-4.36	-4.43	-4.29	-0.142	-0.172	-0.191	Anantapur
-60,047	-37,401	-28,646	1,004	677	327	-3.58	-4.03	-3.13	0.053	0.070	0.035	Kurnool
9,018	18,774	-9,156	39	49	-10	0.60	2.31	-1.16	0.092	0.006	-0.001	Mahbubnagar
207,927	-115,012	-92,915	1,057	11,535	-10,478	-11.21	-12.21	-10.17	0.051	1.080	-1.052	Hyderabad
-48,121	17,085	-30,136	-876	53	-823	-4.08	-3.01	-5.17	-0.071	-0.009	-0.135	Medak
-62,899	-30,420	-32,478	-503	309	-812	-6.56	-6.35	-6.70	-0.049	0.061	-0.159	Nizamabad
-65,734	-33,800	-29,844	22	160	-138	-6.74	-7.12	-6.38	0.002	0.031	-0.028	Adilabad
-20,415	6,404	-32,819	-1,081	-97	-984	-1.60	0.78	-4.23	-0.067	-0.012	-0.122	Karimnagar
-115,735	-47,212	-68,523	327	429	-102	-8.10	-6.35	-9.90	0.021	0.054	-0.014	Warangal
94,435	-50,236	-44,199	-309	326	-635	-0.81	-10.26	9.33	-0.029	0.060	-0.123	Khammam
-12,432	-10,862	-21,570	-135	623	-758	-2.10	-1.36	-2.89	0.000	0.077	-0.099	Nalgonda

Changes in area of the State

6. While the State of Andhra Pradesh as such came into existence only in 1956, i.e. after the 1951 Census, most of the districts had existed from long before bearing identical names as at present though they formed part of either composite Madras State or the

Hyderabad State. Khammam district, however, was formed only after the 1951 Census, Srikakulam after 1941 Census and West Godavari after 1921 Census. The statement on the next page gives the changes in the areas of the districts in the State since the turn of the century i.e., from 1901.

[Statement :

STATEMENT II.2
AREA OF DISTRICTS, 1901-1961

Area of the District in

State District	1961										Remarks
	According to the Surveyor General of India	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	106,286.2	106,052.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State formed on 1st November, 1956
1	Srikakulam	3,901.5	3,889.0	3,902	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Vishakhapatnam	5,199.9	5,179.0	5,201	9,107	17,186	4,568	4,000	4,600	..	
3	East Godavari	4,181.2	4,178.0	5,768	6,322	6,220	2,544	12,621 †	4,852	..	There was only one Godavari district
4	West Godavari	2,980.1	3,000.8	2,988	2,434	2,361	..	3,676 †	3,140 †	..	Agencies
5	Krishna	3,377.9	3,366.5	3,406	3,469	3,547	5,007 (b)	5,907	..	..	West Godavari district was carved out of Krishna district after 1921
6	Guntur	5,802.3	5,780.0	5,705	5,705	5,757	5,735	5,735	..	..	There was no Guntur district in 1901
7	Nellore	7,973.0	7,939.8	7,942	7,942	7,949	7,973	7,973	8,761	..	
8	Chittoor	5,855.1	5,844.0	5,923	5,951	5,901	5,611	5,076	..	..	The district was not in existence in 1901
9	Cuddapah	5,929.6	5,935.5	5,931	5,923	5,919	5,918	5,892	8,723	..	
10	Anantapur	7,384.8	7,384.0	6,705	6,734	6,741	6,722	6,718	5,557	..	
11	Kurnool	9,276.9	9,208.9	7,896	7,634	7,541	7,580	7,580	7,578	..	
12	Mahabubnagar	7,114.9	7,132.2	5,750	5,326	5,326	5,165	5,147	6,543	..	
13	Hyderabad	2,967.5	2,997.1	1,648	2,705 *	2,704 *	2,703 *	2,611 *	3,809 *	..	Atrafi-balda, etc.
14	Medak	3,711.2	3,675.3	3,409	3,035	3,198	3,199	3,215	2,005	..	
15	Nizamabad	3,105.3	3,112.8	2,954	2,993	3,265	3,273	3,273	4,822	..	
16	Adilabad	6,305.9	6,256.3	7,359	7,294	7,294	7,294	7,294	5,029	..	
17	Karimnagar	4,562.4	4,588.8	5,050	5,722	5,722	5,722	5,733	7,208	..	
18	Warangal	4,987.6	4,955.8	8,139	7,944	7,944	7,944	7,943	9,729	..	Created after 1951
19	Khammam	6,147.2	6,104.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Nalgonda	5,489.3	5,491.6	6,258	6,049	6,049	6,049	6,104	4,143	..	

Note: The difference in the area figures observed between columns 2 and 3 are on account of the following reasons:

(i) The different methods of computation of areas adopted by the Survey of India and the State Survey Department. The State Survey Department conducts cadastral survey of individual fields in a village and the areas are totalled and made to agree with the traverse area of taluks within the permissible margin of error. The Survey of India on the other hand takes the plotted boundary of a district on Survey of India sheets and the area is calculated with the help of a planimeter which gives a vertical projection of the area and not the actual surface area. Thus the areas of the districts arrived at by the two different methods are found to differ.

(ii) Several of the districts and taluks in Telangana had not been traversed by the State Survey Department so far and no attempt was made to make the field-work areas to agree with the total area of a taluk. The Foramboke (communal) lands and forest areas, etc., had not been surveyed in the Telangana districts and only their approximate area was reckoned for calculating the total traverse area of a taluk.

(iii) The Agency areas and several other areas had not yet been surveyed and therefore accurate area figures of each constituent unit were not available with the State Survey Department.

(iv) In the absence of the complete survey of all the areas, the taluk and district boundaries located in the maps of the State Survey Department may not be absolutely accurate. The total area of the villages may not thus actually correspond to the total area of a taluk or district as plotted on a map.

7. The areas of the districts recorded at each Census year cover the district as it was constituted at the Census year concerned. There might have been some changes in the names of the districts as, for example, before the formation of West Godavari district, there was no separate East Godavari district but the entire Godavari delta area was being merely referred to as Godavari district. Before 1951, the Hyderabad district was known as Atrai-i-Balda which covered all the Sarf-e-Khas illaques of the Nizam. Before 1911 the districts corresponding to the present Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts bore the names of Elgandal, Sirpur-Tandur and Indur respectively. The changes in the areas of the districts noticed from year to year are the result of the changes in territories of the districts on account of the reorganisation or changes in the boundaries of the districts. An account of these changes as recorded in the fly leaf to Table A-I in Part II-A Volume of this State is reproduced below :

"Andhra Pradesh was carved out of the territories of the composite Madras State and the former State of Hyderabad. On 1 October 1953 according to the Andhra State Act, the first ever Linguistic State of Andhra was formed comprising eleven districts viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts out of the Telugu speaking areas of the composite Madras State. On 1 November 1956 again, in accordance with the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, the present nine districts of the former Hyderabad State viz., Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda were added on to the State of Andhra, bringing into existence the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently, the Pataskar Award made some territorial adjustments in the boundaries of the Chittoor district by a mutual transfer of villages with Madras State. A brief account of the changes from 1901 to 1961 in the area of what constitutes the present Andhra Pradesh State is set out below: For convenience of presentation the changes are set out separately for the eleven districts of the Andhra Region first followed by the nine districts of the Telangana Region by the Census decades. A Census decade commences generally on the 1st March of the first year of the decade and ends on the 28th February of the tenth year.

The Andhra Region :

1901 to 1911.—During this decade, the region was a part of the Madras Presidency and received a small addition by the transference from the Central Provinces of the Nugur Taluk and with the emergence of Guntur District from a shuffling of the boundaries of Krishna, Godavari and Nellore, consisted of the Ceded Districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary (portion), Chittoor (portion) and Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Godavari, Visakhapatnam (portion) and Ganjam (portion).

1911 to 1921.—The principal change was the separation of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Visakhapatnam and Godavari from those districts and the formation of a separate administrative unit called the Agency division. There were no changes in the boundaries of other districts as they then existed.

1921 to 1931.—Two internal changes of some importance occurred, namely, the reabsorption of the Agency division formed in 1921 in the three districts on the East Coast, and the formation in 1925 from the Krishna District of two districts, viz., Krishna and West Godavari. Changes also occurred in the boundaries of Chittoor District by the transfer of Kuppan, an area of 805 square miles from North Arcot District to Chittoor.

1931 to 1941.—During this decade the district boundaries of all the districts of the Andhra Region other than Visakhapatnam and Ganjam Districts remained unaffected. In 1936 consequent on the formation of Orissa State, the following areas were transferred from Visakhapatnam and Ganjam Districts to the Orissa State :

(i) Entire Agency area of the Ganjam District and a major portion of the plains area of Ganjam District.

(ii) Major portion of the Agency area of Visakhapatnam District.

The remaining portions of Ganjam District were merged in Visakhapatnam District and the district was realigned.

1941 to 1951.—This decade can be termed as the Independence Decade. It had the distinction of conducting the first Census in the Republic of India in 1951. The merger of the Banganapalle State into the Kurnool District, forming a sub-taluk of Nandyal Revenue Division took place consequent on the integration of the Princely States. No other changes in area took place except for the exchange of minor enclave villages with Hyderabad State by an order of 1950. Visakhapatnam District was bifurcated into two districts, viz., Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in 1950. The Polavaram Taluk which was mostly an Agency area and which lay to the West of Godavari River was transferred from East Godavari to West Godavari and included in the contiguous Revenue Division of Kovvur of the latter district. From Chingleput District about 11 square miles of area was transferred to Nellore District.

1951 to 1961.—This decade may be called the Reorganisation Decade. The Andhra State Act of 1953 brought into existence the Andhra State, the first Linguistic State of the country on 1 October, 1953 by the transfer of the predominantly Telugu speaking eleven districts, viz. the northern coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore and the four Ceded Districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg Taluks of Bellary District of the Composite Madras State to the new State.

The Andhra State expanded into the larger Andhra Pradesh State by the addition of nine Telangana districts of Hyderabad State as a result of the States Reorganisation on 1 November 1956.

By the Pataskar Award three villages of Krishnagiri taluk of Salem district, seventy six villages of Tiruvallur taluk and seventy two villages of Ponneri taluk of Chingleput district were transferred to the Chittoor district on 1 April 1960. As against the inclusion of the above villages in the Andhra Pradesh State, twenty nine villages of Chittoor taluk, one village of Puttur taluk and two hundred and eighty-eight villages of Tiruttani taluk and a small forest area of Palmaner taluk of Chittoor district were transferred to Madras State under the same Award.

Telangana Region :

1901 to 1911.—During this decade, besides numerous other changes, the district of Lingsugur was abolished and its taluks were transferred to Gulbarga and Raichur districts. The district of Adilabad was enlarged by the addition of certain taluks from its adjoining districts. The old districts of Elgandal, Sirpur-Tandur and Indur were renamed as Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad respectively. The Telangana Region thus consisted of the then districts of Atrai-i-Balda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Hyderabad City of the Hyderabad State.

1911 to 1921.—In this period, besides some minor inter-district changes, the taluks of Adilabad district were re-arranged so as to allow the formation of the two new taluks of Utnur and Boath, Patlur taluk of Atrai-i-Balda district and Jamikunta taluk of Karimnagar district were renamed as Dharur and Huzurabad respectively. Hatnura and Daulatabad taluks of Medak district were merged and renamed as Vicarabad. Cherial of Nalgonda district was renamed as Jangaon taluk.

1921 to 1931.—There were no changes in area in this decade except the transfer of Amarchinta Samasthan from Raichur district to Mahbubnagar district. The two natural divisions viz. Marathwara and Telangana under two Directors-General of Revenue came to be regarded as convenient units of administration in 1925. Then came the four Subahs in 1929 as the two

divisions were found unwieldy. The two Subahs pertaining to the Telangana Region and the districts which comprised each of these two Subahs then are shown below :-

<i>Subah</i>	<i>District</i>
Medak	Medak
	Nalgonda
	Mahbubnagar
Warangal	Warangal
	Karimnagar
	Adilabad
	Nizamabad

Besides these seven Diwani districts, Atraf-i-Balda which belonged to the Nizam was also treated as a separate Census unit. The peculiarity of Atraf-i-Balda is that it did not form a compact contiguous unit but spread all over the State in bits.

1931 to 1941. - The jurisdiction of the area did not undergo any change. District Baghat, a taluk in Medak district in 1931, was constituted as a separate district. Banswada taluk was newly constituted out of Yellareddy and Bodhan Taluks in the Nizamabad district. The remaining portion of Yellareddy taluk was transferred to Medak district. The Subahs and the districts at the end of the decade were as follows in Telangana Region.

<i>Subah</i>	<i>District</i>
Medak (Gulshanabad)	Atraf-i-Balda
	Nizamabad
	Medak
	Baghat
	Mahbubnagar
Warangal	Nalgonda
	Warangal
	Karimnagar
	Adilabad

1941 to 1951. This decade was one of intensive changes shaping as it were the future pattern of things to come on the ushering in of the Republic of India. Hyderabad was brought

under Central Administration in 1948 and Popular Government was installed. The realignment of district and tahsil boundaries was brought about on a very extensive scale.

The Sarf-e-Khas Illaqas or territories, scattered all over the State, were taken over by the Hyderabad Government. These Illaqas covered about 2,000 villages and were under the personal management of the Ruler. It was a State within a State. The Sarf-e-Khas district of Atraf-i-Balda and the district of Baghat were abolished and the new district of Hyderabad with 707 villages was created. The management of all Jagirs was taken over by the Hyderabad Government. On 23 January 1950 as a result of an agreement between the Government of India and the Nizam, some mutual exchange of villages between the Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay States took place. (For details please refer to page 9 of Part II-A Tables, Hyderabad State Census Report, 1951).

1951 to 1961. - This is the decade of Reorganisation of States on an All-India basis. On 1 November 1956 in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 the erstwhile Hyderabad State was trifurcated into Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana portions. The last of these portions comprising of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad (except Rajura and Kinwat taluks and Islapur Circle of Bouth taluk), Karimnagar, Warangal, Khanamam (which had been formed earlier by bifurcating Warangal district), and Nalgonda districts, Alampur and Gadwal taluks of Raichur district, Kodungal and Tandur taluks of Gulbarga district, Narayanpeth taluk, Zahirabad taluk (except Nirma Circle) and Nyalakal Circle of Bidar taluk of Bidar district, Jukkal and Bichkonda Circles of Deglur taluk and Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber Circles of Mudhol taluk of Nanded district of the erstwhile Hyderabad State were added on to the Andhra State to form the present Andhra Pradesh in the scheme of the Reorganised States of India."

Changes in areas of the districts 1951-1961

8. The details of the gain or loss in the territories of each district from 1951 Census, which will explain the differences noticed in the areas of the districts between 1951-1961 are listed in the following pages.

STATEMENT II.3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 1951 TERRITORIAL UNITS CONSTITUTING THE PRESENT SET-UP OF EACH DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND DETAILS OF NET AREA GAIN OR LOSS IN THE CHANGED TERRITORIES DURING THE DECADE 1951-1961

State/District	1951 Territorial Units	DETAILS OF GAIN IN TERRITORIES			DETAILS OF LOSS IN TERRITORIES			NET AREA	
		Brief description	Area		Brief description	Area		GAIN '+'	LOSS '-'
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	Newly formed after 1951 Census		105,578.6	273,448.1		410.0	1,061.8	+105,168.6	+272,386.3
		(a) Portions from former Madras State.	63,638.4	164,823.2	(i) Former Tiruttani Taluk except 53 villages and part of Vvasapuram village (282 villages, 2 towns and some part (with popula- tion 1,184) of Vvasa- puram village (Code No. 307) trans- ferred to Chingle- put District of Madras State.	355.7	921.3		
		(i) Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool Districts, and Alur, Adoni and Rayachoti Taluk of Bellary District.	63,417.0	164,250.0	(ii) 3 villages (Pern- malraipeta (Code No. 321), Thim- lam (Code No. 322) and Nandimanga- lam (Code No. 323) and some part (with population of 497) of Vvasa- puram village (Code No. 307) transferred from former Tiru- ttani Taluk of Chittoor District to Arakonam Taluk of North Arcot District of Madras State.	7.8	20.2		
		(ii) 3 villages (Onnap- paukankothur (Code No. 18), Thahagahuram (Code No. 23) and Kotamanganapalle (Code No. 24) of Krishnagiri Taluk of Salem District.	0.2	0.4	(iii) 29 villages of Chittoor Taluk of Chittoor District transferred to North Arcot District of Madras State.	46.2	119.0		
		(iii) 76 villages of Tiru- vallur Taluk of Chingleput District.	110.3	285.6					
		(iv) 72 villages of Pon- neri Taluk of Chingleput District.	110.9	287.2					
		(b) Portions from former Hyderabad State.	41,940.2	108,624.9					
		(i) Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizam- abad, Karim- nagar, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts.	82,915.7	85,251.7	(iv) Gopalakrishna- puram village (Code No. 134) of Puttur Taluk of Chittoor District transferred to Chin- gleput District of Madras State.	0.3	0.7		
		(ii) Adilabad District except Kinwat, Rajura Taluka and Lalapur Circle of Bonth Taluk.	8,853.5	15,100.6	(v) A small forest area (N.A.) of Pal- maner Taluk of Chittoor District transferred to North Arcot District of Mad- ras State.	N.A.	N.A.		
		(iii) Alampur and Gadwal Taluks of Itachur District.	953.0	2,408.1					
		(iv) Kodangal and Tandur Taluks of Gulbarga District.	832.0	2,154.9					
		(v) Zahirabad Taluk except Nirma Circle (Jharasangam, Kohir and Zahirabad Circles) Nyalkal Circle of Bidar Taluk and Naravankhed Taluk of Bidar District.	752.4	1,948.6					
		(vi) Mudhol Taluk except Dharma- bad Circle (Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber Circles), and Jukkai and Bhekkonda Circles of Deglur Taluk.	633.6	1,641.0					

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICTS

STATEMENT II.3—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 1951 TERRITORIAL UNITS CONSTITUTING THE PRESENT SET-UP OF EACH DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND DETAILS OF NET AREA GAIN OR LOSS IN THE CHANGED TERRITORIES DURING THE DECADE 1951-1961

State District	1951 Territorial Units	DETAILS OF GAIN IN TERRITORIES			DETAILS OF LOSS IN TERRITORIES			NET AREA GAIN '+' LOSS '-'	
		Brief description	Area		Brief description	Area		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam District	Srikakulam District	..	..	..	..	..	..	(No inter-district transfers)	
Visakhapatnam District	Visakhapatnam District	..	..	..	..	..	..	(No inter-district transfers)	
East Godavari District	East Godavari District	..	..	..	Bhadrachalam Taluk and Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk transferred to newly constituted Khammam District.	1,504.0	3,895.4	-1,504.0	-3,895.4
Krishna District	Krishna District	..	..	..	..	118.6	307.1	-118.6	-307.1
					(i) 23 villages of Munagala Paraganah transferred from Nandigama Taluk to Huzurnagar Taluk of Nalgonda District.	107.8	279.1		
					(ii) Potharlanka Village (Code No. 31) of Divi Taluk transferred to Repalle Taluk of Guntur District.	8.3	21.5		
					(iii) Gajullanka village (Code No. 20) of Divi Taluk transferred to Tenali Taluk of Guntur District.	2.5	6.5		
Guntur District	Guntur District		14.1	36.7	..	5.2	13.4	+8.9	+23.3
		(i) Potharlanka village (Code No. 31) transferred from Divi Taluk of Krishna District to Repalle Taluk.	8.8	21.5	(i) 3 villages [Krishnapuram (Code No. 110), Peddauyyalawada (Code No. 111) and Chinna-uyyalawada (Code No. 112)] of Ongole Taluk transferred to Darsi Taluk of Nellore District.	3.2	8.2		
		(ii) Gajullanka village (Code No. 20) transferred from Divi Taluk of Krishna District to Tenali Taluk.	2.5	6.5	(ii) A small forest area of (1,943 sq. miles) of Palnad Taluk transferred to Miryalguda Taluk of Nalgonda District.	2.0	5.2		
		(iii) Kotikalapudi village (Code No. 49) transferred from Darsi Taluk of Nellore District to Ongole Taluk.	3.3	8.7					
Nellore District	Nellore District	3 villages [Krishnapuram (Code No. 110), Peddauyyalawada (Code No. 111) and Chinnauyyalawada (Code No. 112)] transferred from Ongole Taluk of Guntur District to Darsi Taluk.	3.2	8.2	Kotikalapudi village (Code No. 49) of Darsi Taluk transferred to Ongole Taluk of Guntur District.	3.3	8.7	-0.1	-0.5
Chittoor District	Chittoor District		221.4	573.2	..	410.0	1,061.8	-1.88	-483.6
		(i) 3 villages [Onnapanaikekothur (Code No. 18), Thalagraharam (Code No. 23) and Kotamaganapalle (Code No. 24)] transferred from Krishnagiri Taluk of Salem District of Madras State to newly constituted Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk.	0.2	0.4	(i) 21 villages of Chittoor Taluk transferred to Walajahpet Taluk of North Arcot District of Madras State.	29.1	75.4		
					(ii) 8 villages of Chittoor Taluk transferred to Gudiyatam Taluk of North Arcot District of Madras State.	17.1	44.2		

STATEMENT II,3—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 1951 TERRITORIAL UNITS CONSTITUTING THE PRESENT SET-UP OF EACH DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND DETAILS OF NET AREA GAIN OR LOSS IN THE CHANGED TERRITORIES DURING THE DECADE 1951-1961

State/District	1951 Territorial Units	DETAILS OF GAIN IN TERRITORIES			DETAILS OF LOSS IN TERRITORIES			NET AREA GAIN '+' LOSS '-'	
		Brief description	Area		Brief description	Area		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chittoor District—Concd.	Chittoor District—Concd.	(ii) 76 villages transferred from Tiruvallur Taluk of Chingleput District of Madras State to the newly constituted Satyavedu Taluk.	110.8	285.6	(iii) 282 villages, 2 towns and some part (with population of 1,184) of Vyasapuram village (Code No. 307) transferred from former Tiruttani to Chingleput District of Madras State.	355.7	921.8		
		(iii) 72 villages transferred from Ponneri Taluk of Chingleput District of Madras State to newly constituted Satyavedu Taluk.	110.9	287.2	(iv) 3 villages (Perumudrajupeta (Code No. 321) Thandilam (Code No. 322) and Nandimangalam (Code No. 323) and some part (with population of 497) of Vyasapuram village (Code No. 307) of former Tiruttani Taluk transferred to Arakonam Taluk of North Arcot District of Madras State.	7.8	20.2		
					(v) A small forest area (N.A.) of Palmaner Taluk transferred to Tirupattur Taluk of North Arcot District of Madras State.	N.A.	N.A.		
					(vi) Gopalakrishnapuram village (Code No. 134) of Puttur Taluk transferred to Chingleput District of Madras State.	0.8	0.7	-	
Cuddapah District	Cuddapah District	2 villages (Duddanala (Code No. 82) and Kallur (Code No. 83)) transferred from Allagadda (Sirvel) Taluk of Kurnool District to Proddatur Taluk.	6.5	16.6	..	..	..	+ 6.5	+16.6
Anantapur District	Anantapur District	Rayadrug Taluk of Bellary District of Madras State.	682.0	1,766.4	..	..	..	+ 682.0	+1,766.4
Kurnool District	Kurnool District	Alur and Adoni Taluks transferred from Bellary District of former Madras State (Now in Mysore State).	1,879.0	3,571.6	2 villages (Duddanala (Code No. 82) and Kallur (Code No. 83)) of Allagadda (Sirvel) Taluk transferred to Proddatur Taluk of Cuddapah District.	6.51	16.8	+ 1,372.5	+3,554.8
Mahbubnagar District	Mahbubnagar District		1,442.4	3,735.7		301.8	1,014.7	+ 1,050.6	+ 2,721.0
		(i) Alampur and Gadwal Taluks transferred from Haichur District of former Hyderabad State.	953.0	2,468.1	(i) Pargi Taluk transferred to Hyderabad District.	389.8	1,009.5		
		(ii) Kodangal Taluk transferred from Gulbarga District of former Hyderabad State (Now in Mysore State).	460.8	1,193.5	(ii) Madnapur village (Code No. 6) of Kalvakurthi Taluk transferred to Devarakonda Taluk of Nalgonda District.	2.0	5.2		
		(iii) 9 villages transferred from Chevella (Shahabad) Taluk of Hyderabad District to Shadnagar Taluk.	28.6	74.1					
Hyderabad District	Hyderabad District	..	1,805.3	3,390.6	9 villages of Chevella (Shahabad) Taluk transferred to Shadnagar Taluk of Mahbubnagar District.	28.6	74.1	+1,276.7	+3,306.5
		(i) Pargi taluk transferred from Mahbubnagar District.	389.8	009.5					

STATEMENT II.3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 1951 TERRITORIAL UNITS CONSTITUTING THE PRESENT SET-UP OF EACH DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND DETAILS OF NET AREA GAIN OR LOSS, IN THE CHANGED TERRITORIES DURING THE DECADE 1951-1961

State, District	1951 Territorial Units	DETAILS OF GAIN IN TERRITORIES			DETAILS OF LOSS IN TERRITORIES			NET AREA GAIN ' + ' LOSS ' - ' .	
		Brief description	Area		Brief description	Area		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hyderabad District—(Concl'd.)	Hyderabad District—(Concl'd.)	(ii) Tandur Taluk transferred from Gulbarga District of former Hyderabad State (Now in Mysore State).	371.2	961.4					
		(iii) Vicarabad Taluk transferred from Medak District	505.6	1,309.5					
		(ic) 11 villages transferred from Sengareddy Taluk of Medak District to Chevela (Shahabad) Taluk.	38.7	100.2					
		(i) Hateezpuram village (Code No. 141) (Uninhabited) transferred from Ramannapet Taluk of Nalgonda District to Ibrahimpet Taluk.	N.A.	N.A.					
Medak District	Medak District		756.8	1,960.0		545.6	1,412.9	+211.2	+547.1
		(i) Zahirabad Taluk except Narna Circle (Jharasanzam, Kohir and Zahirabad Circles), Nalkal Circle of Badar Taluk and Naravankhed Taluk transferred from Badar District of former Hyderabad State (Now in Mysore State).	752.4	1,948.6	(i) Vicarabad Taluk transferred to Hyderabad District.	505.6	1,309.5		
					(ii) Sawargaon village (Code No. 137) of Naravankhed Taluk (formerly of Badar District) transferred to newly constituted Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk of Nizamabad District.	1.3	3.2		
		(ii) The galmarasapuram village (Code No. 175) transferred from Janzoon Taluk of Warangal District (formerly of Nalgonda District) to Gajwel Taluk.	4.4	11.4	(iii) 11 villages of Sengareddy Taluk transferred to Chevela (Shahabad) Taluk of Hyderabad District.	38.7	100.2		
Nizamabad District	Nizamabad District		232.1	601.0		..	..	+232.1	+601.0
		(i) Bichkonda and Jukkai Circles transferred from Deglur Taluk of Nanded District of former Hyderabad State (Now in Maharashtra State) to newly constituted Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk.	230.8	597.8					
		(ii) Sawargaon village (Code No. 137) transferred from Naravankhed Taluk of Medak District (formerly of Badar District of Hyderabad State) now in Mysore State) to newly constituted Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk.	1.3	3.2					
Adilabad District	Adilabad District	Mudhol Taluk except Dharmabad Circle (Mudhol, Bhannasa and Kuber Circles) transferred from Nanded District of former Hyderabad State (Now in Maharashtra State).	402.8	1,043.2	Kinwat, Rajura Taluks and Jalapur Circle of Hoshangabad Taluk transferred to Chandla and Nanded Districts respectively of Maharashtra State.	1,538.5	3,984.7	-1,135.7	-2,941.5

STATEMENT II.3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 1961 TERRITORIAL UNITS CONSTITUTING THE PRESENT SET-UP OF EACH DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND DETAILS OF NET AREA GAIN OR LOSS IN THE CHANGED TERRITORIES DURING THE DECADE 1951-1961

State/District	1951 Territorial Units	DETAILS OF GAIN IN TERRITORIES			DETAILS OF LOSS IN TERRITORIES			NET AREA	
		Brief description	Area		Brief description	Area		Gain	Loss
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karimnagar District	Karimnagar District	..	..	..	Parkal Taluk transferred to Warangal District.	556.2	1,440.5	-556.2	-1,440.5
Warangal District	Warangal District		1,428.5	3,699.8		3,074.5	10,293.8	-2,546.0	-6,594.0
		(i) Jangaon Taluk transferred from Nalgonda District.	872.3	2,259.3	(i) Yellandu, Madhira, Bhoorgampadu and Palvancha Taluka and Khammam Taluk except 2 villages (Sirvole (Code No. 120) and Kamepalle (Code No. 121)) transferred to newly constituted Khammam District.	3,970.1	10,282.4		
		(ii) Parkal Taluk transferred from Karimnagar District.	556.2	1,440.5	(ii) Theegalanarsapuram village (Code No. 175) of Jangaon Taluk (formerly of Nalgonda District) transferred to Gajwel Taluk of Medak District.	4.4	11.4		
Khammam District	Khammam District	Newly formed after 1951 Census by the following transfers.	5,474.1	14,177.8				-5,474.1	-14,177.8
		(i) Yellandu, Madhira, Bhoorgampadu and Palvancha Taluka and Khammam Taluk except 2 villages (Sirvole (Code No. 120) and Kamepalle (Code No. 121)) transferred from Warangal District.	3,970.1*	10,282.4					
		(ii) Bhadrachalam Taluk and Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk transferred from East Godavari District.	1,504.0	3,895.4					
Nalgonda District	Nalgonda District		111.8	289.5		872.3	2,259.3	-760.5	-1,969.8
		(i) 28 villages of Munagala Paraganah transferred from Nandigama Taluk of Krishna District to Huzurnagar Taluk.	107.8	279.1	(i) Jangaon Taluk transferred to Warangal District.	872.3	2,259.3		
		(ii) Madnapur village (Code No. 6) transferred from Kalvakurthi Taluk of Mahbubnagar District to Devarakonda Taluk.	2.0	5.2	(ii) Hafeezpuram village (Code No. 141) (uninhabited) of Ramannapet Taluk transferred to Ibrahimpatnam Taluk of Hyderabad District.	N.A.	N.A.		
		(iii) A small forest area of 1,085 Sq. miles transferred from Palnad Taluk of Guntur District to Miryalguda Taluk.	2.0	5.2					

* The reasons for marked difference between 1951 and 1961 area figures have not yet been fully assigned.

9. For a more detailed account of the changes in the areas down to the taluks, the reader is referred to Appendix I to Table A-1 given in Part II-A, Volume of this State as also to the concerned District Census Handbooks.

State's rank in population, area and density of population among States in India

10. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the States of India in regard to population, area and density of population:

STATEMENT II.4

RANK OF THE STATE AMONG THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA IN TERMS OF POPULATION AND AREA 1961 AND 1951

Rank in population 1961	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Area Sq. miles 1961	Population 1961	Density of population per sq. mile 1961	Percent of India's area 1961	Percent of India's population 1961	Rank in area 1961	Rank in density of population 1961	Rank in population 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	1,232,561	439,234,771	358					
	States								
1	Uttar Pradesh	113,634	73,746,401	648	4.27	16.79	4	8	1
2	Bihar	67,196	46,453,610	691	3.45	10.58	8	6	2
3	Maharashtra	118,717	39,553,718	334	9.63	9.00	3	12	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	106,286*	35,083,447	330	8.63	8.19	5	11	4
5	West Bengal	33,829	31,926,279	1,021	2.78	7.95	14	5	6
6	Madras	50,331	33,686,953	672	1.08	7.67	11	7	5
7	Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372,408	192	13.76	7.37	1	19	7
8	Mysore	74,210	23,586,772	319	6.01	5.37	6	13	8
9	Gujarat	72,245	20,633,350	290	5.78	4.70	7	16	9
10	Punjab	47,106	20,390,812	429	3.85	4.62	12	10	10
11	Rajasthan	132,152	20,155,802	153	10.71	4.59	2	20	11
12	Orissa	60,164	17,548,846	292	4.90	4.00	9	15	12
13	Kerala	15,002	16,903,715	1,127	1.22	3.85	16	4	13
14	Assam	47,091	11,872,772	251	8.65	2.70	13	18	14
15	Jammu and Kashmir	57,095	3,560,976	66	4.37	0.81	10	23	15
	Union Territories and other Areas								
16	Delhi	573	2,658,612	1,640	0.05	0.01	24	1	16
17	Himachal Pradesh	19,585	1,351,144	126	0.87	0.31	17	21	17
18	Tripura	6,036	1,142,005	277	0.34	0.26	20	17	18
19	Manipur	8,028	740,037	90	0.70	0.18	18	22	20
20	Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	626,697	434	0.12	0.14	23	9	19
21	Nagaland	6,366	369,200	58	0.52	0.08	19	24	22
22	Pondicherry	185	369,079	2,040	0.01	0.08	26	3	21
23	N.E.F.A.	31,434	336,558	11	2.50	0.08	15	27	N.A.
24	Sikkim	2,744	162,189	58	0.23	0.04	22	25	23
25	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,715	63,548	20	0.26	0.01	21	26	25
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963	303	0.02	0.01	25	14	24
27	Laccadiv, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	2,241	0.001	0.01	27	2	26

* Survey of General's figures adopted.

N.A. - Not available.

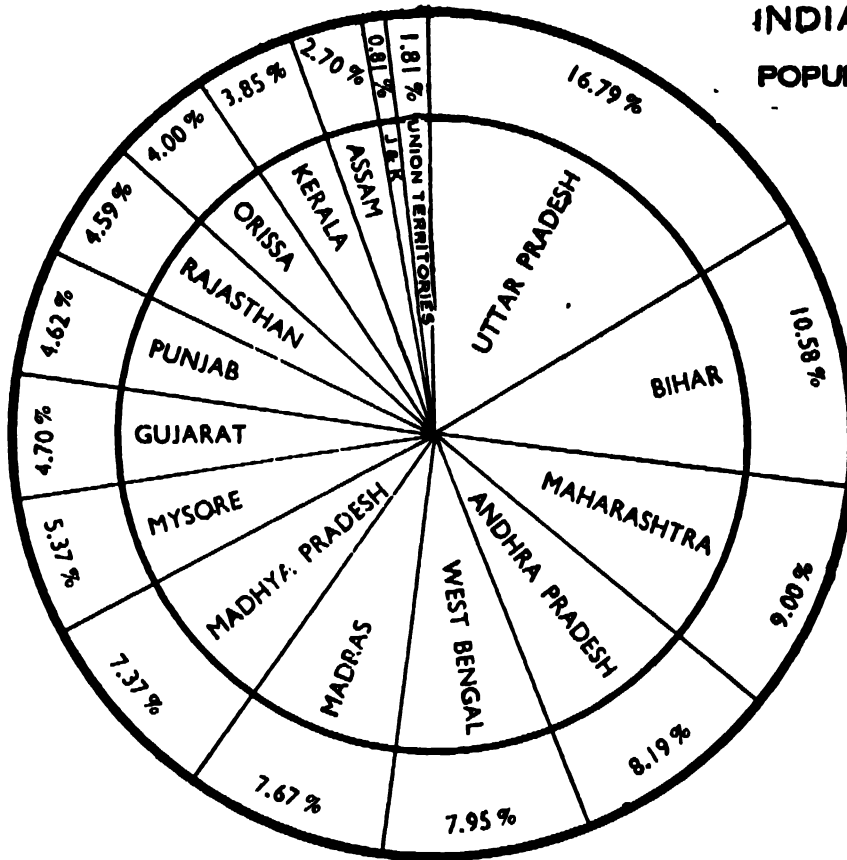
11. Andhra Pradesh ranks fourth among the States of India in population maintaining the rank that the corresponding territory constituting this State held in 1951 and in area the State ranks fifth. In regard to the density of population, the State occupies a fairly low place being only eleventh, taking of course the Union territories also into account. Even if the Union territories are left out of account, Andhra Pradesh would still rank only seventh while Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab show a higher density of population than this State.

Area, population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density of population—a comparison with other States and countries

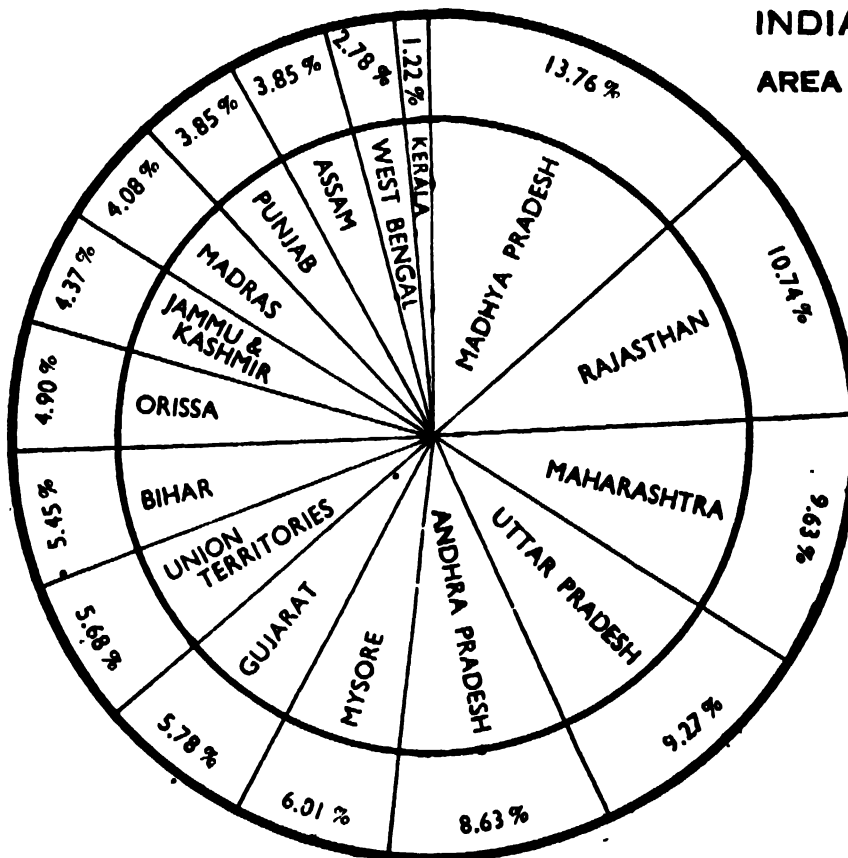
12. The statement II.5 would help us to compare the State's population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density of population with those of other States of India as also with a few other countries of the world.

[Statement

INDIA - 1961
POPULATION



INDIA - 1961
AREA



STATEMENT II.5

STATEMENT COMPARING STATE'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE WITH OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AREA=275,281 Km.* (Surveyor General's figures); 274,076 Km. (State Survey Department's figures)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Continent and country	Latest Census Year	Area in Square Kilometres	Population			Annual rate of increase (1951-61)	Sex ratio	Density per square kilometre
				Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA . 1st March 1961 . 3,053,597.05 439,235,082 226,293,620 212,941,462 1.99 941 138									
<i>States</i>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	275,280.74	85,983,467	18,161,071	17,821,776	1.46	981	131
2.	Assam	..	121,965.69	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3.00	876	96
3.	Bihar	..	174,037.64	46,455,610	23,391,460	23,154,161	1.82	994	268
4.	Gujarat	..	187,114.55	20,634,350	10,633,992	9,999,444	2.41	940	112
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	..	138,092.00	8,560,976	4,896,633	3,664,343	0.91	878	26
6.	Kerala	..	38,855.18	16,908,715	8,861,927	8,046,788	2.24	1,022	435
7.	Madhya Pradesh	..	443,452.03	32,372,444	16,578,244	15,794,204	2.19	933	74
8.	Madras	..	130,357.29	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1.13	992	259
9.	Maharashtra	..	307,477.03	39,553,718	20,428,892	19,124,826	2.14	936	129
10.	Mysore	..	192,203.90	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1.97	959	123
11.	Orissa	..	155,824.70	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1.82	1,001	113
12.	Punjab	..	122,003.00	20,306,812	10,991,576	9,315,236	2.38	864	166
13.	Rajasthan	..	342,273.68	20,153,002	10,564,082	9,591,520	2.36	908	59
14.	Uttar Pradesh	..	294,363.86	73,746,401	34,634,201	35,112,200	1.55	909	250
15.	West Bengal	..	87,617.11	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	2.88	878	394
<i>Union Territories and other areas</i>									
16.	Andamans, etc.	..	8,326.85	63,564	39,304	24,264	7.45	617	8
17.	Delhi	..	1,484.07	2,059,612	1,489,378	1,169,334	4.30	785	1,792
18.	Himachal Pradesh	..	28,192.15	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1.99	923	49
19.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, etc.	..	28.40	24,108	11,935	12,173	1.38	1,020	831
20.	Manipur	..	22,346.52	780,037	387,058	392,979	3.05	1,015	35
21.	Tripura	..	10,453.24	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5.98	932	107
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	489.51	57,963	29,524	28,439	3.39	963	117
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	..	3,693.34	620,978	302,953	318,025	0.50 (1951 Pop. NA)	1,070	169
24.	N.E.F.A.	..	81,424.42	3,36,554	177,680	158,874		894	4
25.	Nagaland	..	16,887.94	369,240	191,027	178,173	1.32	983	22
26.	Pondicherry	..	479.15	369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1,013	787
27.	Sikkim	..	7,106.96	162,189	85,193	76,996	1.65	904	22
<i>ASIA</i>									
1	Burma	.. 1st February 1953	677,950	2,940,704	1,494,488	1,446,216	1.0	961	30
2	Cambodia	.. April 1959	175,000	4,445,000	2,420,000	2,025,000	..	1,002	29
3.	Ceylon	.. 20th March 1953	65,610	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	2.7	897	151
4.	China (Mainland) *	.. 30th June 1953	9,761,012	582,603,417†	297,553,518	270,652,622	2.3	930	68
5.	China (Taiwan)	.. 16th September 1956	35,961	9,367,661	4,772,136	4,595,525	3.6	963	265
6.	India	.. 1st March 1961	3,053,597	439,235,082	226,293,620	212,941,462	1.98	941	138
7.	Japan *	.. 1st October 1960	369,766	93,418,501	45,871,194	47,547,306	1.0	1,036	252
8.	Pakistan *	.. 1st February 1961	944,824	93,431,982	49,308,643‡	44,123,339	1.9	901	98
9.	Thailand*	.. 5th April 1960	514,000	26,257,848	12,729,018	12,700,947	4.3	1,005	51

*Provisional.

†Population registered, plus estimate of 8,997,477 or persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex-break up of estimate is not available.

‡Excludes the foreigners numbering 111,969 of both sexes.

STATEMENT II.5—*Concl'd.*

STATEMENT COMPARING STATE'S POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE WITH OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES

Sl. No.	Name of State/Continent Country	Latest Census year	Area in square kilometres	Population			Annual rate of increase (1951-61)	Sex ratio	Density per Sq. kilometre
				Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AFRICA									
10.	Nigeria *	June 1953	878,447	80,418,025†	14,870,260	15,547,719	1.9	1,016	38
11.	Egypt	20th September 1960	1,000,000	26,059,000	N.A.	N.A.	2.4	N.A.	26
12.	Kenya	2nd August 1948	582,646	5,405,966	2,680,218	2,725,718	2.3	1,017	12
NORTH AMERICA									
13.	Canada	1st June 1961	9,974,375	18,238,247	N.A.	N.A.	2.6	N.A.	2
14.	Cuba	28th January 1953	114,524	5,829,029	2,985,155	2,843,874	2.1	953	59
15.	Mexico	8th June 1960	1,969,269	34,923,129	17,615,320	17,507,809	3.1	1,005	18
16.	U.S.A.	1st April 1960	7,827,976	179,823,175	88,331,494	90,991,681	1.7	1,030	19
SOUTH AMERICA									
17.	Argentina	30th September 1963	2,778,412	20,008,945	10,034,544	9,974,401	1.2	994	7
18.	Venezuela *	26th February 1961	912,050	7,523,999	3,729,480	3,632,213	4.3	974	8
EUROPE									
19.	France	10th May 1954	551,208	42,843,520	20,551,100	22,292,420	0.9	1,065	88
20.	Federal Democratic Republic of Germany	25th September 1956	247,926	50,963,500	23,898,800	27,064,700	1.2	1,132	215
21.	Greece	19th March 1961	132,562	8,387,201	N.A.	N.A.	0.9	N.A.	64
22.	Hungary	1st January 1960	93,030	9,976,530	4,813,838	5,160,692	0.6	1,072	107
23.	Poland *	6th December 1960	311,730	29,731,009	14,374,400	15,356,600	1.8	1,068	95
24.	Rumania	21st February 1956	237,500	17,489,450	8,503,420	8,986,030	1.3	1,037	77
25.	U.K.*	23rd April 1961	244,016	52,675,856	25,478,000	27,198,000	0.5	1,068	215
26.	Yugoslavia *	31st March 1961	255,804	18,538,150†	9,029,000	9,510,000	1.1	1,053	72
OCEANIA									
27.	Australia	30th June 1961	7,704,159	10,508,191	5,312,284	5,195,907	2.2	978	9
28.	New Zealand	18th April 1961	267,997	2,414,984	1,213,376	1,201,608	2.1	990	1

* Provisional

† Reason for the discrepancy between this figure and the sum of figures shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for African population of former Northern Cameroons.

N.A.—Not available.

SOURCE:—Office of the Registrar General, India.

13. In extent, Andhra Pradesh which constitutes less than a tenth of the total area of India, is larger than several countries of Europe such as the U.K., Federal Democratic Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary or Greece.

14. The State's total population exceeds the population of most of the countries of Europe except, Federal Democratic Republic of Germany, U.K. and France. It has nearly twice the population of Yugoslavia and more than twice the population of Rumania, more than four times the population of Greece. Going to other continents, the population of the whole of Australia is less than one third of the population of Andhra Pradesh, in Africa the population of individual countries like Egypt, Nigeria or Kenya is less than that of this State; amongst the Asian countries, while the individual populations of some countries as the mainland of China, Japan and Pakistan far exceeds the State's population, Burma's population is only about 1/12th the population of this State and similarly Cambodia, Ceylon and Taiwan have a population which is only a fraction of population of Andhra Pradesh State; in the Americas, except the United States and Brazil there is no other country having a larger population than that of Andhra Pradesh. Canada's total popula-

tion is only about half that of the State's population. In regard to density of population, as may be seen from Statement II.5, with the exception of United Kingdom, Federal Democratic Republic of Germany, Japan, Taiwan and Ceylon all other countries show a lesser density than that of Andhra Pradesh.

15. Let us see where we stand in regard to the annual rate of growth of population in the last decade. Within the country itself, ignoring the Union Territories, it is of some satisfaction that at the present juncture when the rapid growth of population has been presenting an insuperable problem, the rate of growth of population in Andhra Pradesh has not been as fast as in most States of India. With an annual growth rate of 1.46 per cent it is lower than that of all the States of India except Madras (1.13) and Jammu and Kashmir (0.91). It is less than the All India average growth rate of 1.98%. Comparing with other countries, it is observed that the rate of growth in almost all the countries of Europe except Poland is less than the State's rate of growth. But the countries in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia, with a few exceptions, have generally shown a higher rate of growth than that of this State.

16. A comparison of the sex composition of the population reveals an interesting picture. The sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh State is 981 females per 1,000 males. It is generally believed that in the industrially advanced States the sex ratio will be high and true to this theory the countries of Europe as also the U.S.A have shown a high sex ratio, ranging from 1,030 to 1,182 females per 1,000 males. The extraordinarily high sex ratio of 1,182 females per 1,000 males existing in Federal Democratic Republic of Germany seems to be in keeping with the high degree of industrialisation of the country besides of course the large number of casualties among the male population during the last War obviously adding to the imbalance of the sexes in the population of the country. But then the countries in Africa also such as Nigeria and Egypt have shown a high sex ratio, though they can hardly be considered highly industrialised. Cambodia and Thailand have also shown a sex ratio exceeding 1,000. All other countries in the Americas and Asia have shown a lesser sex ratio. The sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh (981) is nearest to that existing in Australia (978). It may be of interest to study to what extent economic conditions governing a strongly agricultural based State as Andhra Pradesh and a pastoral country as Australia exert a common influence on the sex composition of their populations. A deeper research will, however, be necessary to clearly explain the sex

composition of the population in different parts of the world and if similar sex ratios would have been influenced by any common factor. It will also be seen that within Andhra Pradesh itself there are certain areas as the Northern Coastal districts which have consistently shown higher sex ratio from Census to Census. This will be examined in greater detail in a subsequent chapter.

Most populous and least populous district and largest and smallest district and average population and size of a district—Comparative study with other States of India

17. We may now proceed to make a comparative study of the distribution of population among smaller administrative units, viz., the districts within the States.

18. The following two statements give a comparative picture—inter-State, of

(i) the most populous and the least populous districts as well as the average population of a district in each of the main States of India.

(ii) the largest and the smallest district as well as the average size of a district in each of the main States of India.

STATEMENT II.6

MOST POPULOUS, LEAST POPULOUS DISTRICTS AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE MAIN STATES OF INDIA, 1961

State (Alphabetical order)	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,008,900	Adilabad	1,000,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,078,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,083
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dangs	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,308	Ladakh	88,651	393,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,030,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	The Nilgiris	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudha Hardwar	514,427	1,849,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,610,116	Lahul & Spitti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24-Paraganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,440	2,182,892

Source : Registrar General, India.

STATEMENT II.7

THE LARGEST, SMALLEST DISTRICTS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE MAIN STATES OF INDIA

State (Alphabetical order)	Largest district		Smallest district		Average area of district (Sq. miles)
	Name	Area (Sq. miles)	Name	Area (Sq. miles)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,808
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgang	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dangs	689	4,180
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	37,754	Kthua	1,024	5,968
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,370	Alleppy	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,138	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Hangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,190
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,993	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarpur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,199
West Bengal	24-Parganas	5,688	Calcutta	40	2,137

Note: Area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integer.

Source: Registrar-General, India.

Population Distribution among Districts—Inter-State Comparison

19. West Bengal possesses the most populous district of India, viz., 24-Parganas with a population of 6,280,913. Andhra Pradesh has the sixth most populous district of India, viz., Guntur with a population of 3,009,900. Taking the average population size of a district, Andhra Pradesh ranks fifth—the average population size of district in the State being 1,799,172. The States with their average district population above that of Andhra Pradesh are Bihar (2,732,683), Madras (2,591,304), West Bengal (2,182,892) and Kerala (1,878,191). The State with the smallest average district population is Jammu & Kashmir where the average population of a district is as little as 395,864. The range between the most populous and the least populous district in Andhra

Pradesh State, though fairly wide, is not so wide as in most other States; the most populous district of Guntur has a population of 3.0 million while the least populous district, Adilabad, has 1.0 million. West Bengal which has the most populous district of India viz., 24-Parganas with about 6.3 million population also has a district with as small a population as 0.62 million, viz., Darjeeling. Similarly in Maharashtra, while Greater Bombay district has as high a population as 4.2 million, the least populous district of the State, Wardha on accounts for only 0.63 million population. The most populous district of Madras State, Salem has a population of 3.8 million but its least populous district of Nilgiris has only 0.41 million population. To get a more realistic picture of the range of variation from the average, the following statement will be helpful.

STATEMENT II.8

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AND THEIR TOTAL POPULATION WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF DISTRICT FOR EACH STATE, 1961

State (Alphabetical order)	Number of Districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Total Population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Number of Districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 4	Number of districts which are within 20% (+) or (-) of the average population of the districts in the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,755,269	11	20,075,342
Assam	7	10,557,003	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,082,109	6	4,569,741
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2,616,370	5	1,144,608	1	3,280,061
Kerala	2	4,538,617	7	12,345,298	8	14,384,526
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,060	17	12,331,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,386,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,009,696	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	13,391,082	10	8,195,720	6	7,369,530
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,026,928
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,291,720	8	8,878,552
Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	80	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	6	21,154,323	10	13,771,946	3	6,589,903

Source: Registrar General, India.

20. From the above statement it can be seen that the twenty districts of Andhra Pradesh are fairly uniformly distributed between the higher and the lower limits. 10 districts are above the average and 10 districts below. 11 of the 20 districts lie within 20% range of the State average. More than 50% of the State's population (20 million out of 36 million) lives in the districts of population size near about the State average for a district. Despite the greatly varying terrain covered by parts of the State with the dry arid tracts of Telangana and Rayalaseema on one side and the rich delta tract of Coastal Andhra on the other, it is seen that the distribution of population among districts is not so uneven unlike in several other States. There is almost a gradual graded increase of population from the least populous backward forest district of Adilabad through the dry tract of Telangana and Rayalaseema rising up to the prosperous and populous Coastal Andhra districts.

Area size of Districts—Inter-State comparison

21. As regards the comparison by the area size of districts, it will be seen from Statement II.7 that Andhra Pradesh State has in Kurnool district the seventh largest district of India. Comparing the smallest district in each State of India it will be observed that the smallest district of Andhra Pradesh viz., Hyderabad with an area of 2,997 square miles is larger than the smallest district of any other State of India. So much so the average size of a district in Andhra Pradesh is as high as 5,303 square

miles, which is practically the largest average size of a district in any of the States of India, ignoring, of course Jammu & Kashmir which has reported its largest district to be Ladakh with a phenomenal area of 37,754 square miles, probably made up mostly of the ice-capped Himalayas and, therefore, cannot be compared with a normal district of India. Even taking into account such a huge district the average size of a district in Kashmir is 5,968 square miles. If Ladakh were to be excluded, the average size of the remaining districts in Jammu & Kashmir would dwindle down to 1,989 square miles. It may be cautioned that the possession of the largest district is not something that one should take pride in. If anything an unduly large district will be inconvenient from the point of administration. Till 1941 Visakhapatnam district then in Composite Madras State with Srikakulam and Ganjam included was considered to be the largest district of India. It had to be broken up as it was found to be administratively unwieldy; perhaps, one can brag about the largeness of an average district in the State for no other purpose than just to claim that the district officers of the State have been holding heavier charges than their counterparts in other States.

22. The following statement will help us to compare the ranges of variation in the areas of the largest and the smallest district in the States and also to see how far the areas of districts conform to the State's average district size!

STATEMENT II.9

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AND THEIR TOTAL AREAS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICTS FOR EACH STATE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE POPULATION, 1961

State (Alphabetical order)	Number of districts in the State which are above the average of the districts for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 5	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts which are within 20% (—) or (—) of the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in column 8	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh . . .	10	67,100	47.82	10	38,953	52.18	9	50,133	42.70
Assam	4	24,592	21.66	7	22,695	78.34	4	16,278	56.25
Bihar	9	46,877	51.21	8	20,159	46.79	5	19,444	36.84
Gujarat	4	80,362	25.94	13	40,694	74.06	10	39,917	67.28
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	1	37,754	2.49	8	15,911	97.51	..	..	..
Kerala	5	11,024	59.26	4	3,973	41.74	2	3,807	21.99
Madhya Pradesh . . .	15	91,977	47.74	28	77,065	52.26	18	69,642	39.25
Madras	8	41,584	74.64	5	8,570	25.46	4	15,509	33.81
Maharashtra	12	70,965	47.84	14	47,315	52.16	12	52,910	59.60
Mysore	10	49,526	59.08	9	24,320	40.92	9	34,088	51.36
Orissa	4	26,466	33.56	9	38,706	66.44	8	34,353	64.47
Punjab	7	28,007	40.44	12	19,298	59.56	5	11,862	31.14
Rajasthan	9	78,659	40.28	17	58,281	59.72	5	23,078	23.04
Uttar Pradesh	19	51,360	47.14	29	47,069	52.86	23	54,340	61.17
West Bengal	6	21,083	51.79	10	13,161	48.21	5	10,667	32.37

Note.—Area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integer.

Source: Registrar General, India.

23. As in the case of population, it will be observed that the 20 districts of this State are equally divided above and below the average size of a district in the State and the areas of 9 districts fluctuate within a range of 20% from the State average. Though the range of area varies from 9,000 square miles to 3,000 square miles between the largest and the smallest districts of the State, by and large, the distribution of areas among the districts is not so lop-sided as observed in several other States. In Maharashtra, Mysore and Bihar also there has not been any unduly unequal distribution of the district sizes. As regards the proportion of population living in the districts ranging within 20% of the average area size of a district for a State, in Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Assam more than 50% of the population lives in such districts; it is 39.80% in Maharashtra and 42.70% in Andhra Pradesh. In all other States the average sized districts account for much lesser proportion of population. Though there is a fairly equitable distribution of

population among the districts, the average size of the districts in Andhra Pradesh appears to be rather large. The re-adjustment of the areas of some particularly large districts such as Kurnool (9,208.59 sq. miles), Nellore (7,959.8 sq. miles), Anantapur, (7,888.0 sq. miles), Mahbubnagar (7,132. sq. miles), and Guntur (5,780.0 sq. miles) might be conducive to a more convenient administration of the districts. In Andhra Pradesh State there are four districts with areas above 7,000 square miles, two between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles, five between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles, three between 4,000 and 5,000 square miles and six between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles (taking the area of Hyderabad district as 8,000 instead of 2,997).

Distribution pattern of population by size of villages and classes of towns—comparative study, Inter-State

24. The following two statements would give a comparative picture of the distribution of population by size of villages and towns in the States:

STATEMENT II.10-A

PERSONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES, 1961.

States (Alphabetical order)	Total 10,000	(a) Villages with				(b) Towns of Classes III to VI	(c) Towns of Class II	(d) Cities and Town-groups of Class I
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	Over 5,000			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,046	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117
Kerala	10,000	N	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	3,147	1,306	1,154	431	1,108
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,533
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	88
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	10,000	113	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,353

N= Negligible

Source: Registrar-General, India.

STATEMENT II.10-B

PER CENT OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS AMONG ALL VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1961 (INCLUDING CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS RESPECTIVELY OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES)

States (Alphabetical order)	Total 100	Villages with				Total 100	Towns of		
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	Over 5,000		Classes III to VI	Class II	Cities and Town-groups Class I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	3	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu & Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	..	5
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	5	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	44	6	N	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	58	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	100	27	58	19	1	100	77	16	7

Source: Registrar General, India.

25. The foregoing two statements clearly illustrate the pattern of habitation in the different States of India. In Andhra Pradesh the people have shown a distinct preference for large sized villages of population size 1,000—4,999 which account for more than 50% of the total population. So is the case in Madras State. In terms of the total number of villages, this size forms however, only 87% of the total number of villages in Andhra Pradesh State. In Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam it is the smaller village of size 200—999 that contains more than 50% of the population. In all other States, the majority is distributed between the villages of the two sizes 200—999 and 1,000—4,999. In urban localities of Andhra Pradesh, the larger percentage, *viz.*, 8.52% of the total population of the State (the total urban population accounts for only 17.44% of the total population of the State) lives in towns of Classes VI to III in this State. The towns falling in this size account for 91% of the total number of towns in the State. This

characteristic is revealed in almost all the States. Except in Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh the major proportion of urban population lives in towns of this category. The Class I cities though forming a minor proportion of the number of urban units account for a substantial proportion of the total population in almost all the States. It is 7.4% in Andhra Pradesh; 18.8% in Maharashtra; 13.8% in West Bengal; over 11% in Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras.

Rate of growth of population—Inter-State comparison

26. A comparison may also be made of the rate of growth of population in Andhra Pradesh State with those of other States in India. The following statement gives a picture of the rate of growth of population of India as well as each State and Union Territory from 1901 to 1961 as also the rate of growth for each decennium within this period.

STATEMENT II.11
RATE OF GROWTH OF POPULATION OF DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA, 1961

Country/State	PERCENT CHANGE						
	1901-1961	1951-1961	1941-1951	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	+85.89	+21.51	+13.31	+14.22	+11.00	-0.31	+5.75
1 Andhra Pradesh	+88.73	+15.65	+14.02	+12.75	+12.99	-0.13	+12.49
2 Assam	+219.79	+34.45	+19.28	+20.08	+19.54	+19.01	+16.78
3 Bihar	+70.09	+19.77	+10.27	+12.20	+11.45	-0.06	+3.67
4 Gujarat	+126.87	+26.68	+18.09	+19.25	+12.92	+3.79	+7.79
5 Jammu & Kashmir	+66.45	+9.44	+10.42	+10.36	+10.14	+5.75	+7.16
6 Kerala	+104.27	+24.76	+22.82	+16.04	+21.65	+9.16	+11.75
7 Madhya Pradesh	+92.00	+24.17	+8.67	+12.34	+11.89	-1.38	+15.30
8 Madras	+74.97	+11.85	+14.06	+11.91	+8.52	+3.47	+8.57
9 Maharashtra	+103.97	+23.60	+19.27	+11.99	+14.91	-2.91	+10.74
10 Mysore	+80.67	+21.57	+19.36	+11.09	+9.38	-1.09	+3.00
11 Orissa	+70.83	+19.82	+6.38	+10.22	+11.94	-1.94	+10.44
12 Punjab	+53.08	+25.86	+0.21	+17.81	+9.64	+4.35	-9.06
13 Rajasthan	+95.80	+26.20	+15.20	+18.01	+14.14	-6.29	+6.70
14 Uttar Pradesh	+51.66	+16.66	+11.82	+13.57	+6.66	-3.08	-0.97
15 West Bengal	+106.15	+32.80	+13.22	+22.93	+8.14	-2.91	+6.25
<i>Union Territories and Other areas</i>							
1 Andamans etc.	+187.81	+105.19	-8.28	+14.61	+8.78	+2.87	+7.84
2 Delhi	+555.12	+52.44	+90.00	+44.27	+30.26	+18.08	+1.98
3 Himachal Pradesh	+60.04	+21.78	+4.89	+10.84	+7.22	+1.54	+3.82
4 Laccadiv, Minicoy Islands	+78.66	+14.61	+14.60	+14.43	+17.62	-6.81	+4.85
5 Manipur	+174.21	+35.04	+17.80	+14.92	+16.04	+10.92	+21.71
6 Tripura	+558.88	+78.71	+24.56	+34.14	+25.63	+32.59	+32.48
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	+188.73	+89.56	+2.70	+5.70	+23.23	+6.99	+19.52
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	+17.90	+5.14	+2.11	+7.76	+8.15	-3.53	+2.51
9 N.E.F.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10 Naga Land	+288.56	+14.97	+8.60	+6.04	+12.62	+6.55	+46.76
11 Pondicherry	+49.82	+16.34	+11.81	+10.20	+5.93	-5.06	+4.39
12 Sikkim	+174.83	+17.76	+18.84	+10.67	+34.37	-7.05	+48.96

N.A.—Not available.

Note:— The population figures of N.E.F.A. were not given for the previous Censuses.

SOURCE : Union Table A. II (Part II A(i) Volume) Census of India 1961.

27. It will be seen from the previous statement that Andhra Pradesh has recorded an increase of 88.73% in the last sixty years (1901-1961) which is nearest around the All India average growth of 85.89% in the same period. The population of Assam had grown by over 200% *i.e.*, trebled itself. The population of Kerala is more than 2½ times what it was in 1901 and the populations of Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal have more than doubled themselves. The populations of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have increased by a little over 50%. The overall rate of growths of the population in this State over the 60 years has been larger than the neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore and Orissa but less than that of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. If the decennial growth during the last decade *i.e.*, 1951-1961 alone is considered Andhra Pradesh falls in one of the low growth range areas. Only Jammu and Kashmir (9.44%) and Madras (11.85%) have shown a percentage of growth less than that of Andhra Pradesh (15.65%) which itself is lower than the All India average of 21.50%. Uttar Pradesh (16.66%) has shown only a slightly higher growth rate than that of Andhra Pradesh in this decade. At the other end are States like Assam and West Bengal which have recorded an all time high growth rate of over 30% in this decade. Except for the fall in population in 1911-1921 which was the general feature almost throughout the country, Andhra Pradesh State has recorded gradual and steady decennial growths of population. The rate of growth had not greatly fluctuated as in respect of several other States. The Union Territories have not been taken into consideration for the purpose of this comparative study as they are hardly comparable.

Ranking of Districts within the State in regard to population and area

28. We may now leave aside the inter-State comparisons and make an intra-State study.

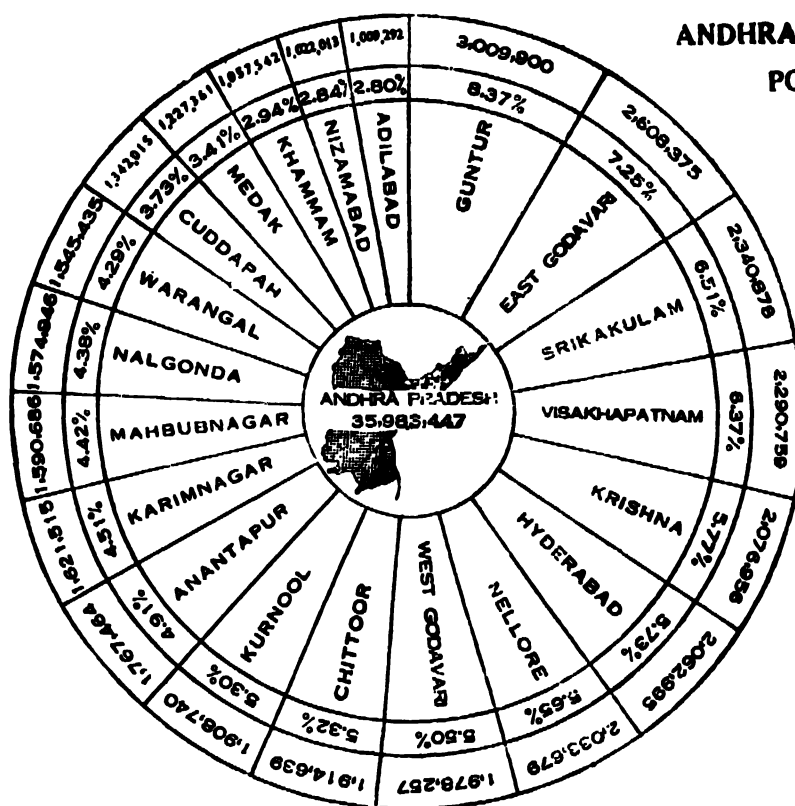
29. The following statement would show the ranking of the districts within the State in terms of population and area in 1961 and 1951 :

STATEMENT II.12
RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF
POPULATION AND AREA

Rank in popu- lation 1961	District	Per cent of State's population in 1961	Per cent of State's area in 1961	Rank in area 1961	Rank in popu- lation 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Guntur . . .	8.36	5.45	9	1
2	East Godavari . . .	7.25	3.94	14	2
3	Srikakulam . . .	6.51	3.67	15	3
4	Vishakhapatnam . . .	6.37	4.88	11	4
5	Krishna . . .	5.77	3.17	17	7
6	Hyderabad . . .	5.73	2.83	20	5
7	Nellore . . .	5.65	7.51	2	6
8	West Godavari . . .	5.50	2.84	19	8
9	Chittoor . . .	5.32	5.51	8	9
10	Kurnool . . .	5.30	8.08	1	10
11	Anantapur . . .	4.91	6.06	3	11
12	Karimnagar . . .	4.51	4.33	13	13
13	Mahbubnagar . . .	4.42	6.72	4	12
14	Nalgonda . . .	4.38	5.18	10	15
15	Warangal . . .	4.30	4.07	12	14
16	Cuddapah . . .	3.73	5.59	7	16
17	Medak . . .	3.41	3.47	16	17
18	Khammam . . .	2.94	5.76	6	20
19	Nizamabad . . .	2.84	2.94	18	18
20	Adilabad . . .	2.80	5.90	5	19

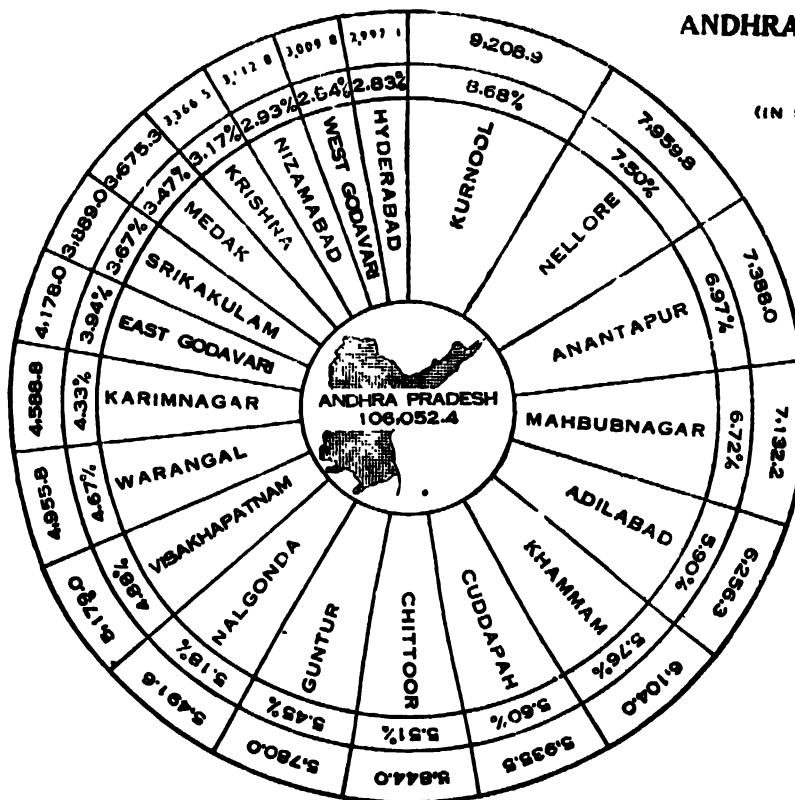
30. The pie charts on the opposite page may also be referred to. It may be seen that the Coastal Andhra districts almost en bloc are in the higher population range, except Hyderabad by virtue of being the State capital itself accounting for over 12 lakh population comes among the districts of higher population range. The rich tobacco growing district of Guntur with a population of just over 3 million occupies the first rank accounting for over 8% of the State's population. The lower population range of districts cover the Telangana stretch; the sparsely populated Cuddapah district however getting included in this range. The rest of the Rayalaseema districts come in the middle. Statement II.12 makes it clear that the population has little direct bearing on the area of the districts. The largest district, Kurnool comes only 10th in rank in respect of population while Guntur which is the most populous district occupies only the 9th place in regard to area. Districts containing vast extents of forests or waste land generally have larger area and obviously contain sparser population than others. On the other hand the highly productive delta districts with limited areas have a great concentration of population and they rank

ANDHRA PRADESH 1961 POPULATION



ANDHRA PRADESH 1961 AREA

(IN SQUARE MILES)



- ☐ Coastal Andhra
- ☐ Rayalaseema
- ☐ Telangana

Note.—Area figures given are as furnished by the State Survey Department.

high among the districts in respect of population. Guntur, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have maintained their first four ranks respectively in population in 1951 as well as 1961. Krishna district which was 7th in rank in 1951 has got itself promoted to 5th rank in 1961 while Hyderabad which held the 5th rank in 1951 has relegated itself to 6th rank in 1961. Karimnagar and Nalgonda have gained one place while Khammam which apparently due to the disturbed Law and Order conditions

in 1951 occupied the last rank in 1951 gained two places in 1961. Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad have lost one place each since 1951. The forest district of Adilabad now occupies the last rank.

Districtwise rate of growth of population

31. The following statement illustrates the rate of growth of population of each district for the last sixty years (1901-1961) as also for each decade during that period.

STATEMENT 11.13
DECADEWISE PER CENT CHANGE OF POPULATION 1901-1961

Rank in population (1961)	Name of District	Decade per cent change					
		1901-1901	1911-1901	1921-1911	1931-1921	1941-1931	1951-1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Andhra Pradesh	88.73	15.65	14.02	12.75	12.99	-0.13
1	Guntur	101.04	17.57	11.99	11.84	12.47	6.58
2	East Godavari	94.80	13.32	16.45	12.52	14.31	1.70
3	Srikakulam	46.42	10.26	5.43	9.09	8.85	2.07
4	Visakhapatnam	65.46	10.52	13.12	11.60	11.30	-0.06
5	Krishna	141.21	19.61	22.84	15.00	15.99	6.71
6	Hyderabad	115.88	13.24	33.04	37.61	5.68	-11.27
7	Nellore	58.78	13.33	10.44	8.87	7.21	4.34
8	West Godavari	115.21	16.52	15.86	12.61	16.12	6.92
9	Chittoor	70.30	14.01	11.25	12.49	10.07	2.74
10	Kurnool	64.43	18.01	7.66	10.34	12.16	-3.65
11	Anantapur	72.38	19.13	16.54	11.86	9.41	-1.36
12	Karimnagar	112.96	13.54	15.45	9.22	13.35	-3.08
13	Mahbubnagar	85.68	9.92	10.56	11.48	14.24	-2.25
14	Nalgonda	102.98	23.36	12.40	12.85	19.15	-8.47
15	Warangal	136.41	16.21	18.14	15.85	19.50	-1.12
16	Cuddapah	52.35	15.40	9.96	11.26	6.95	-0.67
17	Medak	120.71	10.60	10.74	9.68	16.61	-3.04
18	Khammam	178.20	30.88	19.53	17.60	21.61	0.72
19	Nizamabad	47.28	22.36	14.14	11.60	20.71	-3.35
20	Adilabad	121.77	21.37	9.95	8.42	15.81	4.47

It will be seen from the above statement that half the districts have more than doubled their populations since the turn of the century. There is no distinct pattern of areas that have shown a high rate of growth or of those that have shown a poor rate of growth over the sixty years. The population of the area corresponding to Khammam has increased to the maximum, i.e., 178% in sixty years. Srikakulam with only 46.42% increase has shown the least growth. The poor growth of population of Nizamabad (47.23%) seems to be on account of an un-understandable heavy fall in population of 19% shown in the decade 1901-11. It is however found that this apparent fall has been occasioned on account of a wrong recasting of the population of the district that was done for the earlier Censuses when the population tables were prepared at the 1941 Census.

32. The following districts have shown a greater rate of growth in the sixty years than the State average of 88.73%.

STATEMENT 11.14-A
DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE HAD A HIGHER PER CENT INCREASE THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE 1901-1961

Name of District	Per cent increase		
	1901-1901	1921-1901	1951-1901
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	88.73	67.99	15.65
Khammam	178.20	123.73	30.88
Hyderabad	145.88	120.31	13.24
Krishna	141.21	95.98	19.61
Warangal	136.41	90.07	16.21
Adilabad	121.77	66.44	21.37
Medak	120.71	56.90	10.60
West Godavari	115.21	76.88	16.52
Karimnagar	112.96	62.25	13.54
Nalgonda	102.98	34.95	23.36
Guntur	101.04	65.62	17.57
East Godavari	94.80	69.72	13.32

Khammam district which has shown the largest increase has gained mostly during the decade 1951-61. This mining district has apparently attracted considerable number of immigrants during the decade apart from the fact that in 1951 due to disturbed conditions the enumeration was perhaps not as complete as in other areas. Nalgonda and Adilabad districts also have shown a considerably high growth of over 20% during the decade 1951-61. Hyderabad district which showed a very heavy rate of growth of 120.81% during 1921-61 as against the State average of 67.99% during the same period, has now shown in the decade 1951-61 only a growth of 13.24% which is less than the State average of 15.65%. The concentrated effort made to improve Hyderabad city under the Princely Rule prior to independence with considerable improvement of roads and sanitation, the provision of a University, establishing new industries in the city, etc., seems to have led to a spate of very rapid decennial population growths during the period 1921-1951. The States Reorganisation and the consequent unsettled conditions seem to have temporarily slowed down this very high rate of growth during 1951-61. With a settled Government in Hyderabad as now established the several developmental activities of the State Government may yield fruit in future years when perhaps the district may again show a rapid increase in its population.

33. The following districts have shown a lower rate of growth in the 60 years than the State average.

STATEMENT II. 14-B
DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE HAD A LOWER PER CENT INCREASE
THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE-1901-1961

Name of district	Per cent increase		
	1901-1961	1921-1961	1951-1961
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	88.73	67.99	15.65
Mahbubnagar	85.68	61.02	9.92
Anantapur	72.38	60.92	19.13
Chittoor	70.30	58.27	14.91
Visakhapatnam	65.46	55.57	10.52
Kurnool	64.43	57.22	18.01
Nellore	58.74	46.04	13.53
Cuddapah	52.35	50.59	15.40
Nizamabad	47.23	88.13	22.36
Srikakulam	46.42	34.05	10.26

34. Srikakulam district has shown the lowest rate of growth of only 46.42% in the sixty years. It is observed that in all the decades this district had shown a uniformly low rate of growth hardly exceeding 10% in any decade. Nizamabad and Cuddapah have also shown a low rate of growth; Cuddapah district has shown some substantial growth of 15.40% during the decade 1951-61; prior to that, except in 1931-41 when it recorded a growth of 11.26% it showed considerably low rate of growth in all the decades. Nizamabad on the other hand has generally shown considerably high rate of growth in all the decades except in 1901-11 and 1911-21 when there has

been a fall of population by 19% and 8% respectively which as explained earlier was a result of the wrong adjustment of population figures at the 1941 Census for the earlier decades.

35. Both in respect of the districts that have shown a greater rate of growth than the State average and those that have shown a lesser rate during the sixty years no distinct pattern is discernible except that in all the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur the rate of growth during the period 1901-1961 has been higher than the State average though several of the Telangana districts too have shown similar higher rate of growth than the State average. An analysis of the growth rates taking the smaller units, viz., the taluks as the basis that will be attempted later in this chapter will reveal certain distinct pattern of areas that show high or low rates of population growth. All the Rayalaseema districts have shown a lesser rate of growth than the State average during the period 1901-1961. But the decennial rate of increase recorded in the delta districts has by no means been spectacular in any of the decades except perhaps in Krishna district in the decade 1941-51 when it recorded 22.84% increase against the State average of 14.02% during this period. One feature however distinctly noticeable is that during the decade 1911-21 all the delta districts showed a slight rise in population while most of the other districts had actually suffered a loss of population during that decade as apparently the delta districts suffered less than other districts from flu and famine.

Distribution of population and area among districts within the State

36. The following statements would show the distribution of the districts, according as they are above or below the State average district population and area :

STATEMENT II. 15-A

DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THEIR POPULATIONS ARE
ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF A DISTRICT
FOR THE STATE

Average population of district : 1,799,172

Name of District above average	Population	Name of district below average	Population
1	2	3	4
Guntur	8,009,900	Anantapur	1,767,464
East Godavari	2,608,375	Kurimnagar	1,621,518
Srikakulam	2,340,874	Mahbubnagar	1,500,686
Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	Nalgonda	1,574,916
Krishna	2,076,036	Warangal	1,545,485
Hyderabad	2,062,995	Cuddapah	1,342,015
Nellore	2,033,679	Melak	1,227,061
West Godavari	1,978,257	Khammam	1,057,542
Chittoor	1,914,639	Nizamabad	1,022,018
Kurnool	1,908,740	Adilabad	1,009,292
Total	22,225,178	Total	13,788,269

STATEMENT II.15-B

DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING AS THEIR AREAS ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICT FOR THE STATE

Average Area of a District: 5,302.6 Sq. Miles

Name of the district above average 1	Area (Sq. miles) 2	Name of the district below average 3	Area (Sq. miles) 4
Kurnool	9,208.9	Visakhapatnam	5,179.0
Nellore	7,959.8	Warangal	4,955.8
Anantapur	7,888.0	Karimnagar	4,598.8
Mahbubnagar	7,182.2	East Godavari	4,178.0
Adilabad	6,256.3	Srikakulam	3,889.0
Khammam	6,104.0	Medak	3,675.3
Cuddapah	5,935.5	Krishna	3,366.5
Chittoor	5,844.0	Nizamabad	3,112.8
Guntur	5,780.0	West Godavari	3,009.8
Nalgonda	5,491.6	Hyderabad	2,997.1
Total	67,100.3	Total	38,952.1

37. There is a distinct pattern of the districts with larger concentration of population and the districts with poorer population. The coastal Andhra Districts as a block show a higher population. The two Rayalaseema districts of Chittoor and Kurnool got added to the districts above the State average though they trail somewhat behind in the list. Hyderabad district also gets included in this list and with the State capital located in it comes fairly high in the order. This pattern, however, has no relation to the rate of growth of population that was discussed earlier nor does it correspond to the pattern of the area sizes of the districts. For example, Srikakulam district which

is the third largest populated district had recorded the least rate of growth of population and occupies a very low rank in districtwise area. Kurnool, the largest district of the State, 8 times the size of the smallest district has a population only slightly higher than the State district average and occupies a low rank in the rate of growth of population.

38. In regard to the districts having lower population than the average district population of the State, while some pattern is discernible in that all the Telangana districts en bloc with the exception of Hyderabad district come under this category as also the two backward Rayalaseema districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah, it has no correlation to the size of districts in area and the rate of growth of population. For example Khammam which is third from the bottom in respect of the total population has shown the largest rate of growth in the sixty years and in area it is the sixth largest district and higher than the State average area of a district. Similarly Adilabad which is the least populous district of the State has shown a growth rate of 121.77% in sixty years and in area it ranks fifth. Thus there is no correlation in the patterns in the three characteristics, viz., population, rate of growth of population and area taking the district as a unit.

39. It will be interesting to see if the population within a district is concentrated in a few taluks or spread over equitably throughout the district in all the taluks. The following statement throws some light on this:

STATEMENT II.16

NUMBER OF TALUKS AND THEIR TOTAL POPULATIONS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF TALUKS FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, 1961

State/ District (Location code order)	Total number of taluks	Average population of taluk in the State/ district	Number of taluks in the district which are above the average popu- lation of taluk for the district	Total popula- tion comprised in taluks mentioned in column 4	Number of taluks in the district which are below the average popu- lation of taluk for the district	Total popu- lation com- prised in taluks men- tioned in column 6	Number of taluks which are within 20% (+) of the average population of taluks for the district	Total popu- lation com- prised in taluks men- tioned in column 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	189	190,389	90	23,120,433	99	12,863,009	78	14,101,012
Srikakulam	11	212,807	6	1,502,312	5	748,500	4	853,122
Visakhapatnam	10	229,076	7	1,900,267	3	384,492	5	1,197,773
East Godavari	12	217,365	4	1,520,313	8	1,088,002	2	375,740
West Godavari	8	247,282	5	1,491,106	3	487,151	3	772,972
Krishna	10	207,090	5	1,413,062	5	663,494	4	852,808
Guntur	9	334,413	4	1,850,440	5	1,153,400	2	703,787
Nellore	13	156,437	5	1,078,214	8	955,405	6	865,837
Chittoor	11	174,058	3	1,118,180	6	796,509	4	677,173
Cuddapah	9	149,113	4	784,210	5	557,803	4	507,256
Anantapur	11	160,679	3	634,616	8	1,112,848	8	1,197,127
Kurnool	13	146,820	7	1,318,129	6	590,611	6	868,753
Mahbubnagar	12	132,557	7	1,068,470	5	322,210	7	952,287
Hyderabad	8	287,874	1	1,309,995	7	753,000	..	..
Medak	8	153,420	4	710,272	4	511,089	5	790,353
Nizamabad	7	146,002	4	761,927	3	200,086	2	313,619
Adilabad	10	100,929	5	632,305	5	376,987	4	434,197
Karimnagar	7	281,645	5	1,379,540	2	241,973	3	705,880
Warangal	6	257,878	3	1,132,671	3	412,764	1	274,108
Khammam	7	151,077	4	841,229	3	216,313	2	352,429
Nalgonda	7	224,992	2	545,230	5	1,029,710	6	1,279,789

40. In the districts of East Godavari, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Nalgonda less than a third of the total number of taluks have a population above the average population of a taluk in the State. In East Godavari, though only 4 out of the total of 12 taluks have a population above the taluk average for the district, they account for three-fifths of the population of the district. This is obviously on account of the existence of the sparsely populated tribal taluks and other upland taluks at the other end of the scale. The large cities of Rajahmundry and Kakinada have helped to boost up the population of the respective taluks in which they are situated. Kakinada taluk has a population of 403,099 and Rajahmundry taluk 382,401. The delta taluks of Ramachandrapuram (378,137) and Amalapuram (356,676) have also shown a heavy concentration of population. In Anantapur district the heaviest concentration of population is found in Kadiri taluk (250,976), Anantapur taluk (220,706) and Hindupur taluk (182,934). However, these three taluks together account for a total population of only 654,616 and the remaining eight taluks contain a total population of 1,112,848. In Hyderabad district, Hyderabad City itself accounts for a population of 1,251,119 while the rest of the district accounts for only 811,876. In Nalgonda district, two taluks, Nalgonda (295,137) and Suryapet (250,073) out of

seven taluks have a population above the average taluk population of the district but they account for a population of 545,230 and the remaining five taluks contain a population of 1,029,716. In nine districts more than 50% of the taluks have a population within 20% of the average district population. A wide variation in the population of taluks is observed generally in the districts having uplands and the deltas, forest and the plains or where a large city has grown up as in the case of Hyderabad.

Distribution Pattern of high and low density taluks

41. The most convenient unit for the purpose of studying the density of population of a tract will be the taluk. Unlike the larger administrative unit, viz., the district, which may cover, as just observed, widely differing tracts, such as for example the Agencies and the plains, the irrigated delta lands as well as dry uplands, the taluk generally comprises a more compact homogeneous area in which the conditions may not vary considerably from one part to another though in a few exceptional cases they may. The following statement gives the distribution of the general density of the population in terms of the number of taluks of the State arranged by districts.

STATEMENT II, 17
DISTRIBUTION OF TALUKS ACCORDING TO THEIR DENSITIES ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS

Density of State : 339

Name of the State District	Density per sq. mile	Number of taluks whose densities are							
		Above the State Density					Below the State Density		
		Above 100%	76-100%	51-75%	26-50%	Upto 25%	0-25%	26-50%	51-75%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	339	32	7	7	10	28	36	46	16
Srikakulam	602	6	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
Visakhapatnam	442	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
East Godavari	624	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
West Godavari	657	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Krishna	617	4	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Guntur	521	4	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
Nellore	235	..	1	1	..	..	3	7	1
Chittoor	328	..	..	1	..	4	5	1	..
Cuddapah	226	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2
Anantapur	229	..	..	..	1	..	2	8	..
Kurnool	207	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2
Mahbubnagar	223	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..
Hyderabad	688	1	..	..	..	1	5	1	..
Medak	334	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Nizamabad	328	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..
Adilabad	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Karimnagar	353	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
Warangal	312	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
Khammam	173	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
Nalgonda	287	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..

Note : For the purpose of this statement Hyderabad town-group excepting Macha Bolaram and Malkajgiri is taken to fall in Hyderabad West Taluk, Macha Bolaram in Medchal and Malkajgiri in Hyderabad East Taluk.

42. The above table divides the taluks into two broad categories, viz., (i) those that show a higher

density than the State's average density of 339 persons per square mile and (ii) those that show a lesser

density. 84 taluks of the State fall in the first category and 105 taluks in the second. The statement also makes it clear that the high density taluks are concentrated mostly in the Coastal Andhra districts and over a fairly wide stretch in interior Telangana and the low density taluks are spread over largely in Telangana and Rayalaseema districts.

43. The extent of population over an area depends solely on the capacity of the area to sustain it. The capacity of an area may depend on its natural resources or it may be induced artificially by man injecting industrial or commercial wealth. Where the economy of the people is based chiefly on agriculture as in Andhra Pradesh the size of the population in an area is determined primarily by the productivity of the area which in turn is dependent on the availability of land for agricultural production, the extent to which it is exploited, the types of soils, the rainfall and facilities for irrigation and so on. Where the economy is industry-based, quite obviously the size of the population will be determined by the employment size of the industrial units, the growth of ancillary industries and the development of adequate commercial and service centres around them and the resultant degree of urbanisation. There may also be other factors such as the climatic, health and sanitary conditions which may also tell on the population size of a locality. Larger densities of population generally show up areas of greater prosperity with better living conditions till a saturation point is reached when the local resources may not be able to sustain a larger population and further growth may only lead to impoverishing of the area and lowering of living standards unless alternative means are found such as the establishment of industries to absorb the population found surplus on land or improvements are effected in the methods of husbandry as to increase the productivity so as to keep pace with a growing population. Where productivity of land does not keep pace with the needs of an increasing population, urbanisation will assume importance. Urban units generally grow around centres of industry and commerce which, apart from serving the purpose of absorbing the surplus popula-

tion of the rural areas function as service as well as administrative loci. The rapid growth of urban centres will also thus reflect the growing prosperity of an area. They tend to grow where the rural areas get saturated with population. We may analyse the high density taluks of the State to see the pattern that emerges and study to what extent the purely agricultural areas have been able to sustain a heavy population, and also locate the areas where the process of urbanisation has started but has not yet developed an industrial complex and therefore are merely parasitic growths on the agricultural production of the rural tract around, without adding any economic wealth of their own to the area.

44. Similarly, low density areas may reflect the poverty or backwardness of a tract. A study of the local conditions may reveal the areas that are not capable of sustaining any further population either due to poor productivity of the soil or inadequate exploitation of the resources, or adverse seasonal conditions making living conditions difficult. Even in such agriculturally backward areas, it may still be possible to build up the prosperity by large investment in industry or exploitation of other natural resources such as mineral and forest resources. We shall try to examine in the following paragraphs the areas of high densities as well as low densities of population in this State and correlate other factors which may reflect their prosperity or the poverty so that we may locate the tracts that require particular attention of the country's planners.

Distribution pattern of taluks with a high density of population

45. Let us take the high density taluks first. The statement on the next page gives the distribution of taluks districtwise in the different density ranges above the State's average density, according as their densities are above 100% of the State average, 76-100%, 51-75%, 26-50% or upto 25% above the State average density of population.

COMPOSITION OF HIGH DENSITY TALUKS

STATEMENT II.18
COMPOSITION OF TALUKS WHOSE DENSITIES ARE HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE
(State average density 330)

Name of State, District 1	Taluku with density above 100% that of State				Taluku with density 76 to 100% above that of State				Taluku with density 51 to 75% above that of State			
	No. of Taluku 2	Population 3	Area in sq. miles 4	Density in 1961 5	No. of Taluku 6	Population 7	Area in sq. miles 8	Density in 1961 9	No. of Taluku 10	Population 11	Area in sq. miles 12	Density in 1961 13
Andhra Pradesh	32	10,161,815	9,798.0	1,037	7	2,005,736	3,146.0	638	7	1,396,236	2,613.6	534
Srikakulam	6	1,266,021	1,639.0	772	2	465,587	706.0	659	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	5	1,866,273	1,543.0	885	..	..	..	..	1	208,418	407.0	512
East Godavari	8	2,165,283	2,016.0	1,074	1	137,252	225.0	610	1	193,611	377.0	514
West Godavari	4	1,178,470	1,142.3	1,032	2	559,725	900.5	623	..	..	..	..
Krishna	4	1,172,538	1,303.4	900	..	..	..	..	2	303,479	747.0	527
Guntur	4	1,703,285	1,807.0	912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	1	303,745	504.0	603	1	214,002	345.0	556
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	229,366	390.4	584
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	1	1,309,905*	287.3	4,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	157,330	307.2	512
Adilabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	..	..	..	..	1	539,427	810.5	666	..	..	..	..
Khammam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II.18—Contd.
COMPOSITION OF TALUKS WHOSE DENSITIES ARE HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE
 Taluku with density 26 to 50% above that of State Taluku with density upto 25% above that of State

Name of State, District 1	Taluku with density 26 to 50% above that of State				Taluku with density upto 25% above that of State			
	No. of Taluku 14	Population 15	Area in sq. miles 16	Density in 1961 17	No. of Taluku 18	Population 19	Area in sq. miles 20	Density in 1961 21
Andhra Pradesh	10	2,496,648	5,361.6	466	28	5,700,247	15,300.6	373
Srikakulam	1	226,674	463.0	490	1	218,471	890.0	370
Visakhapatnam	2	539,994	1,110.0	486	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	2	233,138	542.4	430	2	277,401	773.7	359
Guntur	2	709,787	1,536.2	462	1	244,562	693.8	353
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	4	700,937	1,846.4	379
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	2	356,945	916.5	377
Anantapur	1	162,934	430.0	423	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	2	523,943	1,405.8	373
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	1	179,858	460.2	391
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	1	97,423 **	268.8	362
Medak	..	..	..	..	4	716,272	1,953.1	367
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	2	883,136	998.0	386
Adilabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	2	604,121	1,280.0	474	4	919,044	2,474.3	371
Warangal	..	..	..	..	2	593,244	1,602.2	370
Khammam	..	..	..	..	1	275,295	678.4	406
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	1	213,616	614.4	346

Note: * Hyderabad West Taluk. ** Hyderabad East Taluk.

46. These taluks may be categorised under three broad types, viz., (a) purely rural taluks, (b) taluks having urban population but no industrial town and (c) taluks having at least one industrial town. Towns in which the workers engaged in manufacturing including Household Industry form over 40% of the total workers are taken as industrial towns for this purpose. In the following sub-statements, II.18(A) to II.18(C) the taluks under each of

the above three types are listed out and also classified according to the percentage range of density above the State's average.

47. Amongst the high density taluks, altogether there are 6 purely rural taluks, 61 taluks with urban population but with no industrial towns and 17 taluks each having at least one industrial town.

STATEMENT II.18(A)
ENTIRELY RURAL TALUKS

Name of State/District	Name of Taluks with density					Population for each taluk 1961	Area (Sq. miles) 1961	Density in 1951
	Above 100% that of State	76 to 100% above that of State	51 to 75% above that of State	26 to 50% above that of State	Upto 25% above that of State			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
Srikakulam	..	..	..	Pathapatnam	..	226,674	463	440
East Godavari	Kothapeta	..	..	..	..	165,794	115	1,200
		Prathipadu	..	..	..	187,252	225	467
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	Bangarubalem	111,489	813.6	316
					Satyavedu	142,877	387.2	342
Karimnagar	..	..	..	Huzurabad	..	268,512	500	482

STATEMENT II.18(B)
NON-INDUSTRIAL TALUKS HAVING NO INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Name of District	Name of taluks with density					Population for each taluk 1961	Area (Sq. miles) 1961	Density in 1951	Name of Non-Industrial town
	Above 100% that of State	76% to 100% above that of State	51% to 75% above that of State	26% to 50% above that of State	Upto 25% above that of State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	217,098	227.3	847	Srikakulam
	Cheepurupalle	..	..	..	..	318,321	461.7	627	Cheepurupalle
	Bobbili	..	..	..	..	286,207	391.0	672	Bobbili
	Narasannapet	..	..	..	..	166,283	200.0	758	Narasannapet
	Tekkali	..	..	..	..	189,984	272.0	611	Tekkali
	Ichchapuram	..	..	..	..	87,283	87.0	905	Ichchapuram
		Palakonda	..	..	..	824,646	494.0	605	Palakonda, Rajam, Veeraghattam
		Sompeta	..	..	..	140,941	212.0	615	Sompeta, Mandasa
					Parvathipuram	218,471	590.0	326	Parvathipuram
Vizianagaram	Anakapalle	..	..	..	..	244,481	304.0	756	Anakapalle
	Yellamanchilli	..	..	..	..	259,735	347.0	697	Yellamanchilli
	Vizianagaram	..	..	..	..	311,320	359.0	812	Vizianagaram
	Bheemunipatnam	..	..	..	..	243,766	337.0	690	Bheemunipatnam
			Srungavarapukota	..	..	208,418	407.0	479	Srungavarapukota
				Narasannapet	..	241,375	561.0	430	Narasannapet
				Chodavaram	..	289,619	594.0	485	Chodavaram, Madugula
East Godavari	Kakinada	..	..	..	..	403,099	384.0	926	Kakinada, Samalkot
	Amalapuram	..	..	..	..	356,676	633.0	597	Amalapuram, Machavaram
	Razole	..	..	..	..	162,099	176.0	1,005	Razole
	Ramachandrapuram	..	..	..	..	376,137	289.0	1,197	Ramachandrapuram, Draksharama, Mandapeta, Anaparthi
	Tuni	..	..	..	..	129,740	183.0	639	Tuni
	Pithapuram	..	..	..	..	167,337	138.0	1,066	Pithapuram
			Peddapuram	..	..	193,641	377.0	465	Peddapuram

NON-INDUSTRIAL HIGH DENSITY TALUKS

STATEMENT II. 18 (B)-Contd.

NON-INDUSTRIAL TALUKS HAVING NO INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Name of District	Name of taluk with density					Population for each taluk 1961	Area (Sq. miles) 1961	Density in 1951	Name of Non-Industrial town	
	Above 100% that of State	75% to 100% above that of State	51% to 75% above that of State	20% to 50% above that of State	upto 25% above that of State					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	..	..	..	..	240,662	359.0	605	Tadepalligudem
	Tanuku	..	..	..	..	816,030	214.3	1,298	Tanuku Maruter, Penugonda
	Narsapur	..	..	..	..	830,548	278.0	1,033	Narsapur, Palacole
	Bheemavaram	..	..	..	..	270,221	200.1	814	Bheemavaram
	Eluru	..	..	..	..	812,836	509.0	511	Eluru
Krishna	Kovvur	..	..	..	..	247,089	390.6	549	Kovvur, Nidadavole
	Gannavaram	..	..	..	..	219,520	205.2	673	Gannavaram, Vuyyur
	Gudivada	..	..	..	..	224,613	229.7	866	Gudivada
	Kaikalur	..	..	..	..	152,935	282.1	424	Kaikalur
	Divi	..	..	..	..	240,524	464.9	450	Avanigadda
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	108,131	393.4	371	Nandigama
	Jaggayyapet	..	..	..	..	64,987	149.0	377	Jaggayyapet
	Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	130,185	438.5	286	Tiruvur
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	127,616	335.2	320	Nuzvid
	Tenali	..	..	..	..	401,559	326.5	1,102	Tenali, Chebrolu
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	388,450	820.2	409	Ongole, Addanki
	
Nellore	..	Nellore	..	..	..	303,745	504.0	518	Nellore
	..	Kovur	..	..	..	214,002	345.0	490	Kovur
Chittoor	..	..	Chittoor	..	..	229,368	390.4	527	Chittoor
	..	..	..	..	..	200,375	514.0	304	Tirupati, Tirumalai, Benzogunta, Pakala
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	179,191	510.0	259	Cuddapah
	
Anantapur	..	..	..	Hindupur	..	182,934	430.0	357	Hindupur
	
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	..	179,858	400.2	332	Mahbubnagar, Badepalle
	
Hyderabad	Hyderabad East	97,423	268.8	363	Hyderabad Town-group
	Hyderabad west	1,309,995	247.3	4,046	Hyderabad City
Medak	Sangareddy	155,390	457.0	291	Sangareddy, Sadavpet
	Andole (Jogipet)	168,024	444.6	316	Andole (Jogipet)
	Medak	108,654	691.6	329	Medak
	Siddipet	224,204	567.0	383	Siddipet
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	226,847	544.0	312	Nizamabad

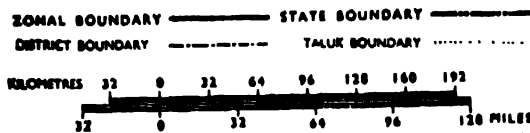
Karimnagar	Karimnagar	335,999	720.0	420	Karimnagar
	Jagtial	230,065	677.8	391	Jagtial
	Sultanabad	278,031	706.6	345	Peddapalli
Warangal	..	Warangal	589,427	810.5	585	Warangal, Hasanparthi
	Mahbubabad	274,108	677.4	856	Mahbubabad, Umrakal
	Jangaon	819,136	924.4	814	Jangaon, Cherai
Khammam	Khammam	275,295	678.4	839	Khammam

Nalgonda	Bhongir	213,616	614.4	304	Bhongir, Aler

[Statement]

ANDHRA PRADESH

TALUKS WITH DENSITIES OF POPULATION
ABOVE THE STATE AVERAGE



MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)

ORISSA
(EASTERN ZONE)

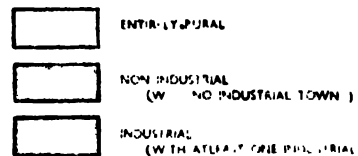
MADHYA
PRADESH
(CENTRAL ZONE)

MYSORE STATE

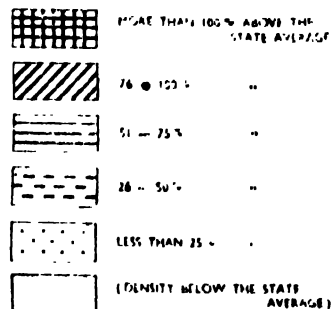
BAY
OF
BENGAL

MADRAS STATE

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF TALUKS
WITH HIGH DENSITY



TALUK DENSITY OF POPULATION



STATEMENT II.18 (C)
INDUSTRIAL TALUKS HAVING ATLEAST ONE INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Name of District	Name of Taluka with density					Population for each Taluk 1951	Area (Sq. miles) 1951	Density in 1951	Name of Non-Industrial Town
	Above 100% that of State	76% to 100 % above that of State	51 % to 75 % above that of State	26 % to 50 % above that of State	Upto 25 % above that of State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	300,971	196	1,183	Malkapuram
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	382,401	378	832	Dowleswaram
Krishna	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	..	..	..	267,451	312.8	639	Pedana
	Vijayawada	..	..	..	..	400,954	435.7	818	Mokhasa Mutya-lampadu
Guntur	Guntur	..	..	..	..	579,401	505.2	798	Guntur, Mangalagiri
	Repalle	..	..	..	..	235,245	305.3	648	Bhattiprolu
	Bapatla	..	..	..	..	417,030	670.0	602	Chirala, Vetupalem
				Narasaraopet	..	321,387	716.0	372	Chilakaluripet
					Sattenapalle	244,502	693.8	342	Phirangipuram
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	Puttur	264,446	601.6	368	Puttur
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	Proddatur	177,752	436.5	395	Proddatur
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	Kurnool	261,251	640.7	369	Kodumur
					Adoni	262,692	765.1	294	Adoni, Yemmiganur
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	Kamareddy	156,289	449.0	364	Domakonda
					..	157,380	721.9	410	Bodhan
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	Sirilla	258,308	307.2	317	Sirilla
					Metpalli	143,625	308.0	328	Koratla

48. The opposite map illustrates the high density areas coming under the three different categories of taluks shown in different colours, the green showing purely rural taluks and the blue the taluks with at least one urban centre but non-industrial and the red showing taluks in which there is at least one industrial urban centre, and the different hatching shows the density ranges. A study of this map helps us to demarcate three distinct high density zones, in the State, viz., (i) a large prominent coastal stretch which may be referred to as North Coastal Andhra, (ii) a fairly wide stretch jutting into Interior Telangana and (iii) the Southern Plain which is a small agglomeration of the non-plateau taluks of Chittoor district on the southern boundary of the State, besides a few odd pockets found scattered in the midst of the low density tract of South Telangana, Rayalaseema and Nellore districts. We may study the factors that have helped the concentration of population in each of these zones.

The North Coastal Andhra

49. The map clearly illustrates that this is by far the most thickly populated area of the state (not taking into consideration, Hyderabad West taluk in which Hyderabad City is mainly located which boosts up the density of that taluk to an incredible figure of over 4,560 persons per square mile. If the city's population is excluded the density of population of the remaining portion the taluk deflates to just 385 persons per square mile). The high density coastal belt encompasses the whole of Guntur district except the two interior western taluks of Palnad and Vinukonda, the whole of Krishna district, the whole of West Godavari district excluding the interior upland taluks of Chintalapudi and Polava-

ram, the whole of East Godavari district excepting the Agency tract of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram Independent Sub-Taluk, the whole of Visakhapatnam district excepting the Agency taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu and the whole of Srikakulam district excepting Salur taluk. The high density taluks in this zone may be examined district by district.

Guntur district.—We may start with Guntur district which forms the southern base of this high density Coastal zone. A reference to the map again shows that the high density area in the district is mostly made up of industrial taluks, i.e., having at least one industrial town. There is no taluk which is purely rural in this district. However it is Tenali taluk having no industrial town which shows the highest density of 1,230 persons per square mile. Agriculturally this taluk represents one of the most prosperous areas of the State. There is hardly an inch of land that is left waste in this taluk. An incredible extent of 92.77% of the geographical area is sown and 74.81% of the total area is irrigated under the Krishna canal system. This is one of the chief turmeric producing areas of the State, over 4,000 acres being covered by this commercial crop. Its headquarters town of Tenali is one of the most rapidly growing and highly prosperous towns of the State with a population of 78,525. It is a cultural centre and I have often heard people referring to it—with what imputation, I do not know—as the “Paris of Andhra”! It may not be long before this town assumes the status of a city with its population crossing 100,000 mark. The rest of the taluks which have recorded high density in the district except Ongole taluk are those with at least one industrial town in each. These form a compact block with the high density taluks

of Guntur (1,025), Repalle (771) and Bapatla (727) in the heart fringed by the less dense Narasaraopet (449) and Sattenapalle (352) taluks. This is a rich tobacco growing area in which are located the important industrial towns of Guntur, Mangalagiri and Tadepalle. This is an important industrial belt in which a series of factories have come up. The tobacco curing factories no doubt predominate. But there are also other important industries like the Andhra Cement Factory near Mangalagiri, a fertiliser factory, the P.W.D. Workshops at Seethanagaram near Tadepalle, the Hemalatha Textiles at Peddakakani near Guntur and the Bhajrang Jute Mills of Guntur city besides a number of large tobacco curing factories. Guntur taluk has 54,316 acres under tobacco cultivation, Bapatla 43,359, Narasaraopet 28,840 and Sattenapalle 18,377 acres. Repalle taluk, however, is mostly an agricultural taluk with over 100,000 acres under paddy cultivation and can hardly be called industrial but for the accident of the small town of Bhattiprolu which has returned a number of workers in Household Industry, probably handloom weaving, being situated in the taluk. Vetapalem and Chirala towns are the industrial towns of Bapatla taluk. Vetapalem has cashew processing and beedi factories and Chirala is one of the most important centres of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Ltd., employing as many as 3,850 persons, mostly women. Narasaraopet taluk has the important tobacco curing centre of Chilakaluripet at which one of the factories provides employment to over 2,000. Besides the above taluks, Ongole taluk (density : 474) though having no industrial town as such, has shown a density above the State's average. This taluk has perhaps the largest extent of Virginia tobacco cultivation extending over 50,000 acres. This taluk, however, is categorised as a non-industrial taluk as there is no town in it which has a predominance of industrial workers. It, however, shares all the characteristics of the tobacco rich alluvial tract of the district. Guntur is a prosperous district with progressive villages and is fairly well served by both railway and road communications. The Madras—Calcutta broad gauge railway line, the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle line, the Macherla-Guntur line, and Vijayawada-Guntakal railway line cut through the district. The district has a road mileage density of 20.6 miles per 100 square miles of territory. The inter-district migration shows that Guntur district has been a major contributor of emigrants. Apparently the pressure on land has been great and though the industrial towns of the district have absorbed some of the overflow, the district is forced to send out several emigrants to other parts of the State.

Krishna district.—In the adjoining Krishna district, all the taluks have shown a higher density than the State's average. The highest density of population is recorded in Vijayawada taluk (1,057) followed by Gudivada (978), Bandar (Masulipatnam) (780) and Gannavaram (744). The other taluks have shown lesser density, Divi recording 517 and Kaikalur 542. The upland taluks of Jaggayyapet Independent

Sub-Taluk (486), Nandigama (427), Nuzvid (881) and Tiruvur (342) have recorded lesser densities. Unlike Guntur district, the wealth of the area is mostly dependent on the wet cultivation in the delta region under the Krishna canal system. This is one of the most important rice producing districts of the State. The district enjoys a good rainfall averaging about 959 mms. and the delta is well served by canals taking off from the Krishna barrage, 50% to 80% of the geographical areas in the delta taluks being irrigated. There is no purely rural taluk in this delta and every taluk has at least one urban centre, which will almost invariably be a large rice milling centre from which the wholesale rice traders operated. These urban centres which will be within easy reach of the rural areas around serve as the chief market places from where the ryots could buy their agricultural implements and manures as also the consumer goods. These urban centres are invariably equipped with a good cinema theatre providing the most popular form of entertainment of the present day, the films. These towns also served a very useful purpose as seats of higher education though at the present stage of development of the district, High Schools are not uncommon even in interior villages. Urban centres as Gudivada, Bandar and Vijayawada provide collegiate education as well. The taluk headquarters towns were obviously the important administrative headquarters where the revenue offices and the judicial courts were located. Thus the urban centres even if they are not industrial play an important part in the integral life of the tract. The upland taluks of Jaggayyapet Independent Sub-Taluk, Nandigama, Tiruvur and Nuzvid have also managed to show a higher density than the State's average though they do not obviously enjoy the irrigational facilities to the extent that the delta taluks do. Nuzvid is noted for its horticulture. This dry tract of the district, however, has a fairly good rainfall of about 800 mms. and is served well by tank irrigation. Nandigama taluk has rich black cotton soil and the substantial tobacco cultivation that is carried on in this tract adds to the wealth of the ryot. The iron ore quarries of Gandrayi have added to the wealth of Jaggayyapet Independent Sub-Taluk.

50. One of the greatest assets of Krishna district is Vijayawada city commandingly situated at the head of the Krishna delta and it has certainly articulated industry in and around the city. The city is picturesquely located at the place where river Krishna enters the delta by passing through a gap, 1,300 yds. wide, between two imposing hills standing on either bank of the river. The river is bridged both by rail and road at this spot. Vijayawada with a population of 230,397 is the second largest city of the State. The strategic location of the city at the junction of important road and rail communications has helped the rapid growth of this city as a great commercial centre. This city is rightly described as the "Child of communications". This is one of the most important railway junctions of the Southern Railway. Vijayawada Railway

Station has one of the largest railway yards in the country. It is a point at which the railways from five directions meet, viz., from (1) Madras, (2) Calcutta, (3) Delhi and Hyderabad, (4) Masulipatnam and (5) Guntur. With such an advantageous position in regard to communications and by virtue of its location at the head of the Krishna delta, the city serves as the main exporting centre of rice of the delta. The city has been rapidly growing in its importance as a commercial as well as an industrial town. Several industries the chief of which is Andhra Cement Factory have grown up in and around the city. The other important industries are the large rice mills, the various foundries and engineering industries, the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Coy's tobacco grading centre, saw mills, transport workshops, the Siris pharmaceuticals, etc. It is a very important commercial centre where wholesale business in rice, textiles, vegetables, timber, etc., is conducted. A thriving industrial estate has also been established. This city has thus given Vijayawada taluk a distinctly industrial complex. Tobacco and vegetable cultivation is resorted to on a large scale in the neighbourhood of Vijayawada city. The natural importance of this city has induced the growth of important institutions such as the Loyola College, a Women's College, a Polytechnic, etc. This is also an important administrative centre being the headquarters of a Sub-Collector, a Superintending Engineer, Divisional Manager of Railways, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and so on. The city has been attracting considerable number of immigrants. The rapidly increasing population of the city and the natural agricultural wealth of Vijayawada taluk has made it the most densely populated taluk (1,057) of the district. Similarly the existence of Bandar (Masulipatnam), the district headquarters town and the small handloom town of Pedana gives Bandar taluk the status of an industrial taluk. These two urban centres can, however, be hardly comparable to Vijayawada in their industrial character and it may be somewhat a misnomer to term Bandar taluk as industrial just because of these two towns. The historic town of Masulipatnam was at one time a thriving sea port at which the British traders established one of their earliest factories. The chintz and Kalamkari prints of this place had won worldwide fame. This important handicraft, however, fell into decay when the competition from the factory made British textiles started. Bandar town has still the appearance of an old, decaying city. Some efforts made at industrialising the place by locating a heavy chemicals factory was not successful. The town can however, boast of a good scientific instruments factory and a few large rice mills. The efforts of some public spirited men as late Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and others have made this town an important Banking and Insurance Centre. It is the headquarters of Andhra Bank, and the Divisional Offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are located here. The place however, is more of an administrative headquarters than an industrial or commercial centre. Bandar taluk can, therefore, be more appropriately classified as a non-industrial taluk rather than industrial and the intrinsic

agricultural wealth of the area has helped the building up of a fairly dense population of 780 persons per square mile in this taluk.

51. The Krishna delta tract is also endowed with a couple of sugar factories as the one at Vuyyur in Gannavaram taluk between Vijayawada and Masulipatnam and the other at Lakshimpuram in Divi taluk.

52. In all the delta taluks the pressure on land has been great. Out of 1,000 cultivating households in the district, the largest proportion, viz., 326 cultivate land less than 2.4 acres each in extent and 215 households between 2.5 and 5 acres. While the central delta taluks may be said to have reached saturation point in population, in the coastal taluks of Kaikalur, Bandar and Divi, there is a possibility of more lands being reclaimed if improved drainage facilities are provided to the lands in some low lying tail-end tracts of the delta, which had frequently suffered from inundation during heavy rains. With more assured water supply it may also be possible to extend cultivation over some tail-end waste lands, and also an assurance of water supply with the completion of Nagarjunasagar Dam will help to extend acreage under second crop cultivation. As will be discussed later the Krishna delta taluks have shown a greater rate of growth of population in the present decade (1951-61) than the neighbouring Godavari delta taluks apparently as the delta could still take in and sustain more people.

East and West Godavari districts.—Let us now proceed to the next all important Godavari delta tract which forms the core of the high density coastal belt. This tract is distributed in both the districts of West Godavari and East Godavari. The very high density taluks in this region are Tanuku (1,475), Narsapur (1,207), Bheemavaram (952) and Tadepalligudem (695) of West Godavari district and Rajahmundry (1,012), Kothapeta Independent Sub Taluk (1,142), Kakinada (1,050), Amalapuram (1,010), Razole (1,085), Ramachandrapuram (1,308), Tuni Independent Sub-Taluk (709) and Pithapuram Independent Sub-Taluk (1,213) of East Godavari. The adjoining taluks of Eluru (613) and Kovvur (633) in West Godavari district and Peddapuram taluk (514) and Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk (610) of East Godavari district containing the uplands also show a high density but obviously not to the extent that the delta taluks have done.

53. The prosperous condition of this area will be apparent even to a casual traveller across this tract as the endless stretches of beautiful green paddy fields interspersed with attractive cocoanut and plantain gardens and extensive sugarcane cultivation meet the eye. The lanka lands on the river banks are intensively cultivated with sugarcane, plantain or vegetables or the more paying virginia tobacco so symmetrically planted to a set pattern of cross-lines. The area is dotted with large and imposing rice mills, fine sugar factories and very large and orderly tobacco grading factories. The towns of the area also present an appearance of prosperity and plenty

with the road sides heaped with cocoanuts, bananas, cashew, vegetables and other horticultural and agricultural produce. The canal wharfs are the scenes of hectic activity with groaning boats being endlessly loaded or unloaded or the giantly lorries being packed to capacity for export to distant places. The area has good communications. While the Madras-Calcutta Railway line runs right through the East and West Godavari districts, the branch lines like the Bheemavaram-Gudivada-Vijayawada line and Narsapur-Bheemavaram and Nidadavole lines serve West Godavari well. In East Godavari district, Kakinada is connected to Samalkot on the main line by a short stretch with a shuttle service of diesel rail cars. The area is well served by road communications as well. However, except for about two or three dry months when the Dowleshwaram anicut is closed and the causeway at the foot of the anicut is thrown open for vehicular traffic the district is cut off from the south for direct road transport during the rest of the year by the 4 miles wide Godavari river. Punts are however provided to take vehicles across the river. Cutting across the delta region particularly in the "Konaseema-area" between the two main branches of the Godavari, Vasishta and Gautami is difficult being interspersed with the unbridged tributaries of the Godavari. The canals are navigable and river boats ply regularly providing a popular and cheap method of transporting goods. There are also regular ferries at all important points across the Godavari. The soil of this tract is rich delta alluvium. The Godavari waters bring in annually considerable quantity of fertile fine alluvium. This tract has enjoyed over 100 years of irrigation ever since the Godavari anicut was constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1848. It has an average rainfall of about 1,100 mms. This rich Godavari delta area has rightly won the reputation of being the granary of South India. Paddy is the main wet crop grown in all the delta taluks. Considerable extent of sugarcane is grown in Tanuku (14,675 acres), Kovvur (4,022 acres), Eluru (3,419 acres), Narsapur (3,551 acres) taluks in West Godavari district and in Peddapuram (5,728 acres), Pithapuram (4,327 acres) taluks and over an area exceeding 2,000 acres in Kakinada, Kothapeta, Ramachandrapuram and Prathipadu taluks. Tobacco is also extensively grown particularly in the lanka lands of Kovvur (16,409 acres), Rajahmundry (15,468 acres) and Kothapeta (4,103 acres) taluks.

54. The urban centres that have developed in this area are mostly of the primary and service category than industrial mainly serving as centres of rice milling and marketing. Quite a few of the residents of these towns are agriculturists having their holdings in the neighbourhood. The area thus consists of mostly semi-rural towns and quite a few very large sized villages. As many as 95 villages in East Godavari district and 65 in West Godavari district have each population of over 5,000 and of these 9 villages in East Godavari and 7 villages in West Godavari district each exceeds 10,000 in population. So much so almost all the taluks showing a high density in this area are non-industrial taluks.

55. The area is also the home of the sturdy and enterprising agricultural communities, the Kammas and Rajus. There are also a couple of purely rural taluks lying in this high density tract. One is Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk with a density of 1,142 persons per square mile. The conditions in this taluk are identical with those of the neighbouring delta taluks. The taluk headquarters, Kothapeta, was recognised as urban in 1951, but as the population of the place was made up of mostly agricultural workers and as it was not a municipal town, it did not satisfy the criteria laid down for an urban centre at the 1961 Census and hence had to be declassified into rural. This taluk headquarters village serves the area equally well as the other urban centres of the neighbouring taluks which are all semi-rural than purely urban. Obviously it is not the urbanization that contributes to the heavy concentration of population in this tract but the productivity of the land and the prosperity of the rural tract itself. It is little wonder that the purely rural Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk shows such a high density of 1,142 persons per square mile. Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk lies in an elongated form between the Vasishta and Gautami and close to Rajahmundry city. The lankas of this taluk are extensively cultivated with tobacco. The intrinsic agricultural productivity and the influence of Rajahmundry city has induced a fairly large concentration of population in Kothapeta Independent Sub-taluk. The other purely rural taluk is Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk which however shows a less density of 610 per square mile which is no doubt well above the State average of 339. It is surprising that despite considerable extent of forest area in this Independent Sub-Taluk, the area has shown quite a heavy population. The area is, however, well developed agriculturally though the irrigation is more from tanks than river canals. Paddy (35,000 acres) and millets (19,800 acres) are the chief food crop grown and over 2,500 acres are covered by sugarcane. The Agency produce of the neighbouring tribal area is marketed through the taluk headquarters village of Prathipadu. All this has helped fairly heavy concentration of population in this area. Though the delta tract is dotted with several industries such as the fairly large tobacco grading factories at Biccavole, Anaparthi, Rajahmundry etc., textile mills at Kakinada and Tanuku, sugar factories at Pithapuram, Samalkot, Tanuku, Palacole etc., none of the centres of their location have assumed the character of industrial towns except Rajahmundry city.

56. Rajahmundry is an important historical city in this tract that has grown into a fairly large industrial centre. Like Vijayawada, this city is also very strategically located at the head of Godavari delta. The city also lies on the Madras-Calcutta Railway line. This is the rail head for the horticultural and agricultural produce of the area. This is an ancient town steeped in history and culture and a renowned educational and administrative centre. Dowleshwaram on the outskirts of the town is an important headquarters of the Public Works Department where a large Public Works Department work-

shop as also some private engineering workshops are located. Several industries have grown in the city and those of particular importance are the Andhra Paper Mills, a Government concern and a number of brass and aluminium factories, an I.L.T.D. tobacco factory. Several saw mills and wood processing plants are to be found and a thriving timber trade is carried on here. By virtue of the location of the city, Rajahmundry taluk has been categorised as the only industrial taluk of the district and this taluk shows quite a heavy density exceeding 1,000 per square mile. Kakinada and Eluru are the other two urban centres that have developed into cities with their populations exceeding 100,000 each. These are, however, more of administrative headquarters and residential towns than industrial though several industries such as the jute mill in Eluru, textile mills and boat building etc., in Kakinada have developed. The existence of sugar factories at Samalkot, Pithapuram and Peddapuram and the tobacco grading plants at Biccavole, and Anaparthi provide employment to a good few. But the tract generally has not yet developed an industrial complex. The dense population of the area is thus still largely dependent on agriculture.

Visakhapatnam district.—Crossing over to Visakhapatnam district, the environment changes considerably. The district is essentially dry except in parts. All the taluks of the district except the Agency taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu, however, show a density exceeding the State average, the coastal taluks of Yellamanchili (740), Anakapalle (804), Visakhapatnam (1,566), Bheemunipatnam (723), Vizianagaram (867) showing a considerably higher density exceeding 100% over the State average. The taluks of Narasapatnam (468), Chodavaram (503) and Srungavarapukota (512) also show densities exceeding the State average though to a lesser extent. This upland district is not obviously so prosperous agriculturally as the neighbouring Godavari delta districts. The density of population of Visakhapatnam taluk is, however, particularly striking which illustrates that even if a tract is not agriculturally very prosperous, the growth of important urban centres can easily sustain a large population. The great sea port town of Visakhapatnam and its satellite Malkapuram had a phenomenal population growth under the impetus of the ship-building industry and the oil refinery established here. The population of Visakhapatnam city increased by as much as 68% during the present decade (1951-61). Malkapuram Panchayat with a population of over 29,000 located on the outskirts of Visakhapatnam city has been recognised as an urban centre for the first time at the present Census by virtue of the great industrial importance it gained with the location of the Caltex Oil Refinery within the local limits of that Panchayat and also on account of the several workers of the shipyard residing there. More than 2/8 of the population of Visakhapatnam taluk is contained in these two urban centres only. The rural population of the taluk is only 9,5781 whereas the population of Visakhapatnam city is 182,004 and Malkapuram Panchayat 29,186. Only 22% of the area of the taluk is sown for cultivation and the agricultural workers form slightly

less than one third of the total workers. Thus the economy of the taluk leans heavily on the towering urban centre of Visakhapatnam city. Visakhapatnam city is also an important headquarters of the Railway as the Southern and South-Eastern Railways meet here. Educationally also this is one of the most important centres of the country with the Andhra University being located here. The city is also noted for some exquisite handicrafts such as shell and ivory inlay work, polished horn toys, etc. The pull exerted by this city has been so great that the rural population of Visakhapatnam taluk actually registered a fall in the decade. Quite obviously the city draws immigrants from the neighbouring taluks of the district as well. Yellamanchili and, Anakapalle taluks enjoy a fair amount of irrigation, about 22% of the land being irrigated and the area appears prosperous agriculturally and sugarcane is grown over a considerable extent, about 4,800 acres in Yellamanchili and 6,400 acres in Anakapalle. There is a large sugar factory viz., the Tummapala Sugar factory at Anakapalle. This town has developed into an important commercial centre where wholesale trading in foodgrains, gur, tamarind etc., takes place. Bheemunipatnam and Vizianagaram also are agriculturally prosperous with considerable tank irrigation. The chief assets of the area, however, are the very large jute mills of Nellimarla, Chittivalasa and Vizianagaram. Amongst the other taluks, Chodavaram, Srungavarapukota and Narasapatnam serve as gateways to the Agencies. Chodavaram appears to be agriculturally prosperous about 20% of the area being irrigated and sugarcane is cultivated extensively in the taluk covering over 14,000 acres. A Co-operative Sugar factory is located in this area. As far as the communications are concerned, the Grand Trunk Road and the Madras-Caleutta Railway line pass right through the district and these form the main arteries of communications. Some radial roads do connect all the interior taluk headquarters. The Agency tracts have also been opened up by good roads laid to Araku valley, Paderu and Chintapalle.

Srikakulam district.—Srikakulam district too has a fairly large extent of high density tract. Except Suler taluk all other taluks have recorded a density exceeding the State average. The taluks of Cheepurupalle (689), Bobbili (732), Srikakulam (959), Narasannapet (831), Tekkali (698), Sompeta (665) and Ichchapuram (1,003) forming a high density tract while Palakonda (657), Pathapatnam (490) and Parvathiparam (370) also show a higher density than the State average but not to such an extent as the first set of taluks. This remote district does not often come into the limelight and is generally considered to be a backward area, even the district headquarters town of Srikakulam presenting a dismal appearance. This is a district newly formed out of Visakhapatnam district in 1950 and it may take some time more for the district headquarters town to develop to its full stature. Of late, however, considerable building activity, opening of new institutions have taken place and the town is wearing a new look. At present even the District Superintendent of Police having jurisdiction over the district has his headquarters outside the

district at Vizianagaram. The district is however agriculturally prosperous. Most of the taluks are well served by irrigation under the Vamsadhara and Nagavalli rivers. 52% of the area in Srikakulam taluk, 39.75% of the area in Narasannapet, 30% in Tekkali, 26% in Sompetta and Ichchapuram and 35% of Palakonda and 22% in Bobbili are irrigated under river channels as well as under a large number of irrigation tanks. Paddy is the chief wet crop grown. Bobbili has an extent of over 13,000 acres under sugarcane. A sugar mill is located at Bobbili. Sugar and Khandsari factories are also located at Amudalavalasa. The iron ore and manganese is processed at Garividi in Cheepurupalle taluk. The north coastal belt of the district is a very interesting tract covered with a thick growth of coconut, cashew and jack plantations. The area is referred to as 'vaddanam.' An interesting feature of this area is that though the water table is very low and wells are dug to a depth of about 60 to 70 feet the plant growth is extremely healthy. So thick is the horticultural growth that sunlight hardly penetrates through. The people of the district are dependent largely on agriculture. Compared to the Godavari delta and even Visakhapatnam district the proportion of agricultural workers is much larger in this district, there being on the average 310 agricultural workers to 100 other categories of workers. It is the agricultural wealth of the district which seems to sustain a dense population in the tract.

57. Parvathipuram taluk obviously shows lesser density than the other taluks of Srikakulam district except Salur as nearly 30% of the taluk is covered by forests and the irrigational facilities are limited. 28% of the population of this taluk is tribal. In this area too the excessive pressure on land is observed. The decennial growth of population in this tract has been very poor. Fairly heavy emigration to Bhillai and Calcutta from this tract has been reported. Even the plantations of Assam seem to draw some workers from these parts. The district has a potential of greater agricultural development when the proposed irrigation projects across the two main rivers of the district, Nagavalli and Vamsadhara are executed. The alternative occupations that the district has shown to the surplus population on land at present is not adequate. Whatever industrialisation that has taken place is concentrated in a few places as Bobbili, Amudalavalasa which have sugar and khandsari factories and oil mills. There appears to be a need for greater industrialisation of the tract to relieve congestion on land. The urban areas of the district as typified by the district headquarters town present a somewhat desolate appearance. Perhaps the remoteness of the district being about 500 miles away from the State headquarters has been its main handicap.

Interior Telangana

58. Now leaving the North Coastal Andhra, the next prominent zone which shows a density of population exceeding the State's average is made up of a fairly wide stretch of area covering the contiguous taluks of Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak and Hyderabad districts right in the heart of the Telangana region. The core of this region is Karim-

nagar district. As would be apparent from the high density map, this zone does not show such a heavy concentration of population as observed in the coastal region which we have just reviewed. Out of the 20 taluks comprising this zone, one taluk, namely, Hyderabad West taluk is an exception by virtue of Hyderabad city being located in it and shows an extraordinarily high density of 4,529 persons per square mile. But by not taking into consideration Hyderabad city, the density of this taluk dwindles to 885. Warangal taluk with a density of 666 persons per square mile exceeds the State's average by about 95%. Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district with a density of 512 per square mile exceeds the State's average by over 50% but less than 75%. Huzurabad taluk in Karimnagar district as also Karimnagar taluk with densities of 479 and 466 respectively exceeds the average density of the State in the range of 25-50% above the State average. The remaining 15 taluks in the zone show only a slightly heavier density than the State's average not exceeding the latter by more than 25%. We may make a study of this entire zone starting with Karimnagar district which forms the central core.

Karimnagar district.—Karimnagar district in the past Censuses held the pride of place as the most densely populated district of the erstwhile Hyderabad State excluding the State headquarters district of Hyderabad. The average density of population of this district as recorded at the 1961 Census is however, only 353 persons per square mile. There is a saying in Telugu to the effect that in an area where there are no trees even a castor plant would appear to be the biggest tree! In the old Hyderabad State which was made up of Telangana and the more backward Maharashtra and Karnatak areas, Karimnagar district enjoying slightly better irrigational facilities than other areas marked itself out as the most densely populated area of the State. But now, in the larger State of Andhra Pradesh, compared to the North Coastal Andhra region where the density of population of several taluks far exceeds 1,000 per square mile, Karimnagar district can hardly be termed as thickly populated. In fact the density appears to be positively thin. But then the State has at the other end spread over the South Telangana and Rayalaseema regions a vast tract of land which is very sparsely populated. Therefore this district justifies its being considered as one of the more densely populated tracts of the State as it exceeds the State's average though only slightly. Except the forest taluk of Manthani where over 75% of the geographical area is covered by forests the rest of the six taluks of Karimnagar district have shown a density exceeding the State's average ranging from 353 persons per square mile in Jagtial taluk to 479 in Huzurabad taluk. This tract enjoys a fairly good rainfall averaging about 800 to 850 mms. Except in Jagtial taluk where over 80% of the area is covered by forests in almost all these high density taluks, nearly, 50% of the geographical area is sown. The area also enjoys certain amount of irrigation. In Sirsilla 48% of the total area is irrigated mainly under the Manair Project which was commissioned in 1951. Karimnagar taluk has about 12% of irrigated area. The other

taluks in this tract also have some irrigation facilities mostly under irrigation tanks and river channels. Maize and other millets and paddy have been the chief crops grown. The only commercial crop grown to any considerable extent in these taluks seems to be chillies. The history of this tract reveals that it has been comparatively free from famines and other pestilences in the past and therefore has been able to sustain its population steadily. Of the 6 taluks, Huzurabad (density : 479 per square mile) is a purely rural taluk. The headquarters of this taluk was recognised as an urban centre at the 1951 Census but has now been declassified into rural as the population was predominantly agricultural. Three taluks, viz., Karimnagar, Jagtial and Sultanabad with densities of 466, 353 and 394 respectively are non-industrial taluks having some urban population. The important towns of this area are Karimnagar and Jagtial City Municipalities. These towns serve mostly as administrative headquarters of the areas concerned. There is of course a fair concentration of handloom weaving and a few other industries such as the noted filigree industry in Karimnagar town. Beedi industry is also carried on to some extent in Jagtial town. Metpalli Independent Sub-Taluk (density : 390) and Sirsilla (density : 358) taluks have at least one industrial town each. Sirsilla town owes its industrial character to the concentration of handloom industry and Korathla and Metpalli towns in Metpalli Independent Sub-Taluk to the large concentration of beedi factories in them. These industries are however mostly carried on on a household industry basis. But for these household industries all these taluks can be said to be primarily dependent on agriculture for sustenance. While the taluks of Sirsilla and Metpalli provide adequate supplementary industries to the local population, agriculturally Huzurabad is better developed, 16.20% of the area of this taluk being irrigated whereas only 9.96% of the area in Metpalli Independent Sub-Taluk and 13.15% of Sirsilla taluk is irrigated. Thus the purely rural taluk of Huzurabad shows a much higher density than the so called industrial taluks. Karimnagar district cannot be said to be particularly well served by communications. The district headquarters town is not connected by railway, though Khazipet-Delhi Railway line cuts through Huzurabad and Sultanabad taluks. The district is no doubt connected to other important places of the Telangana area, such as Hyderabad, Warangal and Nizamabad by roads of which only the Hyderabad road is fully black-topped. The average road mileage per 100 square miles of the territory works out to as little as only 8.5 linear miles. The district is thus perhaps one of the most backward in regard to communications, next only to Adilabad and Khammam. With improvement of communications, provision of greater facilities for irrigation and better organisation of the handicrafts it should be possible to give a further fillip to the economic growth of this area, enabling it to sustain a larger population or increasing the standards of living of the existing population. It may also be stated that a belt of land close to the Manair Project in Sirsilla taluk is considered to be unhealthy being endemically filarial.

Camping officers are warned against it and I recall the kindness with which the District Collector insisted on my taking some prophylactic measures before I proceeded on camp to Manair. There is a need to stamp out this disease from this unhealthy pocket. The size of a holding per cultivating household in this tract of the district ranges from 5.64 acres in Jagtial taluk to 7.61 acres in Karimnagar district. Considering the fact that the land is mostly dry, the extent of land per cultivating household is thus extremely limited. Out of 1,000 cultivating households about 447 cultivate each less than 5 acres of land and 355 households cultivate land of an extent of 5 to 10 acres each. This indicates a state of considerable congestion which has obviously led to considerable out-migration of population that has been observed from this district.

Warangal district.— In the adjoining district of Warangal, with the exception of the forest taluks of Mulug, Parkal and Narasampet, the other three taluks of Warangal (666), Jangaon (345) and Mahbubabad (405) have shown similar high density as in the adjoining tract of Karimnagar district already discussed. These three taluks are non-industrial but have some urban population. Warangal taluk shows the highest density of 666 persons per square mile. The fairly high density in this taluk is obviously on account of the location of Warangal city (Population : 1,56,106) which is the second largest city in the Telangana area next to Hyderabad. Warangal, apart from being an important district headquarters town has been a progressive city with some important industries, such as Azamjahi Cloth Mill, a number of beedi factories and a Cement Home Pipe Company. This is also an important rice milling centre. The place is renowned for its cotton durries and woollen pile carpet industry. The place has a thriving tannery industry and exports considerable quantity of good wool which is chiefly marketed to Eluru city in West Godavari district which is another famous centre for pile carpet industry as also to other centres outside the State. Warangal city is also developing to be an important educational centre with a medical college, an engineering college and a number of schools. Government as well as Christian Missionary institutions being located therein. Khazipet which lies within Warangal limits is an important railway junction at which the Madras-Delhi and the Wadi-Hyderabad-Khazipet lines meet. The Madras-Delhi railway line passes through Mahbubabad and Warangal taluks whereas the Hyderabad line passes through Jangaon taluk of this district. Warangal city is connected by a good asphalt road to Hyderabad. A metalled road connects it to Karimnagar and Khammam towns. The district is however generally poor in communications, there being only 9.8 linear road miles per 100 square miles of territory. The area enjoys a fairly good average annual rainfall of about 924 to 1,038 mms. The tract is mainly dry though there are a few large lakes providing irrigation such as Ramappa lake, Pakhal lake, Lakkavaram tank, besides a number of minor irrigation tanks which have given this area a reputation as one of the main rice producing centres of Telangana.

The irrigated area forms about 12.36% in Warangal taluk, 9.6% in Mahbubabad and 7% in Jangaon. The average size of a holding per cultivating household in these areas ranges from 7.11 acres to 8.99.

Other districts.—In continuation of this tract to the east is just one taluk of Khammam district, namely, the district headquarters taluk of Khammam, showing a slightly higher population density than the State's average with 406 persons per square mile. This taluk appears to benefit considerably from the location of Khammam town within its limits. The main function of the town appears to be its serving as the administrative headquarters of the new district. This taluk shares almost all the characteristics of its neighbouring tract in Warangal district already discussed.

59. There is also a single taluk of Nalgonda district, viz., Bhongir, adjoining Jangaon taluk of Warangal district, showing a density of 348 per square mile, which just exceeds the State's average. This tract is almost identical with Jangaon but perhaps a slightly larger proportion of land is covered by irrigation. Bhongir town serves as an important commercial centre through which the agricultural produce of the neighbouring tract of Nalgonda district is exported. This area, therefore, is able to sustain a slightly denser population than the remaining poor set of taluks of Nalgonda district.

60. The next belt of taluks in this high density zone of Central Telangana area are Siddipet, Medak, Andole (Jogipet) and Sangareddy taluks of Medak district. This extends almost in an elephant trunk fashion from the wide head of the high density area of Karimnagar district, ending in Hyderabad East and West taluks. The density ranges from 339 in Sangareddy taluk to 410 in Siddipet taluk. These are all non-industrial taluks. They are mostly dry with only about 10 to 11% of the area being irrigated mainly under tanks. The area is slightly better served by road communications than the tract already covered, the density of road mileage being 12.7 linear miles per 100 square miles of the territory. The proximity of these areas to Hyderabad city might have helped to some extent in building up their prosperity with the resultant higher density of population. Siddipet town is the centre of a very thriving handloom industry which produces cheap and attractive sarees which are quite popular both inside and outside the State. Medak town is the headquarters of an important Christian Diocese. As already stated, this elephant trunk high density stretch ends with Hyderabad East and Hyderabad West taluks in Hyderabad district. The largest concentration of population is found in Hyderabad West taluk. This needs no other explanation than that it is entirely due to the location of the metropolis of Hyderabad in this taluk. Seeing the rocky nature of the countryside and the feeling of wilderness one gets of the area, one hardly imagines that a large city as Hyderabad lies nestled in the midst of this area. Hyderabad city seems to grow up almost from nowhere. The city took its birth and grew with all its historical

associations from the 16th century after the Qutub Shahi rulers established their kingdom at Golkonda. The city has had a chequered career. While it had won a world fame as one of the most prosperous capitals of a medieval kingdom, it had almost reached a stage of complete decadence when the Golkonda Kingdom fell a victim to the onslaughts of the Moghul Emperor, Aurangzeb towards the end of the 17th Century and the capital of the Deccan was shifted to Aurangabad. It was in 1763 again under the Asafia rulers, that the capital was reshifted to Hyderabad and a constant effort was made to rebuild and improve the city. The early part of the present century saw the occurrence of one of the biggest disasters to the city when the Musi floods of September 1908 caused havoc resulting in a very heavy loss of life and property. Since then a determined effort was made to control the floods by putting up large reservoirs to hold the flood waters of the Musi, housing colonies were constructed to rehabilitate the flood affected, several important institutions such as the Osmania University, the Osmania Hospital, etc., were established, the roads and communications were greatly bettered and the health and sanitation of the city which was at one time subject to frequent visitations of plague and malaria was improved and the city was soon converted into a city beautiful attracting a large number of nobles and landlords and administrators to settle down in large and spacious mansions. The city was also developed into an important centre of railway and air communications. Soon the area adjoining the city became one of the largest cantonments in the country. Several industries such as the Allwyn Metal Works, the Vazir Sultan Cigarette Factory, J.B. Mangharam Biscuit Factory, Asbestos Cement Works, a large Railway Workshop, the Praga Tools etc., were established. The pace of industrialisation though considerable was not much as compared to the recent industrialisation of comparable cities like Bangalore or Madras. The Re-organisation of States in 1956 gave a slight jolt to the city but now after the formation of an established Government in the permanent pattern of the country's administrative units and under the impact of the Five Year Plans, Hyderabad city is on the way to a much larger industrialisation with the prospective Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drugs, the Indian Detonators, Republic Forge and a score of other industrial units coming up in the vicinity of the city which may help to mark this city out as one of the most prominent cities on the industrial map of the country. The overwhelming position that the city occupies in Hyderabad West taluk has given the taluk a density of 4,560 persons per square mile. Without the city, as was pointed out earlier the density of the taluk deflates to a mere 885. The population of Hyderabad West taluk without the city is just 77,744 and the population of Hyderabad city falling in the limits of this taluk is 1,232,251. Hyderabad East taluk by the inclusion of the suburban unit of Malkajgiri of Hyderabad town-group has recorded a density of 362 and excluding it, the density falls to 314 which is below the State's average. The poor density of population in the immediate vicinity of the Hyderabad city

itself speaks of the low stage of development of the area around the city. All the development seems to be concentrated in the city alone.

61. There is one more offshoot of the high density belt of the interior Telangana extending out like finger into the Nizamabad district, which covers the three taluks of Bodhan, Nizamabad and Kamareddy. Bodhan taluk has recorded a density of 512, Nizamabad 417 and Kamareddy 348. Of these three taluks Bodhan and Kamareddy claim an industrial complex. Bodhan obviously owes its prosperity to the location of the Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakkarnagar. This factory employing over 2,000 workers is considered to be the largest of its kind in the east. The Nizam-sagar Project built across the Manjira river in this district 30 years ago has given a great fillip to the development of agriculture and industry in this area. 87% of the geographical area of Bodhan taluk is irrigated and it has as much as 20,893 acres of land under sugarcane cultivation and Nizamabad has 55% of the area under irrigation and 11,587 acres are cultivated with sugarcane besides a much larger extent under paddy in both the taluks. Kamareddy seems to owe its industrial complex mainly to the existence of considerable beedi industry worked in about 22 factories in the town of Domakonda of this taluk. This taluk lies adjacent to the industrial taluks of Sirsilla and Metpalli of Karmnagar district where also we saw that beedi manufacture was the chief industry. Nizamabad taluk is non-industrial though its headquarters town of Nizamabad houses a couple of large khandsari factories each employing about 200 workers. This town has been fast developing industrially and it may not be long before it develops into an important industrial centre. This tract blessed in its development by the Nizam-sagar Project benefited considerably by the efforts of immigrant cultivators from the Coastal Andhra districts. The hardy and experienced coastal cultivators helped to intensify cultivation and set a standard for other local cultivators to emulate and thus in no small measure are responsible for building up the economy of the area. The tract is also well served by road and railway communications. The Secunderabad-Manmad metre gauge railway line passes through Nizamabad district. The density of road mileage in the district also works out to 22.1 miles per 100 square miles of territory which is by far the highest density enjoyed by any of the Telangana districts barring Hyderabad which records a slightly higher density of 24.5 miles per 100 square miles of territory. The size of land holdings per cultivating household in the area appears small ranging from 4.20 acres in Nizamabad taluk to 6.99 acres in Bodhan taluk.

The Southern Plain

62. Quite cut off from the main high density zones of the State that we have so far covered, a compact area of another high density area shows itself out at the southern end of the State made up of five contiguous eastern taluks of Chittoor district, lying adjacent to the Madras plain, viz., Chittoor taluk

(density 588), Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk (355), Chandragiri (368), Puttur (410) and Satyavedu (368). This area records an annual rainfall of 839 to 959 mms. It is somewhat surprising that despite all these taluks having considerable extent of forest land covering as much as 52.68% of the geographical area in Chandragiri taluk and percentage of area sown to the total geographical area being limited, ranging from only 14.07% in Chandragiri taluk to 36.28% in Puttur taluk, all these taluks have shown a higher density than the State's average. Irrigation facilities are also limited except in Puttur taluk where 24% of the area is reported as irrigated. Tanks and wells and a few spring channels are the only sources of irrigation. And yet this tract has shown a respectable density. Bangarupalem and Satyavedu are purely rural taluks, Chittoor and Chandragiri are non-industrial taluks and Puttur has shown itself to be an industrial taluk. The last taluk can however be hardly considered industrial as the industrial workers of Puttur town are mostly made up of handloom weavers. The high density of population in this tract with all the limitations of the area seems to be a tribute to the hard working and intelligent ryot of the area who has done his all to utilise the limited extent of land to the maximum extent by very intensively cultivating it. As one proceeds from Bangarupalem to Tirupati by road cutting through the Chandragiri valley, the bright crops that one sees on either side of the road bear clear evidence of the effort put in by the ryot. Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Chandragiri and Puttur taluks cultivate sugarcane over a considerable extent ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 acres in each of the taluks. The area is noted for its gur manufacture. Recently a co-operative sugar mill has also been commissioned near Chittoor. Chittoor town, the district headquarters, is an important town of the area. A large sized modern confectionery (The Nutrine Confectionery) and a few oil mills are the important industries of the town. The urban centre having the largest impact over the area is however the famous pilgrim centre, Tirumalai-Tirupati in Chandragiri taluk which attracts pilgrims from all over the country throughout the year. A number of industries to serve the pilgrims have grown up around this pilgrim centre such as the brass and bell metal works, the red-sanders doll making and the bronze icon manufacture. Above all, the area is very well served by communications. Renigunta-Gudur, and Katpadi-Pakala-Dharmavaram railway lines pass through this tract. This district has established a name for itself for the very fine state of road communications. The National Highway connecting Madras and Bangalore which is one of the finest road stretches in the country passes through Bangarupalem and Chittoor. The district has practically the highest density of road mileage in the State i.e., 35.4 linear miles of road to 100 square miles of territory. All these factors have contributed to a higher density of population in the eastern half of Chittoor district. These eastern plain taluks of Chittoor district are rather distinct from the remaining taluks constituting the western half of the district which

lie on a plateau with precarious rainfall and poorer soils and covered extensively by hills and forests and consequently poor economically. This area will be discussed later when we consider the low density areas.

Isolated High Density Pockets

63. We may now examine the odd high density taluks that lie scattered as isolated pockets in the midst of a wide area of low density tract covering most of the Deccan Plateau Region and the Southern Coastal Region of the State. Kovur and Nellore taluks together form one such pocket in Nellore district. Most of the taluks of Nellore district have poor soils and the western taluks of the district are particularly backward in every respect. In this district Kovur and Nellore taluks located at the mouth of river Pennar stand out prominently as a rich area served for irrigation by the Pennar, 33.11% of the area of Nellore and 40.13% of the area of Kovur being irrigated. Kovur has a density of 556 persons per square mile and Nellore 603. These are both non-industrial taluks, the economy dependent mostly on their agricultural wealth. Nellore city is a prominent urban centre that has grown up in this area. It is an important administrative and commercial centre located on the Madras-Calcutta railway line and the G.N.T. road passes through it.

64. The next high density pocket is constituted by another pair of taluks namely, Proddatur (407) and Cuddapah (351) taluks. Both these taluks are located in the midst of a poor rainfall belt area with an annual rainfall of only 600 to 700 mm. But both Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks have benefited by irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, about 11.51% of the area in the Cuddapah taluk and 14.30% in Proddatur taluk being irrigated. Paddy and onions are grown extensively in the irrigated tracts, 49.5% of the geographical area of Proddatur taluk and 28% of the area of Cuddapah taluk is sown unlike its poorer neighbouring taluks like Badvel or Sidhout where hardly 10 or 15% is sown. The soils of these taluks, particularly Proddatur is rich black cotton soil. The growth of Proddatur town, an important commercial centre, which is the most populous town of the district (population 50,616) and Cuddapah town (Population : 49,027), the chief administrative headquarters of the district, have helped considerably in building up the population of the respective taluks in which they are located. By virtue of a large proportion of handloom workers in Proddatur town, it is classified as industrial. But the taluk as such hardly exhibits any industrial character. Cuddapah is an important railway station lying on the Madras-Bombay broad gauge railway line. Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks are fairly well served by road communications.

65. The next pocket is again a pair of taluks in Kurnool district, viz., Adoni taluk (343) and Kurnool taluk (408). Both these taluks are considered industrial. Adoni taluk owes its industrial importance to its headquarters town of Adoni with a concentration of cotton ginning and spinning and weaving mills.

The location of this town on the Madras-Bombay broad gauge Railway line is a great advantage which has helped the town to develop into an important centre of cotton marketing and industry. The other urban centre in the taluk, viz., Yemmiganur, is a noted handloom centre where nearly 50% of workers are engaged in this industry. This taluk is situated in a thick black cotton tract and over 89,000 acres are covered by cotton cultivation. Kurnool town came into prominence after the formation of Andhra State when the State's capital was located here for three years from 1953 to 1956. A few important institutions developed here such as the medical college, a women's college, etc. The Tungabhadra industries, a large factory producing hydrogenated oil is located here. The Bangalore-Hyderabad road and railway pass through Kurnool. In Kurnool taluk the soil is of black cotton variety. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal passes through this taluk. All these factors have helped the concentration of population in these two taluks unlike the less fortunately placed taluks in the neighbourhood. Yet another factor observed is that in both the taluks more than 70% of the geographical area is brought under cultivation.

66. Besides the above, there is one small pocket of high density area at the southern tip of Anantapur district viz., Hindupur taluk (density: 425). This taluk seems to owe much of its importance to its headquarters town which is an important commercial centre of the area. Its proximity to Bangalore city (about 60 miles) enables it to maintain regular trade transactions with that city. This taluk appears to be more fortunately placed than the other taluks of the district in irrigation as over 10% of the area of this taluk seems to be served by good irrigation tanks. The area is noted as an important gur marketing centre. Sericulture has also been recently developed in the taluk. The taluk enjoys a salubrious climate. All these have helped a heavier concentration of population in this taluk which is located in one of the most sparsely populated districts of the State.

67. The last isolated pocket amongst the high density taluks is Mahbubnagar taluk (391) in the district of the same name. The high density of the taluk is accounted for mainly by the progressive Mahbubnagar City Municipality which contributes a population of over 35,000 persons to the area.

This completes all the high population density tracts of the State.

Distribution pattern of taluks with a low density of population

68. Let us now consider the low density tracts of the State to see what factors had contributed to the sparser distribution of population in those areas.

69. The following statement sets out the distribution of the low density taluks showing a density of population below the State's average of 339 persons per square mile.

[Statement :

STATEMENT II.19

COMPOSITION OF TALUKS WHOSE DENSITIES ARE LOWER THAN THAT OF THE AVERAGE FOR THE STATE, 1961

State/District	Number of taluks whose densities are below the average for the State											
	Below 25%			26%—50%			51%—75%			76%—100%		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	7	25	4	10	29	7	5	9	2	7	..	..
Srikakulam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	..	3	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hyderabad	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	1	1	..	..
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Warangal	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Khammam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..

A : Entirely Rural.

B : Non-Industrial, containing no industrial town.

C : Industrial having atleast one industrial town.

70. The low density taluks divide themselves into different ranges as follows :

No. of Taluks	Range of density variation i.e., % below the State's average
36	Less than 25% below the State's average
46	26-50 % do do
16	51-75 % do do
7	76-100% do do

71. Of these, 29 are purely rural taluks, 63 are those having urban population but with no industrial towns and 18 are taluks with at least one industrial town. The following Sub-statements II.19(A) to II.19 (C) will show these three different categories of low density taluks by the degree of variation from the State average taluk density.

STATEMENT II.19(A)

ENTIRELY RURAL

Name of District	Taluks whose densities are below the average for the State				Population 1961	Area in sq. miles 1961	Density 1961
	Below 25%	26%—50%	51%—75%	76%—100%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Visakhapatnam	..	..	Paderu	..	132,145	1,199	98
				Chintapalle	43,929	920	31
East Godavari	..	..	..	Rampachodavaram	48,697	710	57
				Yellavaram	63,502	850	64
West Godavari	Chintalapudi	..	..	..	121,831	418.3	240
		Polavaram	..	..	118,231	548.7	177
Nellore	..	Rapur	..	..	105,122	594	149
		Atmakur	..	..	145,711	639	208
		Podili	..	..	104,440	564	170
		Darsi	..	..	125,912	590.8	199
			Udayagiri	..	125,465	871	136
Cuddapah	..	..	Sidhout	..	84,886	600	125
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	121,350	606.7	171
		Allagadda	..	..	134,177	613.4	200
		Alur	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	102,276	446.7	220
		Atmakur	..	..	84,172	1,126.4	64
		..	..	Achampet	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Chevella, Pargi	..	..	..	100,788	371.4	226
		..	..	..	107,181	389.8	253
		Ibrahimpatnam	..	..	121,639	624.8	198
Medak	Narsapur, Gajwel	..	..	..	116,486	416.1	250
	..	..	..	..	146,059	432.4	310
Nizamabad	Madnur	..	..	..	73,722	232	268
		Yellareddy	..	..	82,671	304.2	196
Adilabad	..	..	Bonth	..	69,881	554.9	103
		..	..	Unur	55,099	720.4	47
Warangal	..	..	..	Mulug	93,408	1,236.2	54
Khammam	..	..	Bhoorgampadu	..	84,338	787.2	53
		..	..	Nugur	40,974	624	57
Nalgonda	Ramannapet	..	..	..	103,997	684.2	250

COMPOSITION OF LOW DENSITY TALUKS

STATEMENT II, 19(B)
NON-INDUSTRIAL TALUKS HAVING NO INDUSTRIAL TOWNS

Name of District	Taluka whose densities are below the average for the State				Population 1961	Area in sq. miles 1961	Density 1961	Non-Industrial towns
	Below 25%	26%—50%	51%—75%	76%—100%				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srikakulam	Salur	..	..	..	164,125	491	319	Salur
Guntur	..	Vinukonda Palnad	..	..	124,572 227,744	644 1,039	181 186	Vinukonda Gurazala, Macherla
Nellore	Gudur Kandukur Kavali	..	..	..	141,128 232,846 156,736	463 781 568	243 253 249	Gudur Kandukur Kavali
		Sullurpet Kanigiri	..	..	113,123 170,883	573 1,000	197 164	Sullurpet, Naidupet Kanigiri
Chittoor	Palmaner Kuppam Madanapalle Vayalpadu	..	..	..	111,207 97,065 227,824 214,119	409.6 292 838.4 792	236 233 235 240	Palmaner Kuppam Madanapalle Vayalpadu
		Punganur	..	..	168,850	663.6	221	Punganur
Cuddapah	Kamalapuram	..	..	..	83,415	304	249	Kamalapuram
		Ravachoti Pulivendla Rajampet	..	..	229,406 123,179 204,879	1,104 569 1,048	172 193 179	Ravachoti Pulivendla Rajampet, Nandalur
		..	Balya	..	124,553	757	114	Balya
Anantapur	Gooty Madakasira	..	..	..	179,706 135,426	482.9 417	235 284	Gooty, Pamidi Madakasira
		Anantapur Kalyandrug Kaduri Penunkondu	..	..	223,736 141,144 239,976 141,463	926 821 1,157 682	178 144 189 181	Anantapur Kalyandrug Kaduri Penunkonda, Guntakal
Kurnool	..	Nandikotkur Goddalur Nandyal Bangampalle Kolkuntla Dhone Pattikonda	..	..	90,018 180,960 159,693 55,448 104,911 156,210 149,528	369.5 1,047.7 664.4 264.8 564.2 846.5 747.4	211 156 189 178 159 152 170	Nandikotkur Goddalur, Cumbum Nandyal Bangampalle Kolkuntla Dhone Pattikonda, Maddikera
		..	Atmakur	..	84,687	722.8	99	Atmakur
Mahbubnagar	Shahzadpur Nagarkurnool Wanaparthy Kodungudi	..	..	..	143,733 151,541 138,254 118,023	487.5 561.3 335.7 460.8	261 245 247 329	Shahzadpur Nagarkurnool Wanaparthy Kodungudi, Konigi
		Kalyakurthi Kollapur Alampur Gadwal	..	..	173,994 120,404 96,999 118,466	997 601.4 445.2 517.8	167 154 147 226	Kalyakurthi Kollapur Alampur Gadwal
Hyderabad	Tandur Vicarabad Medchal	..	..	..	98,555 134,959 92,535	371.2 476.7 397.4	230 244 250	Tandur Vicarabad Medchal
Medak	Zahirabad Narayankhed	..	..	..	152,226 99,318	483.2 370.5	275 228	Zahirabad, Kohir Narayankhed
Nizamabad	..	Banswada	..	..	103,694	458.4	189	Banswada
Adilabad	..	Adilabad Nirmal Mudhol	..	..	117,330 137,360 100,497	540.5 506.4 402.8	173 214 230	Adilabad Nirmal Mudhol, Bhalasa
		..	Asifabad Chinnur Lakshettipet	..	119,570 95,800 123,397	843.9 694.6 734.1	111 125 135	Asifabad, Bellampalli Chinnur Mancherla
Karimnagar	..	..	Manthani	..	94,351	844.5	104	Manthani
Warangal	Parkal	..	..	..	172,230 147,126	525.1 781.8	292 137	Parkal Narasampet
	Narasampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khammam	Madhira	..	..	..	213,503 176,619	724.8 1,280	235 93	Madhira Yellandu
		..	Yellandu Bhadra- chalam Kothagudem	..	91,001 173,810	929.6 1,090	83 122	Bhadra- chalam Kothagudem
Nalgonda	Nalgonda Suryapet Husurnagar	..	..	..	295,187 260,078 198,807	953.6 783 660.4	269 276 250	Nalgonda Suryapet Husurnagar
		Devarakonda	..	..	200,957	1,043.3	187	Devarakonda

ANDHRA PRADESH

TALUKS WITH DENSITIES OF POPULATION

BELOW THE STATE AVERAGE

ZONAL BOUNDARY ——— STATE BOUNDARY ———
DISTRICT BOUNDARY ——— TALUK BOUNDARY ———

KILOMETRES 32 0 32 64 96 128 160 192
32 0 32 64 96 128 MILES

ORISSA

(EASTERN ZONE)

MAHARASHTRA

(WESTERN ZONE)

MADHYA
PRADESH

(CENTRAL ZONE)

SRIKAKULAM

VISAKHAPATNAM

EAST
GODAVARI

WEST
GODAVARI

KRISHNA

GUNTUR

NELLORE





CUDDAPAH

CHITTOOR





MADRAS STATE

BAY
OF
BENGAL

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF TALUKS
WITH LOW DENSITY

-  ENTIRELY RURAL
-  NON INDUSTRIAL
(with no Industrial Towns)
-  INDUSTRIAL
(with at least one Industrial Town)
-  HIGH DENSITY AREA

TALUK DENSITY OF POPULATION

-  75 - 100% BELOW THE STATE
AVERAGE
-  51 - 75% "
-  26 - 50% "
-  LESS THAN 25% "

STATEMENT II.19(C)
INDUSTRIAL TALUKS HAVING ATLEAST ONE INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Name of District 1	Taluku whose densities are below the average for the State				Population 1961 6	Area in sq. miles 1961 7	Density 1961 8	Industrial towns 9
	Below 25% 2	26%—50% 3	51%—75% 4	76%—100% 5				
Nellore . . .	..	Venkatagiri	..	..	94,562	427	192	Venkatagiri
Chittoor . . .	Kalahasti	..	..	..	185,571	609.6	225	Kalahasti
Cuddapah . . .	..	Jammalamadugu	..	..	141,772	613	199	Jammalamadugu
Anantapur . . .	..	Rayadurg	..	..	142,067	682	170	Rayadurg
		Urvakonda	..	..	98,635	413.1	222	Urvakonda
		Tadpatri	..	..	154,208	641	207	Tadpatri
		Dharmavaram	..	..	138,529	736	156	Dharmavaram
Kurnool . . .	..	..	Markapur	..	156,825	1,365.7	101	Markapur
Mahbubnagar . . .	Makthal	..	..	..	135,987	532.5	253	Utkur, Narayanpet
Nizamabad . . .	Armur	..	..	..	221,461	758	241	Armur
Adilabad . . .	..	..	Sirpur	..	184,648	855.7	122	Kagaznagar
		Khanapur	..	..	53,710	818	189	Kadani Damsite
Nalgonda . . .	Miryalguda	..	..	..	222,339	752.7	170	Vijayapuri

72. The map on the opposite page illustrates the low density taluks by different ranges of density variation below the State average, the three types of taluks, *i.e.*, entirely rural, non-industrial but having some urban population and industrial having at least one industrial town being distinguished by the different colour shading as in the previous high density map. From the map two distinct low density zones can be discerned. The first is a thick continuous belt extending right along the northern boundary of the State which we may refer as the Northern Zone and the other is the wide zone covering South Telangana and almost the entire Rayalaseema area and Nellore district with the exclusion of the isolated high density pockets lying in this tract, which were already discussed. We may call the second tract as Deccan Plateau Zone.

73. Just as we found that the high density areas generally reflected the greater prosperity of the tract, the low density areas may reveal the poor development of a tract or the inability of the area, due to its natural limitations, to support more numbers of people than those living therein. The lack of adequate land for cultivation, the poor productivity of soils, inadequate irrigation facilities, adverse seasonal and health conditions, poor communications and industrial backwardness are the main factors that had led to a sparser spread of population in certain local areas. All these adverse conditions may prevail in some areas or only a few of these factors may operate in others. A study of the low density tracts will reveal what are the factors which have adversely affected the different areas.

Northern Zone

74. Taking the northern zone first, it will be observed that the area is made up of mostly the Agency and tribal taluks of Srikakulam district, Visakhapatnam district, East and West Godavari districts, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. The purely rural taluks falling in this tract, *viz.*, Paderu (Density 110) and Chintapalle (48) in Visakhapatnam district, Yellavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (75) and Rampachodavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (69) of East Godavari district, Polavaram (215) and

Chintalapudi (291) of West Godavari district, Bhoor-gampadu (107) and Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk (66) of Khammam district, Mulug (76) of Warangal district and Utnur (76) and Boath (126) of Adilabad district are all located in the hilly and forest areas mostly inhabited by tribal population. The tribals constitute as much as 93.40% of Paderu taluk's population; 82.92% of Chintapalle's population, 67.26% of Yellavaram and 72.25% of Rampachodavaram, 59.81% of Utnur taluk and to a lesser extent in the rest of the above mentioned taluks. Chintalapudi taluk in West Godavari district, however has only 3% of its population made up of tribals but this is an upland taluk adjoining the Agency taluk of Polavaram, 24.61% of whose population is tribal. Chintalapudi and Polavaram taluks being more accessible to the plains, the area covered by these taluks looks very much like the neighbouring plains tract, the Agency portion being hardly distinguishable, and these taluks do not show as poor a density of population as the other tribal taluks. At one time the Agency tracts were considered highly malarial. Intensive anti-malarial operations were conducted and the scourge of malaria was practically rooted out. Several of these areas were considered very inaccessible and risky of travel on account of the wild animals with which the areas were said to be infested with. Thanks to the Agency and Tribal development schemes under the impact of Five Year Plans, quite a large portion of the tribal areas has been opened up by good, all-weather roads laid through some difficult terrain. Several other developmental activities have been introduced such as the multi-purpose projects and establishment of Financial and Development Corporation, etc., for the economic and social advancement of the tribal population. The area has thus been just put on the road of progress and it may perhaps take a decade or two more before the living conditions in this area are able to catch up with the level of advancement of the neighbouring tracts. But it is doubtful if the density of population in these tracts would ever go very much higher because 70% to 80% of the geographical area in most of these taluks is covered by rich forests and it would be inadvisable to make any indiscriminate felling of the trees just to open up the area for cultivation. The solution

to the problem of economic uplift of the existing tribal population lies (i) in the more intensive and settled cultivation of the lands in the valleys which they have already been cultivating but with primitive methods of husbandry; (ii) prevention of the *podu* cultivation and stabilisation of the existing cultivation by contour bunding of the hill slopes and rendering it possible to cultivate the same land year after year. If the present level of development is kept up and if the area is thrown open for settlement by the plains men with sufficient safeguards to protect the rights to the tribals it may not be long before a few places compete with the plains in prosperity and centres like Araku Valley township in Paderu taluk and the taluk headquarters town of Chintapalle or the other important tribal centres develop into prosperous urban centres. At the present stage of development all the tribal taluks in the northern zone show the lowest density of population.

75. Salur taluk of Srikakulam district has an urban centre, *viz.*, the Municipal town of Salur, the taluk headquarters. This is, however one of the most backward towns which has hardly been growing in its population size. The area is unhealthy and very insanitary conditions prevail. This taluk is located on the borders of Orissa and it is understood that considerable labour migrates out from this taluk to projects like Duduma in Orissa State. Salur taluk has very poor irrigational facilities. It is little wonder that this taluk enjoys a poor density of population of only 334 persons per square mile. Bhadrachalam is another taluk lying in the Agency belt having an urban centre, *viz.*, Bhadrachalam town, which is a noted religious centre and also the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer. The town serves as an important centre for dissemination of assistance and developmental services to the tribals of the region. Despite the existence of this town, on account of the large extent of forests, Bhadrachalam taluk also records one of the lowest densities of only 98 per square mile.

76. There are also 12 other taluks in the low density Northern Zone having urban population but no industrial towns. These are Madhira (295), Kothagudem (163) and Yellandu (138) of Khammam district, Narasampet (188) and Parkal (328) of Warangal district, Manthani (118) of Karimnagar district, Chinnur (139), Lakshettipet (168), Asilabad (143), Adilabad (202), Nirmal (243) and Mudhol (249) of Adilabad district. These are either extensively forested taluks like Kothagudem, Yellandu and Narasampet, Manthani, Chinnur, Asilabad or poorly developed ones as Madhira, Parkal, Lakshettipet, Adilabad, Nirmal and Mudhol. This tract has within it a rich coal belt and large collieries are being worked at Kothagudem, Yellandu and Bellampalli. Even the existence of these collieries, though had led to a very large concentration of population in the collieries areas and considerable immigration had taken place, did not help to raise the general density of population in the taluks concerned to any considerable extent as large areas of the taluks are covered by forests.

The density of population of this tract ranging between 118 in Manthani taluk to 295 in Madhira taluk is not so sparse as that in the more interior tribal belt which were purely rural, the density being as low as 48 per square mile as was observed in Chintapalle taluk. A few good irrigation works as the ancient Ramappa and Pakhal lakes in Warangal district and the Wyrn Project in Khammam district are located in the low density belt. With the greater intensification of coal mining and the establishment of further industries as a fertiliser factory and a thermal station as is proposed at Kothagudem a larger concentration of population may result in the future. Adilabad and Boath are also in a good cotton growing tract and the soil of this entire belt is mostly made up of heavy black cotton soil and the area enjoys good rainfall. The climate is typically tropical with very hot summer and heavy rainfall following it. One of the hottest places of the State *viz.*, Ramagundam is situated in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district, in this zone.

77. There are also three taluks in this zone which are industrial, *viz.*, Sirpur taluk (density: 157) and Khanapur Independent Sub-Taluk (density: 178) in Adilabad district and Armur taluk (density: 292) in Nizamabad district. In Sirpur taluk are no doubt established some of the most important industries of the State, *viz.*, the Paper factory and the Rayon factory (Sirsilk) at Kagaznagar. The industrial planners of the period had hoped to develop this tract into a great industrial belt as to be even termed as the "Manchester of Hyderabad State". The industrial township of Kagaznagar has accumulated a population of 30,604. But the rest of the tract is very poorly populated being mostly covered by forests. But for Kagaznagar having a railway station on Kazipet-Ballarshah section of the Central Railway the place is practically cut off. It will not be possible to approach this township by any road except in the summer months that too by driving cross country. The remoteness of this area due to the lack of communications is by itself a great handicap affecting the faster development of this area. The factories appear to have proved a congenial ground for political exploitation and frequent labour troubles are the order of the day. Khanapur Independent Sub-Taluk is yet another interior forest taluk of Adilabad district and the industrial importance of the taluk is solely on account of the location of the Damsite township of Kadam Project in the vicinity of Khanapur. The tract is otherwise covered by thick forests. The development of the Ayacut under the Kadam Dam may bring some prosperity to this tract in future years. Armur taluk of Nizamabad district is noted for its beedi industry and silk handloom weaving industry. The taluk has also been greatly benefited by irrigation under the Nizamsagar canals. But, as 20% of the area of the taluk is covered by forests and the level of productivity of the agricultural lands has not yet been developed to the same extent as that in Bodhan or Nizamabad, the tract is still sparsely populated.

78. Along with this low density North Zone we may consider a few other odd taluks lying in Nizamabad and Medak districts which show similar low densities of population. These are Madnur (318), Banswada (226) and Yellareddy (227) taluks of Nizamabad district, Narayankhed (260), Zahirabad (315), Narsapur (280) and Gajwel (323) taluks of Medak district. The above mentioned three taluks of Nizamabad district are covered by forests to a considerable extent and irrigation has not developed to the same extent as in Nizamabad or Bodhan taluks. Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk is practically a dry interior taluk. Madnur and Yellareddy are purely rural taluks. In Medak district, Narayankhed and Zahirabad represent an interior and backward tract adjoining the equally backward Madnur tract. Irrigational facilities are poor. Zahirabad and Narayankhed taluks are practically dry taluks. Zahirabad, however, has some horticulture and the taluk headquarters lying on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States is a commercial centre of some importance. The other urban centre in this taluk, Kohir, however, shows a fall in population in the decade 1951-61. The urban centre of Narayankhed is only a small unit showing very little progress. Narsapur and Gajwel are purely rural taluks. This area though within only 40-50 miles of the State headquarters is yet one of the most backward areas. Gajwel has 12.82% of the area covered by forests and Narsapur 19.26%. The sparse population of these taluks is a reflection of the poor productivity of the land and the general backwardness of the tract.

The Deccan Plateau Zone—(Southern Telangana, Rayalaseema and Nellore Tract)

Southern Telangana

79. The low density map shows the existence of a wide stretch of sparsely populated area extending over a major portion of the Deccan Plateau region of the State. This area covers almost the entire Southern Telangana districts of Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar with the exception of Hyderabad East and West taluks, Bhongir taluk and Mahbubnagar taluk, the entire Rayalaseema and Coastal Nellore tract with the exception of Kurnool and Adoni taluks in Kurnool district, Hindupur taluk in Anantapur district, Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks in Cuddapah district, the southern plain taluks of Chittoor district, Kovur and Nellore taluks of Nellore district. The reasons for the slightly higher density noticed in the excepted pockets had already been discussed while considering the high density areas. The reasons that have led to the poor density observed in this wide zone are not far to seek. In this region, low density of population has been observed in several purely rural taluks as well as in the non-industrial taluks and also in a few so called industrial taluks. We may examine this zone district by district.

80. Starting with Southern Telangana area let us take up first the State headquarters district of Hyderabad itself. This district presents a great contrast within itself. The only asset of this district but a towering one, is Hyderabad city. The rest of the

tract of the district presents a poor and neglected appearance. In the tract comprising the district mostly made up of a stretch of land broken up by hills and jungle growth, the city of Hyderabad seems to appear as an apparition. The over-bearing position that Hyderabad city holds in the district is obvious. As a direct contribution of this city, Hyderabad West and Hyderabad East taluks have shown considerably high densities of population, Hyderabad West taluk showing an exceptionally high figure of 4,560 persons per square mile and Hyderabad East showing 365 persons per square mile. Excluding the city portions, the density of Hyderabad West goes down to only 385 per square mile and that of Hyderabad East to 314, the latter being below the State's average. So over-bearing has been the influence of Hyderabad city that it had hardly allowed any urban centres to develop in the neighbourhood. Ibrahimpatnam (density: 232), Chevella (271) and Pargi (275) taluks of the district are purely rural and all of them show very low densities of population. Medchal (285), Vicarabad (283) and Tandur (266), however, have a little urban population, their headquarters towns being semi-rural in character and their importance is mainly due to their serving as the administrative headquarters of the taluks concerned. Vicarabad town, however, located at an altitude of 8,784 ft. above sea level has a very salubrious climate and owes its urban importance to the location of a fairly good T.B. Sanatorium and Tandur town is noted for its flooring stone quarries. It may be seen that despite the existence of the urban centres so little is their effect that the density of population in these taluks is no better than the purely rural taluks of the district. Excluding Hyderabad city, the densities of all the low density taluks of Hyderabad district range from as little as 232 in Ibrahimpatnam taluk to 285 in Medchal taluk. The low density of this tract can be explained by the great pull that Hyderabad city must have had on the rural population around and also reveals a neglect of the development of the rural areas. None of the taluks are agriculturally well developed. Except in Medchal less than 10 per cent of the area is irrigated in any of the remaining taluks. It is interesting to see how in the same district where the State capital has developed, the tract almost in the immediate neighbourhood of the city presents such a bleak and poverty-stricken appearance. As was remarked already, anyone approaching Hyderabad city by road, on seeing the poor conditions of the countryside in the immediate neighbourhood would hardly imagine that a large city as Hyderabad exists in the heart of the tract. As we saw, Hyderabad city did not grow on account of the intrinsic prosperity of the surrounding area, but purely as an accident of history. It took its birth and developed as an administrative capital of a medieval kingdom. The successive administrations seem to have concentrated their effort on a rapid development of Hyderabad city more out of prestige, neglecting the rural tracts even in the immediate neighbourhood. In cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi or even Bangalore one can see for miles around the city a wide belt humming with great economic activity either on account of

several industries being located or the area being agriculturally well developed to feed the city with much needed foodgrains, vegetables, fruits, fodder or fuel etc. Such a development is not apparent around Hyderabad. Major portion of the district is thus very sparsely populated. Areas around the city are rocky in parts and present a desolate appearance. Perhaps the development of a number of industries sponsored by the Centre as well as the State in the neighbourhood of the city which is at present taking place may help to bring prosperity to the surrounding areas in future. Another aspect of development, very recently observed, is that vast extents of land along the Vijayawada and Mahbubnagar roads are being covered by the promising Vine-yard cultivation.

81. Taking up Nalgonda district next, the density of population in the sparsely populated taluks ranges from as low as 193 persons per square mile in Devarakonda taluk to 319 persons per square mile in Suryapet taluk. Bhongir (348) was the only taluk of the district that shows a density of population slightly exceeding the State's average, the reasons for which were already stated. Devarakonda receives the lowest rainfall of the region, being about 609 mms. annually. The soils are poor. The taluk is, however, noted for its castor, the cultivation of which is generally resorted to in areas of very low rainfall. Nalgonda (310), Huzurnagar (301) and Suryapet (319) taluks seem to be slightly better placed which also have a few important urban centres as Suryapet and Nalgonda City Municipalities. Ramannapet (284) is a purely rural taluk of the area. There is one taluk Miryalguda (295), which is categorised as industrial mainly on account of the industrial activity at the famous Nagarjunasagar Dam township of Vijayapuri with a population of 55,300. This township came up only in the present decade (1951-61). But for the growth of this large township, this very backward area would have shown much sparser density.

82. Going to the adjoining poorly populated district of Mahbubnagar, we had already seen that Mahbubnagar taluk, because of the location of the district headquarters town of Mahbubnagar City Municipality is the only taluk which shows a density (391) exceeding the State's average. The rest of the taluks show very poor density. The lowest density in this district has been recorded in Achampet taluk (75). This is a purely rural taluk. 65 per cent of the area of this taluk is covered by the hills and forests of the Nallamalai ranges. The Amarabad plateau of this taluk being located at some altitude enjoys a salubrious climate and it is understood that the old Nizam's Government had even planned to develop it into some sort of a hill station. The scheme, however, did not go beyond mere hopes and the area serves as the homeland of the primitive Chenchu tribe. This is one of the most interior and backward taluks with hardly any irrigation at all. Only 1.12 per cent of the area is irrigated and only 15 per cent of the total geographical area has been sown for cultivation. This area was also considered Malaria-ridden in the past. There is another taluk, namely, Atmakur in this district which is also purely rural showing a

poor density of 220 persons per square mile. Though this area has been benefited by the recently opened medium irrigation project of the district, viz., the Koilsagar project, this area has been the recruiting ground for labour for export to project like Nagarjunasagar, Tungabhadra Dam, etc. This characteristic of this tract of exporting the hardy stone cutters and earth diggers who are generally known as the Palamur Waddars, had been observed at earlier Censuses as well. The remaining taluks of the district have each one or two urban centres which are only semi-urban in character and have not helped to improve the sustaining capacity of the tract to hold any larger density of population, which ranges from 182 persons per square mile in Kollapur taluk to 318 persons per square mile in Kodangal taluk. Makthal taluk lying on the extreme west of this district has been categorised as industrial on account of the existence of Utkur and Narayanpet towns in this taluk. The important industries of these places are the woollen cumbli weaving and cotton handloom weaving. The conditions of these weavers are none too prosperous. In fact the handloom weavers of Narayanpet have been migrating in good numbers to Sholapur and Bombay in Maharashtra. So much so, Narayanpet town has actually shown a fall of population in the decade 1951-61. It is also observed that a number of Scheduled Caste families had migrated from Utkur town to Bombay. I am also informed that quite a few travelling salesmen of handloom cloth from these centres go out to distant places like Calcutta and Goa. Thus with the poor living conditions of the local area and the resultant heavy emigration it is little wonder that the density of population in this so called industrial taluk is so poor being only 255 per square mile. The tract though enjoying a fairly good average rainfall is poorly developed agriculturally. The major portion of the district particularly the southern taluks are covered by deep black soil. The northern and western taluks, however, have poor red soils. There is much to be desired in regard to road communications in the district. The only good road is the Hyderabad-Mahbubnagar-Raichur road. Several places in the interior are inaccessible by road and the condition of certain roads is so bad that during the rainy season it becomes quite impossible to use them. Only recently the Krishna River has been bridged at Rangapur in Gadwal taluk of this district and the National Highway connecting Hyderabad to Bangalore that cuts right through this district passing over the Rangapur bridge has been made usable only now. The construction of the Krishna bridge in 1931 in Raichur district and the Tungabhadra bridge in Kurnool district in 1960 opened out this district for access by road from Karnalaka and Rayalaseema areas. No doubt the Hyderabad-Dhone metre gauge Railway line passes through the district. The district at present has a road mileage of only 13.4 miles per 100 square miles of territory. It is hoped that in future years, the improvement of communications and the development of irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project which serves the southern taluks and the medium projects like Rajolibanda diversion scheme, the Saralasagar and Koilsagar, etc., the

entire character of this district may change and may even become one of the most prosperous districts of the Telangana area. The area is also endowed with good subsidiary industries like the woollen cumbli weaving and a reputed handloom industry as at Amarachiinta and Narayanpet and also considerable beedi industry. It is possible that with some concentrated developmental programmes the area can be developed into a prosperous, well populated area.

Rayalaseema

83. We now enter into the Rayalaseema tract of the Deccan plateau. The first district of this region adjoining Mahbubnagar is Kurnool. Before the formation of the Andhra State, Kurnool district was considered one of the most remote, unhealthy and backward districts of the composite Madras State. The district is immediately associated with its imposing Nallamalai forest tract which covers a good portion of the northern and eastern half of the district. The district is also associated with the primitive tribal "the Chenchu" who inhabits this forest tract. The area does not command much of a rainfall, the average annual rainfall varying from 574 to 766 mm., the forest area generally receiving higher rainfall. The soils are fairly good, the western and northern half of the district being covered by black cotton soils and the southern half by red soil. The formation of Andhra in 1953 gave considerable importance to this district. The rich cotton growing Adoni taluk of Bellary district was transferred to this district. Kurnool became the temporary State capital which led to the location of several administrative and other institutions in Kurnool city and a large influx of population into it. Adoni, because of its location on the main Guntakal-Bombay railway line serves as the rail head for those who wanted to go to Bombay and it was also an important industrial and commercial centre. As we had already seen, because of these factors Adoni and Kurnool taluks of this district had recorded a higher density than the State's average. The remaining 11 taluks of the district show a sparse population 26 to 50% below the State's average, the density ranging from as little as 115 per square mile in Markapur taluk or 117 per square mile in Atmakur Independent Sub-Taluk to 255 in Nandikotkur taluk. Alur (Density : 219) and Allagadda (200) lying in the low density tract are purely rural taluks. The taluks showing the lowest density are those covered by forests to a considerable extent. Over 40 or 50% of the geographical area of some of these taluks as Atmakur (Density : 117), Markapur (115), Giddalur (173), and Nandyal (227) is covered by forests. There is hardly any important town in this tract excepting Nandyal Municipality which has a population of 42,927. * Excluding Kurnool, Adoni, Nandyal and Yemmiganur towns, the other towns of the district are small, the population size ranging between 8 and 16 thousands. These small towns are semi-rural in character. The only industrial activity may be a few groundnut decorticating factories or cotton ginning mills. Markapur town is, however, categorised as industrial because of the large number of state manufacture units for which this area is famous. The geological formation of the tract yields

flakes of suitable slate stone, which is exploited to a considerable extent. Markapur taluk is otherwise one of the most backward with a large area covered by forests and thus this taluk happens to be the most sparsely populated area (115 per sq. mile) of the district. The population in certain areas as Pattikonda and Alur is heavily agricultural, over 600 per 1,000 workers being engaged in agriculture. Only in Kurnool and Adoni taluks we find a fair proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. It is obvious that the population has to be sustained in most of the low density taluks of the district by agriculture. Irrigation facilities are poor. The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal has helped to irrigate some sizable extent of land in Nandikotkur and Allagadda and Nandyal taluks. In other areas particularly in Pattikonda, Dhone, Alur, Koilkuntla and Banganapalle, there is hardly any irrigation except under a few spring channels and tanks and probably a few wells. The poor rainfall and the lack of irrigation facilities in Koilkuntla (Density 186), Dhone (187), Pattikonda (200) and Alur (219) taluks seem to make it difficult for these areas to sustain much more population than what they are doing at present.

84. The cement factory which has been established at Panyam on the borders of Dhone taluk may help to build up the prosperity of the area to some extent. Certain areas of the district as the Panyam firka are also noted for good horticulture. The famous variety of mango, the 'Banganapalle' derives its name from the erstwhile native State of Banganapalle in this district which apparently was the first to introduce this variety. Though Kurnool district is none too well served by road communications, there being only 19.1 linear road miles per 100 square miles of territory, a few important railway lines cut through this tract, namely, the Guntakal-Vijayawada metre gauge line, the Bangalore-Hyderabad metre gauge line as also the Madras-Bombay broad gauge line at the extreme west. The ancient and famous Saivite pilgrimage centre of Srisailem has assumed great importance in recent years after it was made easily accessible by the formation of a good ghat road. The green signal has also been given for starting the gigantic hydro electric power project across the Krishna near Srisailem. The completion of this project may spell prosperity to this district as well as the surrounding areas. The Nallamalai region was considered unhealthy and malaria-ridden. Much of the area has since been freed from this scourge. The forests are rich in bamboo and some timber species as teak and rosewood. It is possible to develop a few forest-based industries in this locality. The forests are also rich in their fauna containing the tiger, the panther, wild bear, sambar, nilgai, spotted deer, pea-fowl, jungle fowl, etc. As a point of interest I may mention that I was fortunate enough to bag a tiger which was a notorious cattle killer of this area in March 1960 while I was conducting a preliminary survey of the tribal area for making arrangements for non-synchronous enumeration. I have given a detailed account of my adventure in the Administration Report on Enumeration. The forests are no doubt an asset to the district though

they may have prevented larger areas being thrown open for cultivation.

85. We may pass on to the neighbouring district of Anantapur. This district is by far the least prosperous of all the Rayalaseema districts. All the taluks of this district except Hindupur taluk at the southern tip of the district have shown a very sparse density of population ranging from 172 per square mile in Kalyandrug taluk to 331 per square mile in Gooty taluk. If some of the taluks of this district have shown a slightly higher density than the taluks of the neighbouring district of Kurnool, it is mainly because the area has far less extent of forests. Otherwise the entire area of the district is covered by very poor soils with hardly any irrigational facilities in the past. This tract lies in the rain shadow area and receives the poorest average rainfall in the State averaging about 544 mms. and it is unreliable often giving rise to scarcity conditions and famine. The district can be conveniently divided into three natural zones, *viz.*, the northern, central and the southern. The northern zone is chiefly made up of black cotton soil tract and the taluks of Rayadrug, Gooty and Tadpatri will fall in this zone. The central zone, the poorest of the tracts presents almost a desolate appearance with vast expanse of arid, almost treeless poor red soil. The taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri will constitute this region. Most of the soil is so poor that it cannot bear constant cultivation and has to be left fallow for long periods, giving the district generally a poverty-stricken appearance. The southern region is made up of the Mysore plateau taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira. Though the soil in this region is also red it is slightly superior and the region has more of cultivation and vegetation. The population density pattern in the taluks of the district truly reflects the relative productivity of the soils and the relative fortunes of the taluks. The density of population of the Central zone in any of the taluks hardly exceeds 200 per square mile. Anantapur taluk is of course an exception because of the commanding influence that the district headquarters town of Anantapur exerts which with its population of 52,280 contributes almost 1/4th of the total population of the taluk. The two southern region taluks show a fair density - Hindupur taluk showing 425 which is above the State average and Madakasira 326. The taluks of the northern region also are less sparsely populated than the Central taluks, Gooty taluk showing a density of 331, Tadpatri 241, Uravakonda Independent Sub-Taluk 239 and Rayadrug 210. In this northern black cotton soil region a few important urban centres such as Guntakal Municipality and Tadpatri Municipality have developed. 47.5% of the population of Gooty taluk is urban, the towns of Guntakal, Gooty and Pamidi contributing to this. Guntakal is one of the very important railway junctions of the Southern Railway on the Madras-Bombay line. The Vijayawada-Guntakal-Hubli line and Bangalore-Guntakal line also meet here. The town has also certain industrial character on account of the location of the co-operative spinning mills. The historic town of Gooty is also an important railway centre on the Madras-Bombay line. Tadpatri Municipality in Tadpatri taluk which

is also located on the Madras-Bombay railway line accounts for 21.0% of the population of the taluk. Cotton pressing and ginning mills are located in this town and it is also noted for handloom weaving. Barytes, China clay and limestone are also being exploited at Tadpatri and Rayalacheruvu. This district is fairly well served by railway communications, the Bangalore-Hyderabad and Pakala-Dharmavaram metre gauge lines and Madras-Bombay broad gauge railway line cutting through the district.

86. The vulnerability of the tract to famines was apparently realised from the earliest times. Under the rule of the benevolent Vizianagar Kings too very fine irrigational tanks had been constructed, such as the Bukkapatnam tank, Singanamalla tank, Dharmavaram tank, Parigi tank, etc., intended to conserve and store water as to irrigate ayacut of over 2,000 acres and these still serve as the chief sources of irrigation. However, the extreme dependence of the tract on the vagaries of the rainfall made even these tanks not serviceable to the extent anticipated. A few irrigation projects have recently been constructed to stabilise irrigation by providing feeder channels to the large tanks. The Pennar River that passes through this district brings in considerable quantity of water for short periods during the monsoon season but over the remaining larger part of the year it is a mere stretch of sand with just a ribbon of water flowing through. The Upper Pennar Project benefiting Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Anantapur taluks and the Pennar-Kumudvathi Project benefiting Hindupur taluk and Mid-Pennar Project intended to benefit Gooty and Anantapur taluks help to utilise the waters of this river for direct irrigation as also to feed a series of large irrigational tanks. Bhairavanthippa Project across the Hagari River in Kalyandrug taluk benefiting Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks and Chennarayanaswamigudi Project across the Papagani intended to benefit Kadiri taluk are the other projects worthy of mention. The Tungabhadra high level canal which is under execution may bring prosperity to certain tracts of this district, *viz.*, Anantapur, Gooty, Rayadrug, Tadpatri and Uravakonda taluks.

87. The difficulty of terrain, the poverty of soils and the extreme dependency of the agriculturists on nature in the past seem to have earned this tract the reputation of being the stalking ground of famines.

88. The district has suffered a series of famines, the earliest recorded being that of 1792-93. In the nineteenth century famine conditions occurred during the years 1803, 1823, 1832-33, 1838, 1844-45, 1853-54, 1866-67, 1876-78 and 1896-97. In the twentieth century, the famine of 1920 following in the wake of the great influenza epidemic proved particularly disastrous. Scarcity conditions prevailed in 1924 and in 1934 again a famine of great severity occurred. 1937-38, 1943, 1945-46 also mark themselves out as famine years for this district. Even thereafter the conditions in the district have hardly been satisfactory. Famine conditions prevailed as late as in 1961-62 the previous four years being years of continuous drought. As already observed, the district has not only a poor rainfall but an irregular one. The irrigation

tanks being mostly rain fed are precarious sources of irrigation. Irrigation wells may be by far the most dependable sources of irrigation. In addition to the irrigation projects that are being executed, a large number of borewells with electric pumps for lifting water in areas not commandable by irrigation projects may help to improve the agricultural prosperity of the area. The size of land per cultivating household is large in this district, the average for the district being 12.26 acres per household and it is as high as 18.57 acres in Kalyandrug taluk and 18.72 acres in Uravakonda Independent Sub-Taluk. In the more prosperous tract of Hindupur it is only 6.55 acres per household. In an agriculturally poor tract without irrigation facilities the holding has to be necessarily large if the agriculturist has to derive even his ordinary sustenance. As a contrast it may be noted that the average size of land per cultivating household in the rich Coastal Andhra tract was only 3 to 6 acres. The staple food of the rural folk is *sajja* which is considered an inferior millet.

89. It will be observed that in the face of the poor agricultural economy of the area it is only the urban centres that have helped to sustain a large population. Greater exploitation of mineral resources of the tract and the development of cottage industries may also help to raise the economic standards of the people. The district has a few important cottage industries as handloom silk weaving at Dharmavaram, and the woollen cumblis weaving at Rayadurg and Kalyandrug. The district is also the chief producer of oilseeds, nearly 590,000 acres being utilised to raise oil seeds. The industrial possibilities of oil seeds will have to be more fully exploited. Anantapur town has an Oil Technological Institute, which is perhaps the only one of its kind in India. The district has no doubt still to take long strides before the present stage of backwardness is to be completely warded off. However, judged by the fairly rapid population growth observed in this tract as a result of the various measures taken to remove the scarcity conditions, it may not be long before this area is able to take its place among the more prosperous tracts of the State.

90. Of the low density taluks of this district Rayadurg, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram and Tadpatri have been treated as industrial. Rayadurg town has a large textile mill, Uravakonda is noted for its woollen cumblis, Dharmavaram town for its silk handloom weaving and Tadpatri town has a fairly good concentration of cotton pressing and ginning mills and is also noted for exploitation of barytes and limestone. These industries by themselves have not been able to sustain any large numbers as the poor density figures of the concerned taluks show.

91. Let us next proceed to Cuddapah district which also represents one of the most backward tracts of Rayalaseema. As we had already observed, Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks have shown a density exceeding the State's average. The rest of the seven taluks show a lower density than the State's average. It is as low as 140 per square mile in Sidhout taluk, 165 in Badvel

taluk, 199 in Rajampet taluk and 200 in Rayachoti taluk. Pulivendla taluk shows a slightly better density of 216, Jammalamadugu 231 and Kamalapuram Independent Sub-Taluk 275.

92. Cuddapah district also lends itself to a division into three convenient natural divisions, viz., (i) the western plain made up of the black cotton tract which covers the five taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Kamalapuram, Pulivendla and Cuddapah; (ii) the eastern valley, comprising the picturesque but very backward hill valley tracts lying between Velikonda hills on one side and the Seshachalam, Lankamalai and Nallamalai hills on the other the taluks of Badvel, Sidhout and Rajampet falling in this division, and (iii) the southern plateau region of Rayachoti taluk. Of these, the western plain region is by far the most prosperous area of the district by virtue of its richer soil and better irrigational facilities. The higher population densities observed in the taluks of this region reflect the slightly better living conditions in this region than in the others, Proddatur and Cuddapah having shown a density exceeding the State's average. The important towns of Proddatur and Cuddapah have developed in this region. Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks are also served by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal for irrigation. The three remaining taluks in this region, viz., Jammalamadugu, Kamalapuram and Pulivendla taluks do not have irrigational facilities to any considerable degree and have no important urban centres and obviously they show far lesser density than Proddatur or Cuddapah taluks. Pulivendla taluk is favoured with some mineral wealth as asbestos and barytes. Jammalamadugu taluk has been treated as an industrial taluk mainly on account of the existence of handloom industry which is carried on as a household industry and this taluk in fact is as non-industrial as the other taluks of the neighbourhood. Kamalapuram Sub-Taluk works the well-known Cuddapah stone slabs and it is perhaps this which has helped to keep the density of population of this Independent Sub-Taluk at a slightly higher level (275) than Pulivendla (216) and Jammalamadugu (231) of this black cotton region. Kamalapuram is also served by the Madras-Bombay railway line. The taluks of the next natural region, viz., the Eastern Valley have shown the lowest density. All the three taluks of this region have considerable extents of forest accounting for 50% of the geographical area of each of these taluks. The percentage of area sown is as little as 8.39% in Sidhout taluk, 10.12% in Rajampet and 16.13% in Badvel. The soils of the area are generally rocky and poor. The region also is very poorly served by road communications. This tract is however found particularly suitable for horticulture, the sweet limes of Rajampet enjoying a considerable reputation. The upper and lower Sagileru Projects recently executed help to stabilize irrigation by providing assured water supply to a series of tanks in the Sagileru valley region. Wells form an important source of irrigation in all the taluks of this region, about 26,000 acres being irrigated under wells in Rajampet and 15,400 acres in Sidhout taluk and 10,100 acres in Badvel taluk. So backward is the Sidhout taluk

that the taluk headquarters despite its historical associations and even though this was the administrative headquarters of the district at one time has not grown up to be much more than a large village. The taluk is entirely rural. The third region, namely, the plateau region, made up of Rayachoti taluk (density: 200) with its very poor sandy loam soil is considered a very poor tract of the district and often subject to famine. The Pincha Reservoir is a recent project executed in this taluk. Tanks and wells are the main sources of irrigation. The frequent failures of monsoon and the poor soils have made this area poverty-stricken.

93. The Madras-Bombay broad gauge railway line cuts through the district providing a good means of communication with areas outside the district and for the purpose of exporting some of the products of this district such as the Cuddapah slabs, the limestone and the citrus fruits of Rajampet. The road communications are woefully poor. The highway connecting Kurnool and Chittoor *via* Cuddapah is the only good road in the district. During monsoons the unbridged rivers hold up traffic on several of the branch roads. Certain portions of the district as Rajampet taluk remain quite cut off by road communications during rainy season.

94. River Pennar flows right across the district in the middle, its several tributaries running through the lateral valleys giving the river system a fishbone like appearance. The only prospect of improving the sustaining capacity of this tract seems to be a greater exploitation of these various rivers and streams for irrigation. Industrially, this district is one of the most backward. Handloom products of some centres such as Pullampet, Madhavaram, Proddatur and Jammalanadugu enjoy a reputation all their own. Bettering the conditions of the handloom weaving industry and helping the establishment of other supplementary industries such as fruit canning industry, etc., may help to build up the prosperity of this neglected area which unfortunately is not too well endowed by natural resources for industrial development.

95. The next stretch of low density area in Rayalaseema is contributed by Chittoor district. This district can be conveniently divided into two distinct zones, the first made up of the plateau taluks, *viz.*, Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk, which adjoins the Mysore plateau and the second, *viz.*, the area made up of the eastern taluks of Bangarupalem Independent Sub-Taluk, Chittoor taluk, Chandragiri taluk, Kalahasti taluk, Puttur taluk and Satayavedu Independent Sub-Taluk which adjoins the Madras plains. We had already seen that the second region with the exception of Kalahasti taluk has shown a higher density of population than the State's average. We are now concerned with the areas of sparser density. The plateau taluks en bloc have shown themselves to be sparsely populated with the densities ranging from 254 in Punganur taluk to 332 in Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk. The densities of population of the other taluks of this region are Palmaner 272;

Madanapalle 272 and Vayalpad 270. This region lies contiguous to the low density belt of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. The density of population of this region is, however, not so low as in the adjoining taluks of Rayachoti or Rajampet taluks of Cuddapah district or Kadiri of Anantapur district. This forms part of the poor rainfall belt and by virtue of the countryside being undulating and covered by rocks, this tract has no source of major irrigation but is served by innumerable minor irrigational tanks supplemented by wells. This area has larger extent of area under paddy cultivation than its neighbouring taluks of Cuddapah or Anantapur district. The area is also well served by communications. Chittoor district as was already recorded, can boast of the best road communications in the State with 35.4 linear miles of road to 100 square miles of territory. The district is within easy reach of Bangalore and Madras cities both of which lie within about 100 miles from Chittoor town. All these in addition to the salubrious climate of this tract should have helped to make the living conditions in this area slightly better than their less fortunate neighbouring areas of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. But the vagaries of the monsoons on which the agriculture of the area is largely dependent does not help the prosperity of the area to grow. It is indeed doubtful if this area can sustain a denser population. The conditions in the isolated taluk of Kalahasti of this district which also shows a lower density (272) of population than the State's average are more akin to those prevailing in the neighbouring tract of Nellore district which has shown considerably poor density of population. Kalahasti has actually shown itself to be an industrial taluk mainly on account of the brass metal industry concentrated in Kalahasti town. This by itself has not helped to increase the density of population of the taluk to any considerable extent. Though the taluk is also served fairly well by irrigation tanks, the fact that 41% of the geographical area of the taluk is covered by forest has made only a limited extent of land available for cultivation, only 17.17% of the geographical area being sown. The soils of the area are also saline and poor.

Nellore Tract:

96. This leads us on lastly to Nellore district. In this district, except Nellore and Kovur taluks which are the chief rice producing taluks of the district located at the tail end of river Pennar, all other taluks have shown a sparse density falling below the State's average. The densities of population recorded in the low density taluks are as follows:

Sullurpet taluk 197; Gudur taluk 305; Venkatagiri taluk 221; Rapur taluk 177; Atmakur taluk 228; Udayagiri taluk 144; Kavali taluk 276; Kandukur taluk 298; Kanigiri taluk 171; Podili taluk 185 and Darsi taluk 213. In contrast to the above low density taluks the high density taluks of Nellore and Kovur have shown a fairly high density of 603 and 556 respectively. It looks as if the prosperity of the district is almost entirely concentrated in the above two taluks. The city of Nellore (population 106,776) lies in that tract and the town next in order, *viz.*, Gudur (population

25,618) lags far behind and is located in a poorly populated tract. Now analysing the conditions in the poor density tract, it may be observed that five of these taluks are purely rural, viz., Rapur, Atmakur, Udayagiri, Podili and Darsi. So backward is this interior tract of Nellore district that not even a single urban centre has developed in any one of these taluks. Even the administrative headquarters of these taluks are rural in character. Some of these areas are also considered unhealthy. Rapur was considered malarial. In Podili area, the water contains fluorine a constant consumption of which is said to result in a stiffness of bone joints and a bending of the back-bone. The soils are extremely poor. Several stretches of land in Podili and Darsi taluks are made up of a fine red sand which is extremely unproductive. Irrigational facilities are sadly lacking. The means of livelihood of the people are thus limited. Heavy emigration is reported from these tracts to other more prosperous areas in search of a living. Several had emigrated from Podili and Darsi to find employment in the tobacco factories of Guntur district. This poor tract of Nellore in its present stage of development cannot possibly support larger numbers. We shall see later that this area also shows very poor growth of population. Venkatagiri taluk has a sparse density though it is categorised as an industrial taluk because of the heavy concentration of handloom industry of reputed quality in Venkatagiri town. The taluk is otherwise as rural in character as any other taluks in the neighbourhood. Nearly 54% of the geographical area of this taluk is covered by forest. Kanigiri taluk which is also very backward shows a poor density. It is reported that quite a large number of people leave this taluk annually for distant places conducting cloth and pearl business. This entire interior belt of the district is very poorly served by road communications. Taking the coastal taluks, Kandukur and Kavali too have shown a density below the State's average apparently on account of the poor productivity of the coastal soils. Gudur and Sullurpet taluks in the south also show a low density. These two taluks enjoy a fairly heavy rainfall of about 1,000 to 1,100 mm, but often times the rainy season is accompanied by severe cyclonic weather and the occurrence of floods and consequently breaches of roads and bunds of irrigation tanks is a common feature in the rainy season. The soils are also saline and unproductive. Any one travelling down by the G.N.T. road that runs right through the district from north to south can not fail to notice vast stretches of scrub jungle which may be forming part of the ryots' holdings but left waste as pasture land because of their poor productivity. Kavali taluk, Gudur taluk, Venkatagiri taluk and Sullurpet taluk abound with such vast expanses of waste scrub jungle, which obviously accounts for the poor density of population noticed in these areas. Naidupet town of Sullurpet taluk shows a fall in population since 1951. Despite the existence of mica industry in Gudur taluk and the working of mica mines in Rapur taluk, it was not found sufficient to provide the means of livelihood to an adequately large number of people of the area as to greatly affect the general density of population of the taluk.

Conclusion

97. A discussion of the high density and low density taluks in the foregoing paragraphs have helped us to demarcate clear zones or belts or pockets of high or low density tracts. It has also established that the density is primarily determined by the productivity of land in this State whose economy is chiefly agricultural. The exceptions have been Hyderabad West taluk and Visakhapatnam taluk whose very heavy densities have been contributed entirely by the large cities within them, the agricultural wealth of these taluks being almost next to nothing. Areas containing good soils, good rainfall and good facilities for irrigation leading to intensive cultivation and high productivity of land have obviously supported thicker population as has been the case in the North Coastal Zone of the State and particularly the Godavari and Krishna delta tracts. The prosperous conditions of this tract have helped the growth of large urban centres. 7 out of the 11 cities of the State are located in this tract. The total area of the high density taluks of the North Coastal Andhra Zone works out to 17,435.6 square miles which is 16.44 per cent of the total area of the State and this supports a population of 12,462,517 which is 34.63 per cent of the total population of the State and the average density of population of the tract is 715 persons per square mile. But quite a few taluks in the delta region have recorded a density of well over 1,000 per square mile, the highest density being recorded in Visakhapatnam taluk (1,566) in Visakhapatnam district. Because of the high density of population, the size of the villages also tend to become very large. Out of 28 villages of population size of over 10,000, as many as 24 are accounted for by these 5 coastal districts, East Godavari district itself having as many as 9 such villages. Several of these places are semi-urbanised. The small sized as well as medium towns are mostly of residential nature mainly providing marketing, educational and recreational facilities. There is a gradual shift of the agricultural families from the purely rural areas to such urban centres where they settle down mostly for the purposes of providing higher education to the children and also perhaps the towns provide employment to the educated who are not quite prepared to go back to the lands. Urban centres in delta area are also found to develop at nodes of communications which serve as the main centres for export of paddy and other agricultural produce of the area as, for example, Tadepallegudem on the Madras-Cuttack main railway line, which has developed into one of the most important centres of rice export, several have developed as administrative headquarters of governmental machinery with the location of the Revenue Taluk Offices, Agricultural Offices and Public Works Department Offices, the Judicial Courts, etc. Where certain marked advantages in regard to communications, availability of labour, power and raw material exist some of these centres develop into good industrial towns such as Guntur city, Vijayawada city, Rajahmundry city and Visakhapatnam city. These cities are of course multipurpose in their character serving also as important centres of commerce, education and services. Almost all these cities have also reached

a stage of high congestion. There is little doubt that the rural areas of the coastal high density tract have reached a saturation point and considerable out-migration from these areas is evident. The study that will be made in a subsequent section relating to the growth of population in correlation with the density will show which areas have showed themselves capable of sustaining more population and which have not. The size of a holding per cultivating household is as little as 3.70 acres in the rich Razole taluk of East Godavari district. Generally it ranges between 4 to 5 acres in the delta taluks. The average size of a household in the delta tract is about 5.45 persons per household thus the land cultivated per capita of the agricultural population works out to less than an acre. Besides the agricultural households there is a large section of others who too have to be fed on the produce of the land. In view of the great pressure on land there is a definite tendency for people to take to alternative sources of work or to emigrate. Though in any agricultural tract, the number of agricultural workers necessarily exceeds the non-agricultural workers, an inter-district comparison of the relative proportion of the agricultural workers to non-agricultural shows that the proportion is the least in the coastal delta districts though one would imagine that in this highly developed agricultural tract more will work on land. For 100 non-agricultural workers there are only 153 agricultural workers in East Godavari district, 175 in Guntur district, 189 in Krishna district, 216 in West Godavari district as against the State average of 219.59. Similarly, in the well developed areas less number of women and children work than in other areas. A tendency for the surplus agriculturists to emigrate from this tract and settle in fresh areas where land is available more freely is also observed. Some agricultural households sell their limited holdings in this region at high prices which may range from Rs. 3,000-5,000 per acre or even more and invest their money in buying large extents of lands in the prospective areas of development in the dry Telangana region which are likely to be benefited by a new irrigation project. The lands in undeveloped areas of Telangana were still cheap costing only a few hundred rupees per acre. Nizamabad district is full of settlements of such migrant agricultural households from coastal Andhra. They have rendered their newly acquired lands very valuable by intensive cultivation and better methods of husbandry. Migrant settlers from Guntur, Krishna and Godavari are found in the Tungabhadra Project area of Mahbubnagar district, the Godavari banks of the Khammam and Warangal districts and also under large tanks as Lakkavaram. The high density coastal Andhra also shows a better development of communications and also higher extent of literacy. Thus the high density of a tract is undoubtedly indicative of the greater prosperity of the tract.

98. The Central Telangana Zone with an average density of 512 persons per square mile also shows a slightly higher density than the State's average of 339 and accounts for an area of 10,961.9 square miles, i.e., 10.34% of the geographical area of the State and contains a population of 5,610,098 which is about

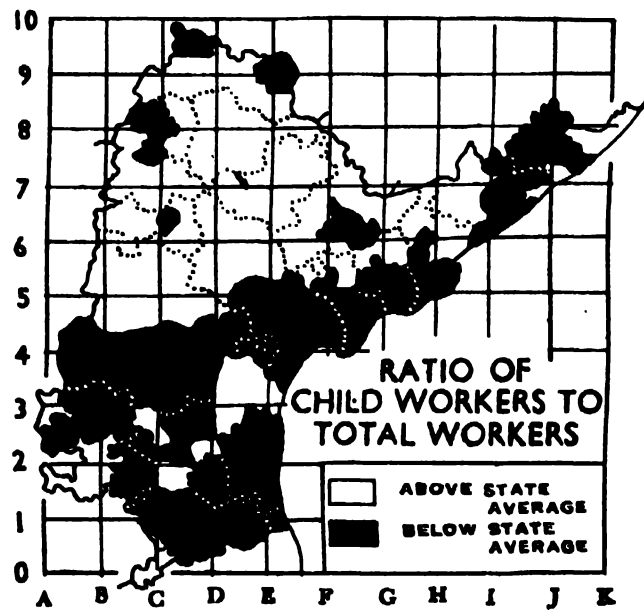
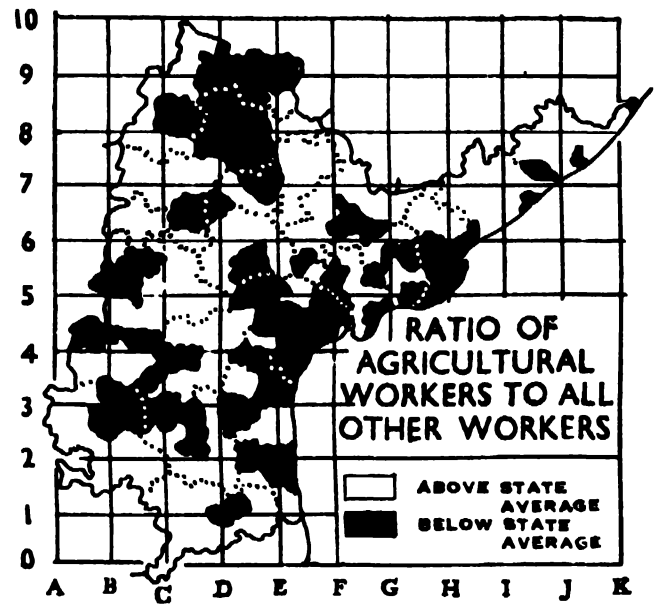
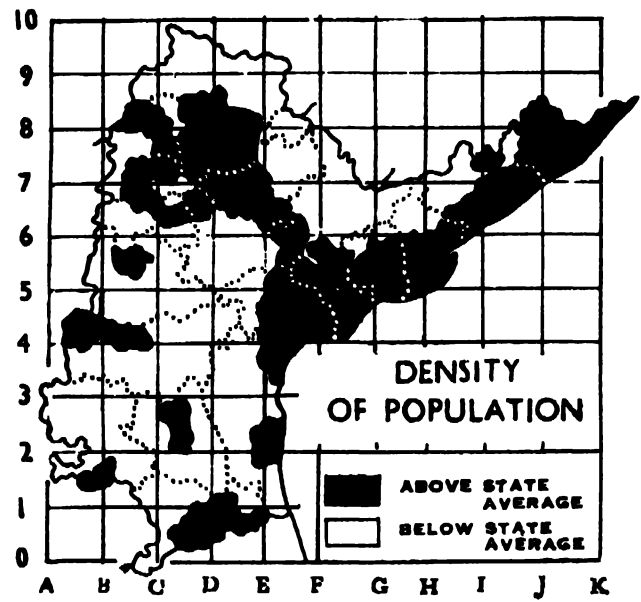
15.59% of the State's population. This tract, it has been observed, enjoys comparatively a better rainfall and the soil is more productive and has better irrigational facilities than the Southern Telangana tract. This tract also has some thriving industries such as handloom weaving, cotton textiles, beedi industry and a large sugar mill, etc. The State capital of Hyderabad and the next largest city of Telangana, Warangal, are situated in this tract.

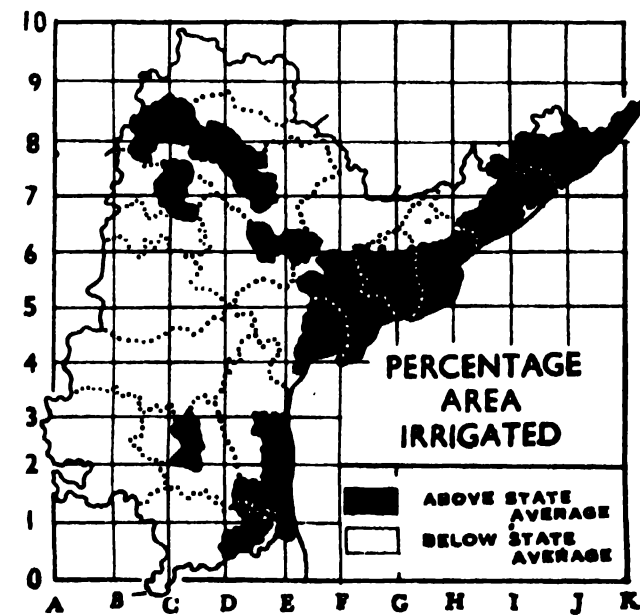
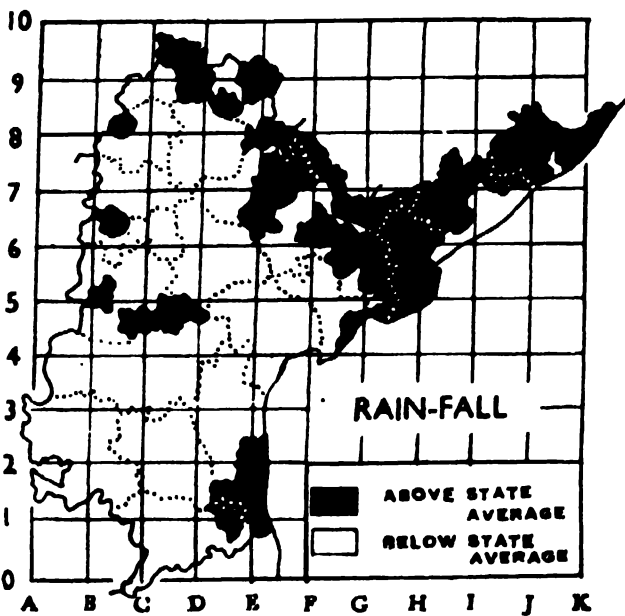
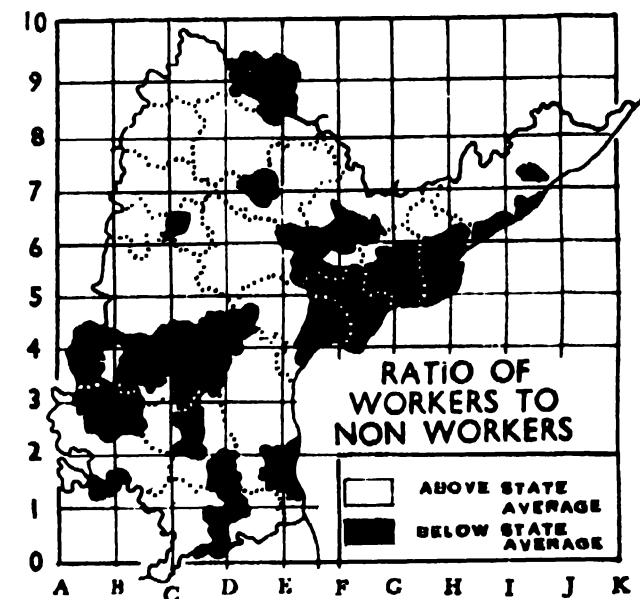
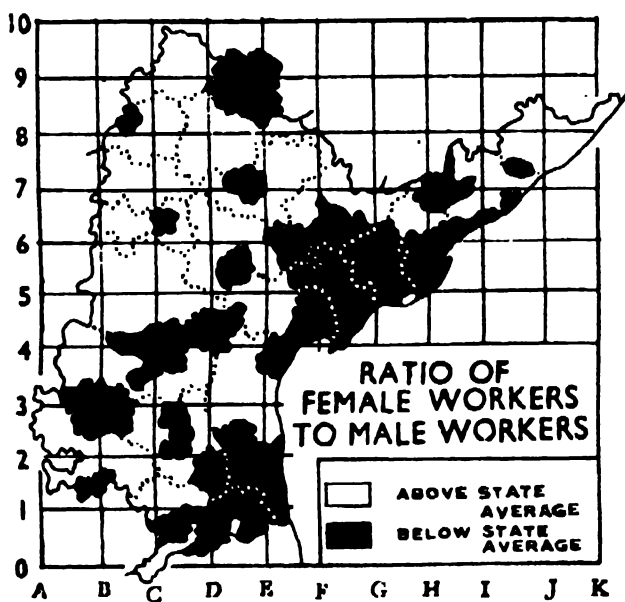
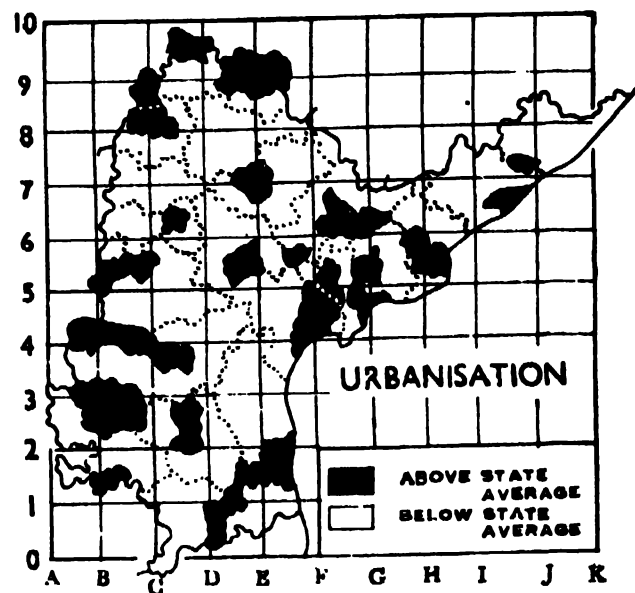
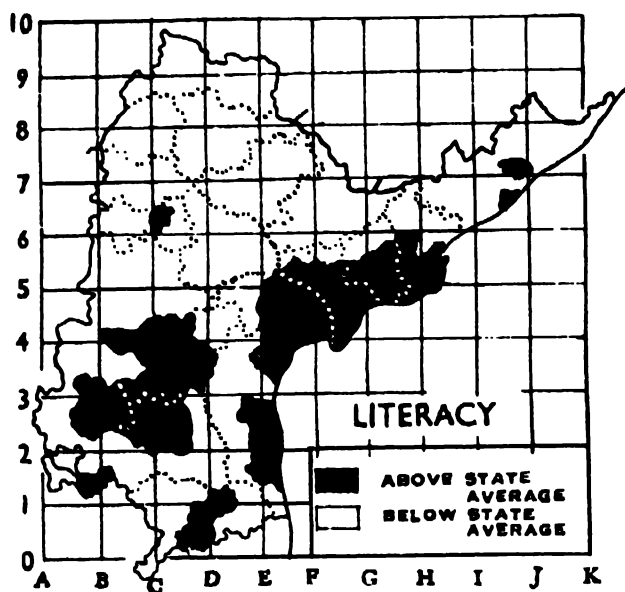
99. A small tract of about 2,236.8 square miles covering the southern plain taluks of Chittoor is yet another high density zone accounting for a population of 930,003. This zone forms 2.11 % of the total area of the State and its population accounts for 2.58% of the total population of the State. The average population of the zone is 416. The exploitation of the underground water resources and the spring channels and the hard work put in by the agriculturists of this tract have helped to make the valley lands very productive thus accounting for the higher productivity and the consequent heavier population in this zone.

100. The rest of the high density taluks, as we saw, form isolated pockets within the low density tract. These taluks enjoy certain advantages such as greater industrialisation or the location of large administrative towns or good irrigational facilities such as in Kovur and Nellore taluks at the mouth of the Pennar, though the tract around shows considerably lower density of population.

101. All told, the high density tracts of the State cover 34,876.2 square miles of area of the State and is inhabited by 20,673,946 persons. In effect slightly less than 1/3 the area of the State constitutes the high density tract and holds about 3/5th the population. The vast majority of the State's area is thus poorly populated.

102. In the high density tracts, schemes have to be formulated to release the high pressure on land in some areas and to find avenues of employment for the labour surplus to agriculture. No doubt the establishment of a series of tobacco curing and grading plants established by reputed tobacco companies in all important tobacco growing areas of Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari districts have been absorbing considerable amount of labour particularly women. But these plants may be somewhat seasonal. Similarly the sugar factories, rice mills and jute mills have also provided considerable employment. Attention has to be paid to planned urbanisation and prevent the urban units developing as mere parasites on the rural economy but should be made to add to the wealth of the area. Encouraging more agriculture-based industries to come up and the development of existing cottage industries will be necessary to maintain, if not, improve the standard of living in these tracts. The accusation that was being levelled some decades ago that the capital of the agriculturist is shy of investment in industry cannot hold good today. There are more and more entrepreneurs forthcoming. What is needed seems to be proper guidance and technical know-how and the facilities for starting new enterprises.





103. The low density areas on the other hand generally reveal low productivity, inadequate exploitation of land and poorer living conditions and a general backwardness of the tract. As we had already seen, the wide belt of the forest covered tribal tract along the northern borders of the State is one big low density area. The area is mostly covered by hills and forests. It is sparsely populated by the tribes living in the jungle area who mostly indulged in *podu* or shifting cultivation of hill slopes with their primitive methods of husbandry. The area is woefully poor in communications, most areas being almost completely inaccessible. The area was also considered an unhealthy tract. Several measures taken to open up the tract by constructing good roads, the various schemes of rehabilitating the tribals, introduction of several economic, social, educational and public health measures are bound to yield fruit and the proverbial backwardness of the tract is likely to be stamped out. One measure recently introduced which seems to hold a great promise for a rapid economic development of the Agency tract is the coffee plantations. They have been coming up extremely well. I happened to visit the area in the company of a Coorg planter who told me that the growth here is healthier than that in Coorg, the reputed coffee plantation area of the south. It is time that measures are started to develop the coffee plantations of the Andhra Agencies on a large scale by entrusting it to a corporation in which the tribal interests should be well represented as the economic development is mainly intended for their uplift. Khammam and Adilabad tracts of this belt are found to contain rich coal deposits and the large mining towns of Kothagudem and Bellampalli have developed. The industrial planners of the old Nizam's Government had concentrated a few industries in an interior belt of this tract at Sirpur and power was generated and made available from Ramagundam. The founders had dreamt of making the area the "Manchester of the Nizam's Dominions". The industries do not appear to have had such a smooth sailing. It is, however, gratifying that they have survived though the management had to change from Government to a private agency. Nizam's Government tried to artificially induce some industries to develop by starting Government-run enterprises, which though proving successful during the war time boom faced difficulties later. These mining and industrial towns have no doubt helped to find a lot of employment and prosperous townships have been fast developing around them. But the benefit from such industrialisation is yet to penetrate to the interior regions of the tract.

104. The challenging tract of the State is the wide stretch of Deccan plateau area of South Telangana and Rayalaseema which is a region of poor and precarious rainfall and except for certain areas having black cotton soils the rest is covered by poor red and rocky soils. This was always a vulnerable area for famines. The people of the area are no doubt hardy brave souls that have been struggling against nature and have survived. Several medium and minor irrigation schemes have no doubt been taken up to benefit certain local areas as in Mahbub-

nagar and Anantapur districts. But a greater exploitation of the underground water resources in areas where no rivers flow and where it is not possible to have any large-sized irrigation projects appears necessary. In this area of parched land the smallest source of irrigation will make an ocean of difference in the life of the poor ryot. Minor irrigational tanks have played an important role in providing irrigation. Wherever it is possible to put up bunds across valleys and store the rain water for irrigation it should be done. No single factor is so great in developing the prosperity of the ryot than the provision of water for irrigation. Contour bunding to prevent erosion and maintenance of all feeder channels to existing sources of irrigation is a crying necessity. Bore wells with electric pumps should be tried on a large scale. It is no use merely advancing loans to the Agriculturists and expect them to dig wells and buy pumps. Generally the amount of loans cover only a part of the cost of digging wells. The poor ryots are already overburdened with debts and their social obligations tempt them to even divert *takkavi* loans for other purposes. His economic position is such that he can not possibly meet any part of the capital cost of a well or a pump from his pocket. The writer feels that the Government should themselves dig wells and put up pumps and maintain them by appointing a special organisation and the cost recovered very gradually from the ryots through suitable water rate payment. The genius of the Indian rural folk for exquisite handicrafts of great artistic quality as well as of utility is too well known. But in the present world of competition it has not always paid. Even our poorest tract of Rayalaseema is endowed with some important cottage industries as the handloom cotton and silk weaving, woollen cumbli manufacture, wooden toy making, etc. These will have to be made to pay by putting them on a sounder basis. The dry tract has also extensive areas under oil seeds cultivation. Greater exploitation of this material for industrial use is necessary.

105. The sparser populated tracts generally reveal their backwardness in the matter of the spread of education, poorer urbanisation, larger dependence of the people on land, the need for everyone in the family to give a helping hand including the women and the children. The maps on the opposite page demarcate the tracts according as they are above or below the State's average in regard to (i) density of population, (ii) literacy, (iii) urbanisation, (iv) proportion of agricultural workers to total workers, (v) proportion of female workers to male workers, (vi) proportion of workers to non-workers, (vii) proportion of child workers to total workers, (viii) rainfall and (ix) percentage of net area irrigated, which will help us to make a comparative study of these characteristics which are indicative of the prosperity or backwardness of a tract and help us to pin-point the areas needing attention.

106. The statement II.20 given on the succeeding pages showing the different characteristics of the high and low density taluks can be studied with advantage. If the various characteristics

listed out above as also the rate of growth of population were to be exhibited by a system of indices according to the percentage of variation of each characteristic from the State average, it should be possible to locate more precisely the taluks of relative fortunes. Statement II.21 may be referred to. In this statement the various indicators of the progressive or the backward state of each taluk are recorded. The State average under each indicator is also given at the top of the statement and the subsequent figures under each column show the percentages of variations of the taluk figure from the State average. The '+' figures indicate that taluk figures show a deviation reflecting its progress, i.e., for example, if the density of population of a taluk is higher than the state average a '+' sign before the percentage of variation is given. On the other hand sup-

posing the proportion of child workers in a taluk is lower than the State average, then the negative sign of '-' is given before the figure of percentage variation of the taluk from the State average. Thus all '+' figures show that the taluk in those corresponding characteristics shows progressive trends whereas the '-' figures show its backward trend. The percentage of variation will show the intensity of advancement or backwardness from the State average. The total of all these values has been struck for each taluk and these truly reflect the overall stage at which each taluk stands. These have been represented in two maps after Statement II.21, one showing the taluks that are prosperous and the other showing those that are backward. The taluks are hatched according to the different ranges of variation from the State average.

STATEMENT II 20

State average density : 339 persons per Sq. mile
High Density Taluks above 339 per Sq. mile.

District	Taluk	Density of population per Sq. mile	Normal Rainfall (in mm.)	Percentage of net area irrigated to total geographical area (acres)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area (acres)	Percentage of forest to total geographical area	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of workers in category I and II to workers in category III to IX	No. of workers to 100 non-workers	No. of Female workers to 100 Male workers	Class I or II Towns if any	Percentage of child workers of age 0-14 to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SRIKAKULAM													
High Density													
	Srikakulam	602	1,116.7	22.03	39.91	14.52	1,037	15.71	8.74	310.80	132.87	88	10.32
	Chepuravalle	859	938.0	52.24	61.92	1.21	1,015	20.09	16.09	216.39	115.74	77	9.96
	Belhili	689	1,063.4	16.66	25.50	11.74	1,009	11.74	3.00	367.84	147.94	82	11.96
	Jayanthipuram	732	1,106.1	22.14	35.67	11.62	1,027	15.57	8.94	353.15	131.36	76	9.77
	Palakurda	370	1,246.2	9.46	11.55	30.70	1,002	16.31	11.57	407.35	137.50	79	10.15
	N.A.	637	1,244.4	23.10	53.90	13.08	1,018	15.43	9.38	375.15	127.05	76	8.83
	Padapatnam	190	N.A.	15.26	45.22	23.11	1,020	14.84	6.12	365.45	151.15	86	10.38
	Narasimmet	831	1,035.1	39.75	74.35	11.96	1,031	17.49	6.72	307.21	129.55	82	10.20
	Takkala	694	1,104.4	30.15	54.94	11.06	1,068	16.33	6.12	247.63	127.74	91	10.53
	Sumpala	655	1,124.1	26.83	49.63	17.93	1,167	17.88	11.93	255.99	130.27	100	10.71
	Ichchapuram (I.S.T.)	1,093	1,155.5	26.16	67.97	..	1,206	15.67	1.48	144.33	136.77	111	11.93
Low Density													
	Salur	334	1,120.4	12.54	40.79	19.01	1,022	14.40	15.91	321.40	140.45	80	9.77
VISAKHAPATNAM													
High Density													
	Visakhapatnam	442	1,042.1	12.01	27.94	40.81	1,005	17.15	18.03	252.48	112.44	66	9.71
	Anakavalle	1,566	954.3	8.36	42.33	..	938	36.82	68.00	47.99	56.12	30	5.24
	Vellamanchili	804	1,031.20	22.55	53.20	14.24	1,040	17.54	18.98	112.37	93.12	69	8.90
	Narasimhapatnam	749	965.8	22.70	52.16	13.38	1,029	14.82	5.22	234.92	146.50	52	9.84
	Chodavaram	468	1,229.2	15.42	37.97	28.36	999	11.49	9.43	263.20	151.25	75	12.21
	Strungavarakota	503	1,024.7	19.59	38.39	29.43	1,028	9.91	7.84	448.25	190.92	80	9.82
	Visianagaram	512	1,104.8	13.79	56.67	32.52	1,081	15.85	4.71	344.53	130.92	78	9.12
	Bhémunipatnam	847	1,074.5	28.40	67.49	21.86	1,011	22.04	24.67	193.35	100.87	63	8.11
		723	951.5	18.86	55.74	27.87	1,005	11.62	4.05	315.21	125.04	71	10.98
Low Density													
	Chintapalle	48	1,127.6	0.20	1.31	33.26	932	7.48	..	377.57	128.23	62	12.35
	Paderu	110	..	..	..	80.85	961	6.04	..	2,972.63	148.17	90	18.11
EAST GODAVARI													
High Density													
	Kakinada	624	1,137.6	22.78	35.75	51.75	999	26.60	18.54	153.01	88.32	49	9.04
	Analapuram	1,050	1,095.1	46.87	51.82	9.12	947	30.80	38.40	105.96	71.80	37	7.46
	Razole	1,010	1,227.9	41.42	56.81	..	996	24.84	9.56	119.55	91.22	53	6.36
	Kotla (I.S.T.)	1,035	1,167.3	44.52	69.70	..	1,045	32.47	4.15	175.25	100.93	65	6.49
	Ramachandrapuram	1,142	1,135.5	39.91	69.57	..	992	26.91	..	243.94	80.86	50	7.23
	Padamundry	1,308	1,178.6	66.57	75.98	..	1,008	27.63	17.90	178.46	88.90	46	8.79
	Peddapuram	1,012	1,037.2	17.07	52.29	8.21	988	30.62	37.84	87.92	74.02	40	8.90
	Prathapa (I.S.T.)	514	1,033.5	19.07	58.89	33.41	1,001	19.97	12.55	188.75	88.95	45	11.32
	Tuni (I.S.T.)	610	1,060.2	28.37	47.62	61.11	987	10.93	251.21	105.37	53	12.73	
	Pilupuram (I.S.T.)	709	963.6	46.14	60.37	..	998	16.27	17.31	155.07	111.55	61	12.01
Low Density													
	Rampachodavaram (I.S.T.)	69	1,349.0	0.46	3.97	47.95	1,020	9.02	..	752.42	172.58	88	8.79
	Yellavaram	75	1,291.5	1.13	4.44	70.58	989	6.18	..	1,347.06	150.80	80	12.94
WEST GODAVARI													
High Density													
	Fluru	657	1,081.7	35.74	50.59	11.11	992	30.76	15.87	215.59	91.31	50	8.95
	Kovvur	613	984.1	56.54	49.69	1.02	981	34.17	34.65	140.90	87.47	50	8.82
	Tadepalligudem	633	1,057.3	53.85	48.58	..	986	28.13	13.00	216.90	91.86	48	10.85
	Tanuku	605	1,062.3	52.43	63.24	4.00	940	34.10	10.85	239.12	89.03	45	9.38
	Narasapur	1,475	1,123.6	67.00	79.07	..	1,010	25.90	13.80	221.09	83.28	44	7.92
	Bheemavaram	1,207	1,123.4	53.37	69.45	0.73	1,012	32.75	17.40	175.81	92.71	57	7.83
		952	1,099.5	69.90	71.00	5.01	991	34.56	242.57	..	86.50	49	6.87
Low Density													
	Chintalapudi	291	1,073.6	17.04	37.84	17.92	958	18.97	..	420.97	121.38	64	12.01
		275	1,049.8	6.46	22.32	40.73	983	20.49	..	394.74	107.90	59	12.52

*State average density 339 persons per Sq. mile.
High Density Tazuke above 339 per Sq. mile.*

District	Taluk	Density of population per Sq. mile	Normal Rainfall (in mm.)	Percentage of net area irrigated to total geographical area (acres)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area (acres)	Percentage of forest to total geographical area	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	Percentage of literates to total population	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of workers in category I and II to 100 workers in category III to IX	No. of workers to 100 non-workers	No. of Female workers to 100 Male workers	Class I or II Towns if any	Percentage of child workers 0-15 to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KRISHNA		617	959.2	35.23	57.09	11.25	962	31.15	23.51	188.56	88.17	52	8.91	..
	High Density													
	Bandar (Masulipatnam) Divi	790	1,057.3	47.77	46.71	12.33	965	34.21	43.54	120.07	72.76	42	7.99	Bandar I
	Gannavaram	517	1,028.0	43.01	53.50	8.49	973	27.03	9.97	336.71	96.66	56	8.61	..
	Vijayawada	744	955.8	59.84	75.30	13.44	973	30.85	9.65	290.95	93.32	57	7.65	Vijayawada I
	Nandigam	1,037	939.4	27.50	52.81	23.16	949	39.95	50.84	71.59	70.44	40	10.73	..
	Jaggayyapet (I.S.T.)	427	826.4	12.71	59.81	10.10	946	23.48	6.09	279.38	104.94	62	10.77	..
	Tiruvur	436	796.8	9.93	58.02	14.94	988	20.98	21.40	135.90	99.87	64	11.54	..
	Narav	342	1,000.3	13.76	47.87	15.46	946	18.62	6.19	272.55	110.25	61	11.23	..
	Guduvada	381	1,005.9	15.21	47.68	15.46	930	30.70	14.87	269.56	107.00	60	7.21	..
Kaikalur	542	943.1	63.54	64.73	..	973	26.05	4.61	458.33	111.94	54	9.25	..	
GUNTUR		521	831.7	14.86	57.16	13.89	976	27.66	20.83	175.12	100.23	63	7.56	..
	High Density													
	Guntur	1,025	897.4	17.59	73.64	1.01	972	82.10	38.37	101.51	89.88	58	7.26	Guntur I
	Tenali	1,230	946.5	74.81	92.77	..	940	34.11	23.11	183.21	85.03	56	6.69	Tenali II
	Repalle	771	972.8	61.66	79.71	10.79	952	28.51	16.39	228.72	103.35	66	7.42	..
	Bapatla	727	901.9	89.29	71.51	2.86	973	31.55	24.14	191.77	97.79	63	6.86	..
	Onole	474	991.3	6.61	53.80	1.53	972	24.34	11.13	219.00	104.51	65	8.11	..
	Narasaraopet	449	751.0	1.80	57.55	7.39	972	21.32	16.31	203.46	111.37	67	7.61	..
	Sattenapalle	352	800.4	0.68	36.25	29.37	976	21.84	10.50	236.87	114.14	69	8.69	..
	Vinukonda	193	687.7	1.64	48.93	24.41	983	14.69	9.13	203.60	116.07	69	8.51	..
Palnad	219	699.6	0.74	43.70	30.53	983	19.87	10.01	155.62	108.27	69	8.30	..	
NELLORE		255	952.2	11.27	30.40	18.27	997	21.13	11.00	214.95	110.63	68	9.38	..
	High Density													
	Nellore	603	1,057.2	33.11	36.62	8.27	954	23.43	35.15	144.10	88.72	49	7.52	Nellore I
	Kovur	536	..	40.13	41.79	9.80	991	23.31	6.81	266.84	121.94	67	7.9	..
	Gudur	305	1,034.8	16.74	24.16	7.05	966	23.00	18.15	173.96	101.37	55	8.49	..
	Sullurpet	197	1,164.0	18.83	18.21	16.40	971	17.77	15.10	265.94	110.36	59	8.59	..
	Venkatagiri	221	1,063.5	11.20	17.72	54.03	945	18.11	18.10	272.59	125.44	65	9.62	..
	Rapur	177	1,043.3	3.49	21.60	36.06	969	16.55	..	205.38	110.02	63	8.12	..
	Atnakur	228	805.1	10.10	34.64	10.41	1,021	20.49	..	279.66	123.35	65	8.44	..
	Udavasiri	144	917.3	4.30	13.51	30.96	1,068	17.06	..	146.86	110.40	87	11.04	..
Kangiri	171	730.4	4.45	27.70	23.20	1,081	17.69	5.58	221.31	114.29	93	11.03	..	
Podhi	145	639.2	5.40	40.94	14.65	1,062	13.57	..	246.21	114.01	73	11.09	..	
Darsi	213	629.7	3.37	45.92	..	971	13.46	..	208.21	114.91	63	9.5	..	
Kanlikur	294	830.7	8.51	44.07	4.40	999	17.87	5.34	217.01	129.04	75	11.3	..	
Kavali	276	985.7	13.90	31.12	14.64	1,020	22.97	13.11	230.73	109.77	73	9.7	..	
CHITTOOR		328	822.9	7.91	27.99	30.26	957	20.94	11.47	349.22	115.25	64	9.5	..
	High Density													
	Chittoor	544	926.0	10.77	29.74	40.61	969	27.01	20.87	256.41	105.63	64	8.3	..
	Bangarupalem (I.S.T.)	353	839.2	7.40	14.07	52.64	929	21.52	30.86	466.24	124.92	68	9.8	..
	Chandragiri	368	..	N.A.	44.34	..	974	15.41	..	404.65	121.63	63	8.4	..
	Satyavedu	368	939.2	24.07	36.28	26.60	973	20.62	7.34	283.64	120.35	67	9.4	..
	Puttur	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palmaner	272	851.7	5.03	31.92	55.32	962	17.30	8.87	530.91	121.03	70	11.4	..
	Kupman (I.S.T.)	332	734.1	N.A.	..	..	961	14.45	9.55	445.71	137.10	72	13.2	..
	Punganur	254	758.0	4.99	25.53	22.48	964	17.37	8.19	414.52	116.65	64	9.9	..
Madanapalle	272	741.6	5.62	33.04	7.40	934	17.88	10.70	423.39	120.28	68	10.0	..	
Vayalpad	270	792.8	8.79	39.63	30.11	940	20.82	8.74	486.17	124.00	69	9.9	..	
Kalahasti	272	1,146.6	12.68	17.17	41.07	958	19.66	15.98	312.16	112.98	59	9.6	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CUDDAPAH														
<i>High Density</i>														
	Cuddapah	226	685.5	6.37	27.38	29.28	937	21.75	13.20	238.12	113.42	67	10.1	..
	Proddatur	351	747.6	11.51	28.24	28.53	949	26.09	27.36	159.42	86.36	53	8.9	Proddatur II
		407	650.0	14.80	49.50	0.61	965	24.29	28.47	173.67	102.32	65	9.7	..
<i>Low Density</i>														
	Rayachoti	200	667.6	4.65	25.57	22.79	933	17.39	7.59	450.64	129.98	70	11.0	..
	Pulivendla	216	568.9	2.30	47.46	12.41	949	25.88	7.35	249.38	124.06	74	10.2	..
	Kannampuram (I.S.T.)	275	618.5	5.29	54.02	1.53	965	21.53	9.16	243.46	135.74	80	10.4	..
	Jannalamadugu	231	594.5	2.34	44.29	5.44	967	22.01	11.72	149.86	133.37	81	11.5	..
	Badvel	165	702.0	6.85	18.13	55.84	992	19.26	6.47	292.78	126.46	78	10.0	..
	Sidibout	140	811.1	5.68	8.39	47.86	951	17.24	..	274.61	144.85	74	13.4	..
	Rajampet	199	778.4	7.68	10.12	40.80	962	21.05	9.47	275.91	91.99	47	8.0	..
ANANTAPUR														
<i>High Density</i>														
	Hindupur	239	544.1	4.57	53.84	111.01	946	20.61	17.41	307.74	103.92	65	9.9	..
<i>Low Density</i>														
	Anantapur	238	583.0	3.78	54.43	6.61	922	25.54	23.69	213.94	90.32	59	9.4	Anantapur II
	Kalyandurg	172	493.0	3.16	56.22	6.45	929	19.48	7.25	399.13	115.87	66	10.0	..
	Rayadurg	210	527.7	3.42	69.19	6.48	965	18.39	16.63	369.83	117.67	73	10.0	..
	Uyyalawada (I.S.T.)	239	507.1	0.47	74.36	..	970	21.92	18.17	302.83	91.19	64	8.3	..
	Goory	231	561.6	2.62	62.84	13.04	932	26.31	47.50	156.39	69.20	46	6.8	..
	Tadipatri	241	547.5	3.94	63.40	18.07	958	23.74	21.01	203.98	91.38	53	8.5	..
	Dharmavaram	166	832.2	6.56	46.22	6.89	939	18.20	14.73	301.35	116.38	71	10.9	..
	Kadiri	217	617.0	4.67	40.47	18.55	939	16.10	9.98	603.77	123.63	72	10.1	..
	Penunkonda	207	597.7	5.12	33.56	26.94	948	17.93	5.65	372.26	116.32	74	10.7	..
	Medakurra	326	595.3	7.98	53.39	8.14	953	17.17	7.54	447.17	123.67	72	12.5	..
KURNOOL														
<i>High Density</i>														
	Kurnool	207	624.9	3.14	48.20	30.78	979	21.41	10.23	271.34	97.33	67	8.3	..
	Adoni	408	606.9	3.90	78.40	2.83	969	26.98	42.07	155.45	87.83	64	8.5	Kurnool I
		343	663.8	3.67	71.00	4.42	983	18.61	33.88	174.14	99.87	68	9.1	Adoni II
<i>Low Density</i>														
	Nandikotkur	244	661.9	8.07	69.34	..	990	24.24	13.47	416.50	88.78	62	7.6	..
	Atmakur (I.S.T.)	117	746.9	2.40	23.40	..	973	21.71	15.61	321.12	73.08	51	7.0	..
	Markapur	115	632.1	3.70	20.68	42.56	983	15.49	10.83	229.01	95.53	61	8.2	..
	Giddalur	173	691.5	3.51	22.80	84.86	987	22.49	11.82	315.73	96.48	72	7.5	..
	Alagadda	200	688.5	3.93	44.90	31.71	969	21.53	..	349.14	106.63	71	8.6	..
	Nandval	227	763.4	4.40	39.16	51.31	973	28.76	28.49	217.43	87.14	61	6.8	..
	Bangasapalle (I.S.T.)	209	587.7	1.77	70.47	17.35	979	19.76	14.45	218.71	89.26	60	7.0	..
	Koilkunla	186	587.7	1.42	55.24	10.32	976	23.87	7.80	321.40	108.80	73	7.7	..
	Dhone	197	574.0	1.13	48.69	19.33	935	16.42	7.20	334.66	103.12	66	8.9	..
	Pattikonda	200	586.6	0.91	63.95	4.32	984	13.95	14.15	601.32	117.84	77	9.0	..
	Alur	219	590.1	1.26	87.53	3.63	996	19.74	..	644.16	105.46	72	8.7	..
MAHABUBNAGAR														
<i>High Density</i>														
	Mahabubnagar	223	713.3	5.06	49.41	17.51	1,003	13.46	10.04	276.69	134.45	79	13.7	..
<i>Low Density</i>														
	Shadnagar	295	..	6.10	47.71	0.54	984	12.36	5.67	358.10	134.31	73	12.6	..
	Kalvakurthi	193	..	3.82	49.31	6.58	974	13.11	3.95	271.92	137.19	74	13.0	..
	Achampet	75	..	1.12	15.23	65.48	1,003	11.58	..	312.79	139.19	79	13.0	..
	Kollapur	182	1,017.0	4.34	36.98	25.68	1,004	13.09	6.81	373.50	136.56	83	14.3	..
	Nagarkurnool	270	634.1	6.04	59.37	..	1,020	13.29	4.34	343.90	132.70	80	13.2	..
	Wanaparthy	238	593.5	10.70	51.95	11.04	1,036	13.93	9.18	283.97	120.53	88	15.6	..
	Alampur	223	864.0	1.25	78.47	..	994	14.31	7.61	373.04	125.80	77	11.7	..
	Gadwal	229	..	6.16	78.59	4.92	983	10.87	13.82	280.66	129.47	77	13.0	..
	Atmakur	229	1,516.7	7.65	64.81	0.48	1,038	13.19	..	193.17	147.37	87	16.2	..
	Makthal	255	599.0	5.50	60.44	8.85	1,037	15.14	25.00	174.63	140.79	89	12.6	..
	Kodungal	313	790.0	7.90	56.98	5.91	1,008	10.27	10.86	338.51	131.10	78	12.4	..
HYDERABAD														
<i>High Density</i>														
	Hyderabad East	362	772.2	9.85	33.02	6.94	985	20.90	14.28	122.31	105.13	68	12.06	..
	Hyderabad West	4,560	722.2	7.94	19.83	4.06	980	46.85	94.51	8.19	45.39	25	4.6	Hyderabad I
<i>Low Density</i>														
	Medchal	301	821.9	12.06	28.72	10.27	975	20.28	5.36	100.36	114.02	69	12.92	..
	Ibrahimpattam	232	N.A.	4.90	38.54	13.88	973	14.48	..	254.51	131.75	72	13.25	..
	Chevela (Shahabad)	271	..	7.92	56.81	..	990	11.33	..	398.54	132.77	73	13.5	..
	Pargi	275	837.8	5.15	47.71	20.75	1,000	11.33	..	286.57	163.62	84	13.2	..
	Tandur	296	733.1	9.40	61.43	16.21	1,013	13.99	16.93	223.23	125.64	76	11.6	..
	Vicarabad	298	1,048.0	2.51	55.96	13.69	1,007	13.46	6.70	594.40	135.72	75	11.9	..

* No Taluks of Low Density.

STATEMENT II.20—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HIGH DENSITY AND LOW DENSITY TALUKS, 1901

State average density, 339 persons per Sq. mile.
High Density Taluka above 339 per Sq. mile.

District	Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	No. of female workers to 100 non-workers	No. of female workers to 100 non-workers	Percent- age of child workers to total workers if any
		Density of popu- lation per Sq. mile.	Normal Rainfall (in mm.)	Percentage of net area irrigated to total geographi- cal area (in per- cent)	Percent- age of net area sown to total geographi- cal area (in per- cent)	Percent- age of forest to total geo- graphical area	Sex ratio (Males per 1,000 Females)	Percent- age of urban popula- tion	Percent- age of population in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX	Percent- age of workers in category I and II to 100 wor- kers in category III to IX
MEDAK																
	High Density															
	Sangareddy	334	928.6	8.85	42.48	10.20	996	14.05	7.73	337.61	133.72	74	12.6	..	..	..
	Andole (Jagpet)	339	834.6	6.29	62.01	3.02	1,008	17.25	14.18	296.10	112.34	68	11.5	..	..	..
	Medak	317	833.0	10.42	58.73	5.44	1,014	12.02	6.86	379.26	135.29	80	1.5	..	..	..
Low Density																
	Siddipet	304	953.4	14.14	29.83	27.37	1,007	14.99	9.42	426.16	120.52	74	12.8	..	..	..
		410	777.0	10.11	32.57	4.53	980	15.53	8.35	247.57	136.29	76	13.7	..	..	..
	Zahirabad	315	..	2.06	44.14	7.34	1,004	14.75	14.11	366.54	112.40	66	11.9	..	..	..
	Narasankhed	280	N.A.	3.41	42.88	5.65	976	9.29	6.29	263.80	127.40	69	12.2	..	..	..
NIZAMABAD																
	High Density															
	Nizamabad	339	1,035.3	15.05	38.48	20.79	1,007	14.32	14.51	223.92	135.39	79	11.3	..	..	..
	Kamareddy	417	1,012.3	21.12	35.27	11.60	986	19.55	34.87	147.59	115.73	72	9.6	Nizamabad II	..	..
	Bedhan	348	746.1	9.27	32.93	16.58	998	12.64	10.77	208.71	145.26	81	12.5	..	..	..
Low Density																
	Armoor	312	1,060.4	30.06	54.31	7.97	959	16.14	19.60	215.78	113.61	61	9.6	..	..	..
	Yellareddy	292	989.9	13.70	31.09	19.07	1,075	11.99	5.98	169.24	163.73	102	21.22	..	..	..
	Banawada	227	902.0	10.65	29.10	44.95	1,021	12.29	153.46	392.77	153.46	79	17.23	..	..	..
	Madimoor (U.S.T.)	226	851.0	18.94	44.20	26.16	1,060	13.23	7.91	298.49	138.52	74	10.9	..	..	..
ADILABAD																
	High Density															
	Adilabad	161	995.1	1.67	30.68	49.42	981	11.72	15.49	243.59	117.71	70	11.2	..	..	..
	Low Density															
	Adilabad	202	1,070.9	0.33	43.30	6.25	1,023	14.91	17.87	281.57	113.09	76	8.9	..	..	..
KARIMNAGAR																
	High Density															
	Adilabad	76	1,153.0	0.12	32.44	23.30	962	7.15	29.51	88.50	136.13	83	13.3	..	..	..
	Asifabad	143	1,001.0	0.61	38.54	58.54	954	12.29	22.73	174.74	106.52	58	10.9	..	..	..
	Sirpur	137	1,059.0	0.61	25.89	42.54	963	9.59	10.07	234.47	105.45	56	11.5	..	..	..
Low Density																
	Chinnur	136	1,024.0	1.45	22.34	32.96	944	12.14	11.20	153.04	107.77	60	12.1	..	..	..
	Lakshettipet	168	1,202.0	2.66	28.87	46.11	932	10.53	11.19	202.60	125.52	65	12.0	..	..	..
	Khanapur (U.S.T.)	178	N.A.	8.41	22.50	..	963	10.50	14.48	630.60	140.57	87	12.0	..	..	..
	Boath	126	1,001.0	0.03	36.54	36.03	1,002	12.42	14.48	225.69	139.67	84	12.2	..	..	..
WARANGAL																
	High Density															
	Karimnagar	353	903.3	10.15	39.92	23.79	996	12.90	7.06	162.15	130.83	77	13.50	..	..	..
	Sirsilla	466	879.0	11.01	44.50	0.75	974	10.59	9.10	151.19	118.88	73	13.7	..	..	..
	Sirsilla	378	770.0	13.15	37.36	15.40	1,003	11.34	8.86	108.89	132.03	79	13.6	..	..	..
Low Density																
	Warangal	666	924.0	12.36	39.17	0.44	952	20.83	30.37	146.45	100.87	61	11.2	Warangal I	..	..
	Mahabubabad	405	1,034.0	9.64	44.29	10.00	957	12.78	3.71	246.69	125.54	70	13.3	..	..	..
	Jaggan	345	N.A.	7.9	40.71	1.70	959	11.13	5.62	322.32	141.75	75	13.1	..	..	..
	Farkal	328	972.0	7.12	22.53	7.89	954	11.24	3.90	263.54	149.82	78	12.8	..	..	..
Low Density																
	Mubag	76	1,089.0	6.19	13.64	63.22	934	12.24	..	412.61	180.57	70	11.7	..	..	..
	Narasimpet	188	1,061.8	8.23	23.71	61.21	932	9.70	4.66	305.16	141.15	74	14.8	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KHAMMAM														
<i>High Density</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	958	15.23	12.14	271.26	108.90	64	11.2	..
<i>Low Density</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	962	17.00	13.04	233.38	99.61	62	11.5	..
	Khammam													
	Yellandu	134	998.0	3.22	25.74	47.34	964	10.91	6.20	340.97	124.21	74	12.1	..
	Bhoorampadu	107	1000.0	3.28	18.80	46.61	953	11.87	..	369.96	152.16	74	12.0	..
	Nagur (I.S.T.)	66	1,481.5	1.21	7.90	67.90	986	12.87	..	732.11	120.59	72	12.3	..
	Bhadraichalam	98	1,147.7	0.99	11.21	68.18	991	13.53	6.31	560.32	118.62	70	11.7	..
	Kothagudem	163	N.A.	2.54	16.35	66.21	937	18.30	39.68	164.40	93.94	53	9.7	Kothagudem II
	Madhira	295	800.0	10.10	48.78	9.18	948	16.71	2.84	237.95	104.35	53	10.8	..
NALGONDA							950	14.11	9.31	236.61	137.54	69	12.8	..
<i>High Density</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	968	16.06	11.73	207.35	137.67	75	13.3	..
<i>Low Density</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	951	15.23	8.26	221.22	138.64	71	12.6	..
	Bhongir	310	762.0	6.88	55.55	24.12	951	13.57	6.46	331.57	137.69	70	12.8	..
	Nalgonda	819	702.3	10.99	62.53	0.19	951	11.90	3.69	344.00	127.24	71	12.7	..
	Suryapet	801	732.6	4.62	56.45	7.19	971	16.98	29.38	110.54	127.83	54	11.6	Vijayapuri II
	Huzurnagar	295	688.7	4.18	45.55	12.71	898	16.98	29.38	110.54	127.83	54	11.6	..
	Miryalguda	193	609.0	4.02	47.84	19.04	952	11.63	4.14	377.60	142.23	70	14.3	..
	Devarakonda	193	609.0	4.02	47.84	19.04	952	11.63	4.14	377.60	142.23	70	14.3	..
	Ramannapet	284	693.9	8.05	49.01	1.51	973	12.50	..	239.70	154.50	77	13.4	..

I.S.T.=Independent Sub-Taluk.

PERCENTAGE OF DEVIATION FROM STATE AVERAGE

STATEMENT II.21
PERCENTAGE OF DEVIATION FROM STATE AVERAGES

Name of State	District	Name of Taluk	Density	Literacy	Urbanisation	Agricultural workers to all other workers	Female workers to Male workers	Child workers to total workers	Workers to non-workers	Rainfall (in Milli. Metri-)	Area Irrigated	Growth of population	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH			339	21.19	17.44	219.59	65.17	10.27	107.75	1,030.3	10.80	15.65	1,836.99
SHRIKAKULAM													
High Density													
		Srikakulam	+77.58	-25.86	-49.89	-41.54	-27.69	-0.49	-23.31	+79.39	-103.98	-34.44	-13.27
		Chepurupalle	+182.89	-5.19	-7.74	+1.46	-18.40	+2.82	-7.42	-8.10	+383.70	-15.78	+507.32
		Boibilli	+103.24	-44.60	-82.80	-07.51	-26.15	-10.46	-37.34	+3.21	-37.04	-36.10	-147.47
		Parvatipuram	+115.93	-26.52	-48.74	-00.82	-16.92	+1.87	-21.91	+7.30	+107.78	-42.94	-18.00
		Palakonda	+9.14	-23.03	-33.66	-35.50	-21.54	+1.17	-27.67	+24.84	-7.78	-12.84	-176.87
		Patapatnam	+93.81	-27.18	-46.22	-70.81	-10.92	+14.92	-17.91	+19.85	+225.00	-45.18	+128.43
		Narasannapet	+44.54	-20.97	-100.00	-66.12	-32.31	+1.07	-40.28	+19.82	+41.80	-27.41	-189.63
		Tekkuli	+145.13	-17.46	-61.47	-39.92	-26.15	+0.09	-19.80	+0.47	-268.06	-36.47	+211.57
		Sompeta	+105.90	-22.94	-04.91	-12.77	-40.00	-2.53	-18.55	+7.19	+178.98	-8.50	+121.87
		Ichchapuram	+96.17	-15.62	-31.50	-7.47	-53.85	-4.25	-11.02	+9.10	+144.01	-48.56	+80.89
		Salur	+195.87	-26.05	-91.61	+34.27	-70.77	-10.16	-17.05	+12.15	+182.22	-30.86	+181.51
			-1.47	-32.04	-8.77	-40.30	-23.09	+4.87	-30.35	+8.74	+16.48	-69.20	-181.18
Visakhapatnam													
High Density													
		Visakhapatnam	+30.36	-19.07	-3.38	-14.98	-1.54	+5.45	-4.35	+1.15	+11.20	-32.78	+27.92
		Anakapalle	+301.95	+73.76	-249.91	+78.15	+53.85	+48.94	+47.92	-7.34	-22.59	+106.84	+1,031.89
		Yelamanchili	+137.17	-17.23	-8.83	-19.44	-6.15	+1.34	-4.29	-7.34	+104.80	-59.30	+155.85
		Narasannapet	+120.94	-30.06	-70.07	-6.94	+20.00	+4.19	+13.54	-6.45	+111.19	-52.97	+102.37
		Chilodavaram	+38.05	-45.78	-45.93	-19.86	-15.38	-14.89	-35.90	+9.50	+42.78	-43.39	+134.86
		Sringavarapukota	+19.38	-53.23	-56.54	-85.91	-23.04	+4.34	-40.37	-0.16	+81.39	-76.42	-201.56
		Vijayanagar	+51.03	-25.20	-72.99	-56.90	-20.00	+11.20	-29.85	+13.25	+27.69	-55.97	-157.74
		Bhimmuniapatnam	+135.75	+4.01	+41.46	+11.95	+3.08	+21.03	+6.39	+2.35	+102.96	-56.86	+352.62
		Chintapalle	+113.27	-45.16	-76.78	-48.54	-9.23	-6.91	-16.05	-7.65	+74.63	-69.39	-86.81
		Paduru	+85.84	-64.70	-100.00	-71.94	+4.62	-20.25	-19.01	+9.44	-98.15	+241.15	-204.68
			-67.55	-71.50	-100.00	-1,253.85	-38.46	-27.65	-74.64	+9.44	-98.15	+17.25	-1,703.11
EAST GODAVARI													
High Density													
		Kakinada	+84.07	+22.70	+6.31	+30.32	+24.62	+11.98	+16.03	+10.41	+110.93	-14.89	+304.48
		Anadapuram	+209.73	+45.35	+120.18	+51.75	+43.08	+27.36	+33.83	+0.20	+338.98	-14.44	+857.11
		Itazole	+197.94	+36.10	-45.18	+45.56	-18.46	-36.12	-13.34	+19.13	+243.52	-19.49	+587.55
		Kothapeta	+205.31	+53.23	-76.20	-20.19	No deviation (equal to State)	+36.81	+6.33	+13.82	+312.22	-81.41	+492.80
		Ranathandrapuram	+226.87	+26.99	-100.00	-11.09	+23.04	+29.60	+17.07	+10.21	+269.81	+28.95	+821.49
		Itajamundry	+285.84	+30.39	+2.64	+18.73	+29.23	-14.41	+17.49	-7.60	+516.39	-40.77	+881.95
		Peddipatnam	+108.53	+44.50	+116.97	+50.96	+38.46	+12.76	+31.30	+2.61	+04.07	+19.87	+589.03
		Prathipadu	+51.62	-5.76	-25.04	+14.04	+38.85	-12.17	+17.45	+0.31	+76.57	-32.84	+115.03
		Tuni	+79.84	-24.85	-100.00	-14.40	+15.38	-23.95	+2.21	+5.91	+76.57	+40.82	-57.53
		Pithapuram	+109.14	-28.22	-0.75	+29.38	+6.15	-16.94	-3.34	-6.47	+162.69	-30.22	+226.42
			+257.82	+1.23	-4.36	+41.63	+35.38	-3.31	+24.64	-3.24	+327.59	-11.95	+663.53
		Rampachodavaram	+79.65	-57.43	-100.00	-242.05	-35.38	+14.41	-60.17	+30.93	-95.74	+38.67	-592.01
		Yellavaram	-77.88	-70.84	-100.00	-513.44	-23.08	-26.00	-40.01	+25.64	-89.54	+5.18	-909.97
WEST GODAVARI													
High Density													
		Eluru	+93.81	+45.16	-9.00	+1.82	+23.08	+12.85	+15.21	+4.99	+230.93	+5.56	+424.41
		Kovvur	+80.83	+61.26	+98.68	+35.83	+23.08	+14.12	+18.82	-4.10	+423.52	+27.60	+779.64
			+86.73	+23.31	-25.11	+1.23	+26.15	-5.65	+14.75	+2.62	+28.06	-3.00	+149.09

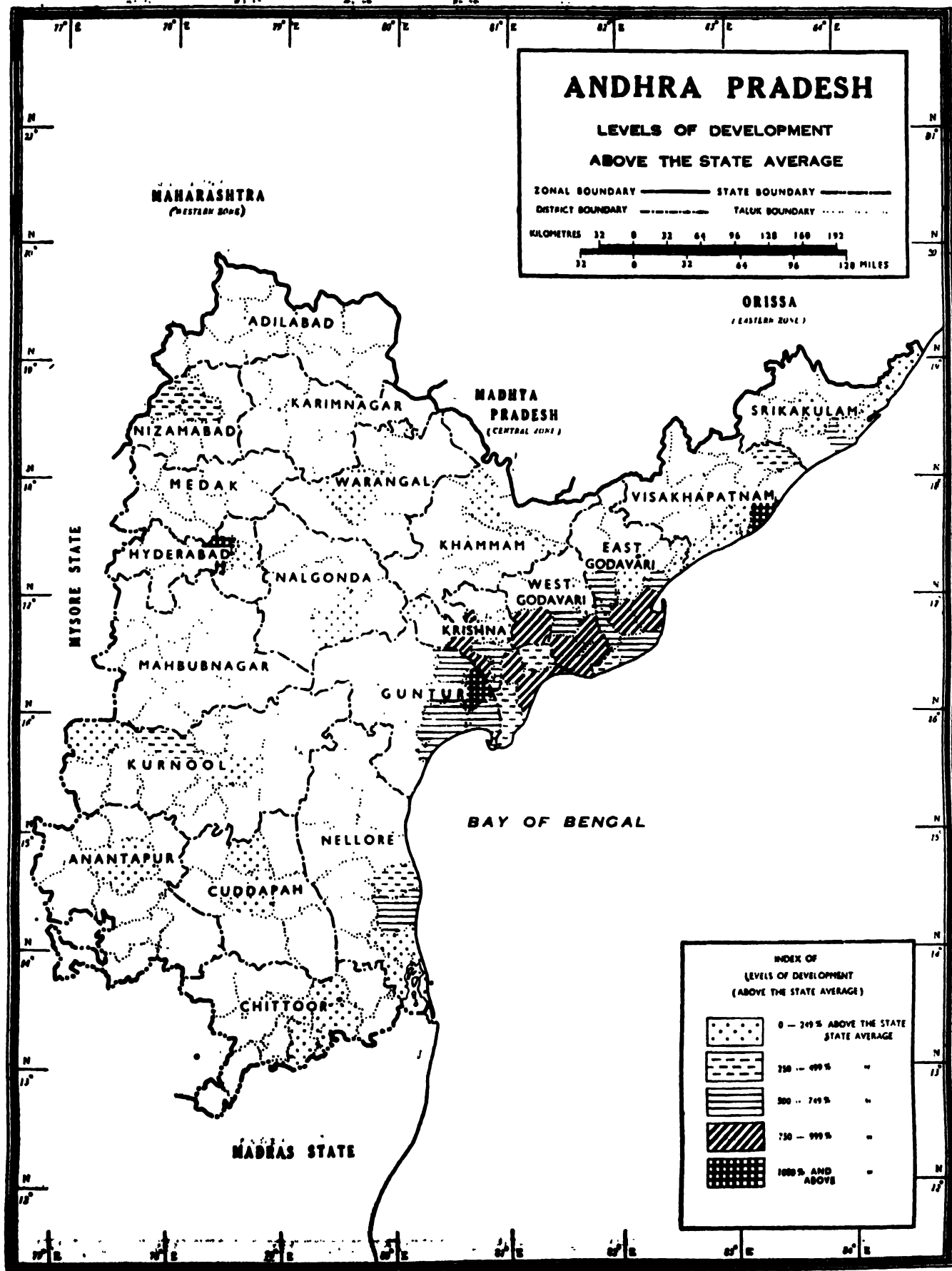
PERCENTAGE OF DEVIATION FROM STATE AVERAGE

129

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KRISHNA												
<i>Low Density</i>												
Tadepalligudem	.	+105.01	+32.75	-37.77	-8.89	+20.77	-9.67	+16.82	+3.11	+335.46	-4.22	+351.71
Tanuku	.	+235.10	+69.42	-20.30	-0.68	+32.31	+22.84	+22.76	+0.06	+520.37	-13.04	+977.89
Narsapur	.	+256.05	-54.55	-0.23	+19.94	+12.31	+25.63	-13.96	+0.08	+412.69	-6.96	-900.02
Bhémavaram	.	+180.83	+63.19	-9.06	-10.46	+24.62	-33.11	+19.44	-2.31	+747.22	-8.43	+557.12
Chintalapudi	.	-14.16	-10.44	-100.00	-91.71	-1.51	-16.95	-12.05	+4.20	+63.33	+38.02	-138.86
Polavaram	.	-36.58	-3.30	-100.00	-79.76	-9.23	-21.19	-0.14	+13.48	-40.19	+37.89	-219.28
<i>High Density</i>												
Bogdar	.	+82.01	+47.00	+34.81	+14.13	+20.00	+13.24	+18.17	-6.90	+326.20	-25.30	+573.96
Divi	.	+130.09	+61.44	-149.56	+45.05	+35.33	-22.20	+32.47	+2.62	-342.31	+41.41	+862.58
Gannavaram	.	+52.51	+27.56	-71.50	-53.34	-13.85	-10.16	+10.29	-0.22	+216.76	-3.96	-308.11
Vijayawada	.	+119.47	+43.59	-44.67	-32.50	+21.31	+18.70	+13.39	-9.17	-450.37	-32.59	+540.90
Nandigama	.	+211.80	+98.33	+191.51	-67.40	-38.46	+25.51	+34.59	-6.88	-135.19	+87.03	+893.14
Jaggayyapet	.	+25.96	+10.81	-65.04	-27.23	-4.62	-4.44	+2.37	-19.79	+17.09	-3.00	-57.93
Tiruvur	.	+24.61	-0.99	+22.71	+38.11	+1.54	-4.87	+7.31	-22.66	-8.06	-0.96	+62.66
Nuzvid	.	+10.84	-12.60	-44.51	-24.12	+6.15	-12.76	-2.32	-2.91	-36.67	+26.77	-111.41
Gudivada	.	+12.39	+26.00	-14.74	-22.76	-7.09	-9.35	+0.70	-2.37	+40.83	+21.47	+52.17
Kaikalur	.	+198.50	+76.22	-14.39	-3.57	+21.54	+29.80	+23.35	-5.79	+668.52	-17.37	+995.39
	.	+39.88	+22.94	-73.57	-104.72	+10.77	+9.64	-3.93	-8.46	+488.33	+78.21	+473.09
GUNTUR												
<i>High Density</i>												
Guntur	.	+53.69	+30.53	+19.44	+20.25	+3.08	+26.39	+6.98	-19.28	+37.59	-12.27	+190.94
Tenali	.	+202.36	+51.49	+120.01	+53.77	+10.77	+29.31	+16.58	-12.90	-62.87	+81.98	-616.24
Repalle	.	+262.83	+60.97	-32.51	+16.57	+13.85	+34.86	+21.09	-8.13	-592.09	-26.01	+1001.23
Rapatla	.	+127.43	-34.54	-6.02	-8.16	-1.54	+27.75	+4.08	-5.58	+470.93	+20.38	+667.81
Rapatla	.	+114.45	+48.89	+38.65	+12.67	+3.08	+33.01	+9.24	-12.46	+263.80	+32.27	+543.60
Ongole	.	+39.82	+14.47	-36.18	+0.24	No deviation (equal to State)	-21.03	-0.71	-9.12	-38.80	+1.79	-7.06
Narasaraopet	.	-32.45	+14.77	-6.48	-7.16	-8.08	+25.90	-3.36	-27.11	-83.33	+31.76	-11.32
Sattenapalli	.	+3.83	+3.07	-39.79	-3.32	-6.15	-13.38	-6.21	-22.81	-93.70	-80.00	-259.20
Vinukonda	.	-43.07	-30.67	-47.65	+7.28	-6.15	+17.14	-8.55	-33.25	-84.81	-54.95	-284.66
Palnad	.	-35.40	-8.12	-42.60	+23.22	-6.15	+19.18	-0.48	-32.10	-93.15	-15.91	-133.69
<i>Low Density</i>												
NELLORE												
<i>High Density</i>												
Nellore	.	-24.78	-0.28	-36.93	+2.11	-4.62	+8.67	-2.62	-7.58	-4.35	-14.82	-76.50
Kovur	.	+77.88	+37.76	+101.55	+34.38	+24.62	+26.79	+17.66	+2.61	+206.57	+3.90	+553.71
Gudur	.	+41.01	+10.00	-60.95	-21.52	-3.08	+23.08	-13.08	-2.01	+271.57	-14.82	+257.82
Sullurpet	.	-10.03	+8.54	+4.07	+20.78	+13.38	-17.33	+5.74	+0.83	-53.37	+63.77	+181.78
Venkatagiri	.	-41.59	-18.14	-13.42	+21.13	+9.23	+16.36	-2.42	-12.98	-37.31	+16.17	+39.31
Rapur	.	-34.81	-14.54	+3.78	-24.32	No deviation (equal to State)	-4.38	-16.42	+3.22	+3.70	-1.92	-76.93
Atmakur	.	-47.79	-21.90	-100.00	+6.47	+3.08	-20.93	-2.11	-2.52	-67.69	+19.94	-191.39
Udayagiri	.	-32.74	-3.30	-100.00	-27.36	+14.91	+13.53	-14.48	-21.86	-6.48	-82.78	-225.47
Kanigiri	.	-57.51	-19.49	-100.00	+14.91	-38.85	-7.30	-2.46	-10.97	-60.19	-63.51	-340.58
Podili	.	-49.56	-16.51	-68.00	-0.78	-43.08	-7.40	-9.78	-20.07	-58.86	-73.04	-356.08
Darsi	.	-45.43	-31.24	-100.00	+8.12	-13.38	-7.11	-11.10	-36.02	-50.00	-43.83	-331.99
Kandukun	.	-37.17	-36.44	-100.00	-12.12	-6.15	-7.50	-6.65	-38.88	-88.80	-55.65	-354.40
Kavali	.	-12.10	-15.67	-09.39	+1.17	-10.03	-19.78	-17.43	-20.74	-20.74	-14.70	-172.18
	.	-18.54	+8.40	-24.83	-14.20	-12.31	+5.55	-1.87	-4.32	-1.29	-29.26	-47.60

There are no Low Density taluks.

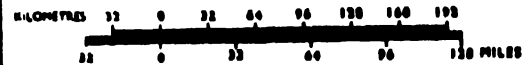
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Nandyal	-33.04	+34.31	+63.36	+0.99	+6.15	+33.79	+19.13	-25.71	-59.26	+28.75	+68.46
	Banganapalle	-34.35	-6.75	-17.14	-0.40	+7.69	+31.84	+17.16	-25.71	-63.61	-13.29	-101.18
	Koilkuntla	-45.13	+12.65	-35.28	-23.26	-25.02	-25.02	-0.87	-42.96	-86.85	+10.22	-235.94
	Dhone	-44.84	-13.07	-59.72	-61.51	-1.54	+13.34	+4.30	-44.29	-89.54	+45.50	-250.87
	Pattikonda	-41.00	-24.82	-18.86	-173.85	-0.52	-0.52	-0.56	-42.08	-91.57	+13.80	-339.71
	Alur	-35.40	-6.54	-100.00	-163.35	-10.77	+13.29	+2.13	-42.73	-88.33	-39.42	-499.42
MAHABUBNAGAR												
High Density	Mahbubnagar	-34.22	-36.48	-42.43	-26.00	-21.54	-33.40	-24.78	-30.77	-53.15	-36.61	-339.38
Low Density	Shadnagar	+15.34	-10.76	-40.37	-7.25	-10.77	-33.40	-5.86	-23.10	-24.07	+13.42	-31.88
	Kafvakurthy	-12.98	-41.87	-67.49	-63.08	-15.38	-22.69	-24.65	-38.45	-43.52	-17.38	-347.29
	Achampet	-46.02	-38.13	-77.85	-23.86	-13.85	-46.06	-16.60	-38.45	-69.26	-2.30	-291.88
	Kollapur	-77.88	-45.35	-100.00	-42.14	-21.54	-26.59	-29.18	-1.62	-89.63	+11.50	-419.48
	Nagarkurnool	-46.51	-43.09	-62.10	-70.25	-27.69	-39.24	-26.74	+1.62	-59.81	+16.42	-337.49
	Wanaparthy	-20.35	87.28	-75.11	-56.01	-23.05	-28.53	-23.16	-38.45	-44.07	-34.12	-380.76
	Alampur	-34.22	-32.47	-56.36	-29.32	-32.31	-51.90	-17.48	-42.40	-0.93	-11.88	-291.73
	Gadwal	-32.45	-48.70	-20.76	-69.34	-18.46	-13.92	-16.29	-16.14	-88.43	+23.13	-322.50
	Atmakur	-32.45	-37.75	-100.00	-27.81	-18.46	-26.58	-19.23	-16.14	-52.22	-92.08	-354.43
	Makthal	-24.78	-37.75	-43.55	+11.12	-33.55	-57.74	-36.77	-47.21	-29.17	-74.38	-343.78
	Kodungal	-7.67	-51.53	-37.73	-20.47	-36.92	-22.69	-30.66	-41.80	-49.07	-94.31	-264.83
						-20.00	-20.74	-40.23	-23.32	-26.85	-131.50	-411.45
HYDERABAD												
High Density	Hyderabad East	+102.95	+65.41	+256.54	+67.31	+27.69	+15.29	+36.18	-26.34	-45.74	-15.40	+484.52
Low Density	Hyderabad West	-6.74	-1.37	-18.12	+14.29	-4.62	-17.43	+2.43	-25.05	-8.80	+25.56	-12.91
	Medchal	-11.21	-4.29	-69.27	+13.31	-6.15	-25.80	-5.82	-20.23	+11.67	+16.81	-100.98
	Ibrahimpatnam	-31.56	-31.64	-100.00	-15.00	-10.77	-20.02	-22.27	-20.23	-60.19	+7.86	-313.72
	Chevela	-20.06	-45.59	-100.00	-81.33	-20.00	-31.45	-32.50	-18.68	-32.22	+28.69	-353.44
	Pargi	-14.48	-46.53	-100.00	-167.03	-29.23	-29.50	-51.85	-18.68	-52.31	-43.39	-537.40
	Tandur	-21.53	-24.54	-2.64	-3.94	-16.92	-11.98	-16.51	-26.71	-68.52	-1.66	-104.95
	Vicrabad	-16.52	-31.76	-61.53	-170.00	-20.00	-15.47	-25.96	+1.33	-78.76	+1.85	-415.96
MEDAK												
High Density	Sangareddy	-1.47	-33.70	-55.66	-53.75	-13.85	-22.69	-24.10	-9.87	-18.06	-32.27	-265.44
	Andole (Jogipet)	No deviation equal to State	-18.59	-19.69	-31.84	-4.62	-8.37	-4.26	-18.99	-41.76	+7.48	-142.84
	Medak	-2.36	-43.28	-63.53	-72.71	-23.04	-11.94	-34.44	-19.15	-5.52	-37.44	-307.17
	Siddipet	-7.39	-29.26	-45.99	-94.08	-20.00	-19.77	-26.70	-7.46	-30.93	-32.33	-237.27
	Zahirabad	+20.94	-26.70	-52.12	-12.74	-16.92	-33.40	-28.34	-24.59	-6.39	-55.08	-235.84
Low Density	Narsayabhed	-7.08	-30.39	-19.09	-60.92	-1.54	-15.87	-4.32	-18.09	-80.93	-6.58	-231.71
	Narsapur	-23.30	-36.16	-63.93	-29.24	-6.15	-14.79	-18.30	-19.15	-68.43	-11.25	-314.70
	Gajwel	-17.40	-40.63	-100.00	-71.34	-16.92	-32.42	-35.38	-7.46	+33.33	-23.00	-311.22
		-4.72	-37.90	-100.00	-87.64	-15.34	-40.21	-46.36	-24.59	-11.11	-74.19	-442.10
NIZAMABAD												
High Density	Nizamabad	-3.24	-32.42	-16.80	-1.97	-21.54	-10.03	-25.65	+0.49	+39.35	+42.88	-28.93
	Kamareddy	+23.01	-7.74	+99.04	+42.79	-10.77	+6.52	-7.41	-1.75	+95.56	+115.08	+345.23
	Bodhan	-2.65	-40.35	-38.25	-40.38	-24.62	-12.17	-34.81	-23.70	-14.17	-6.26	-292.26
	Arnur	-51.03	-23.04	+12.73	-11.93	+0.13	-0.52	-5.44	+5.83	+178.33	+58.27	+277.85
Low Density	Yellareddy	-13.86	-43.42	-65.71	+22.93	-50.92	-103.02	-51.96	-3.92	+27.41	+34.70	-237.36
	Banswada	-33.04	-42.00	-100.00	-74.31	-21.54	-67.77	-42.42	-12.45	-1.39	+1.47	-393.45
	Madani	-33.33	-37.50	-54.04	-53.93	-13.45	-6.13	-28.55	-17.14	+73.37	+24.35	-127.67
		-6.19	-58.75	-100.00	-69.31	-15.38	-19.77	-23.82	-17.40	-77.41	+19.74	-368.29



ANDHRA PRADESH

LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT BELOW THE STATE AVERAGE

ZONAL BOUNDARY ——— STATE BOUNDARY ———
DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - - TALUK BOUNDARY



ORISSA
(EASTERN ZONE)

MADHYA
PRADESH
(CENTRAL ZONE)

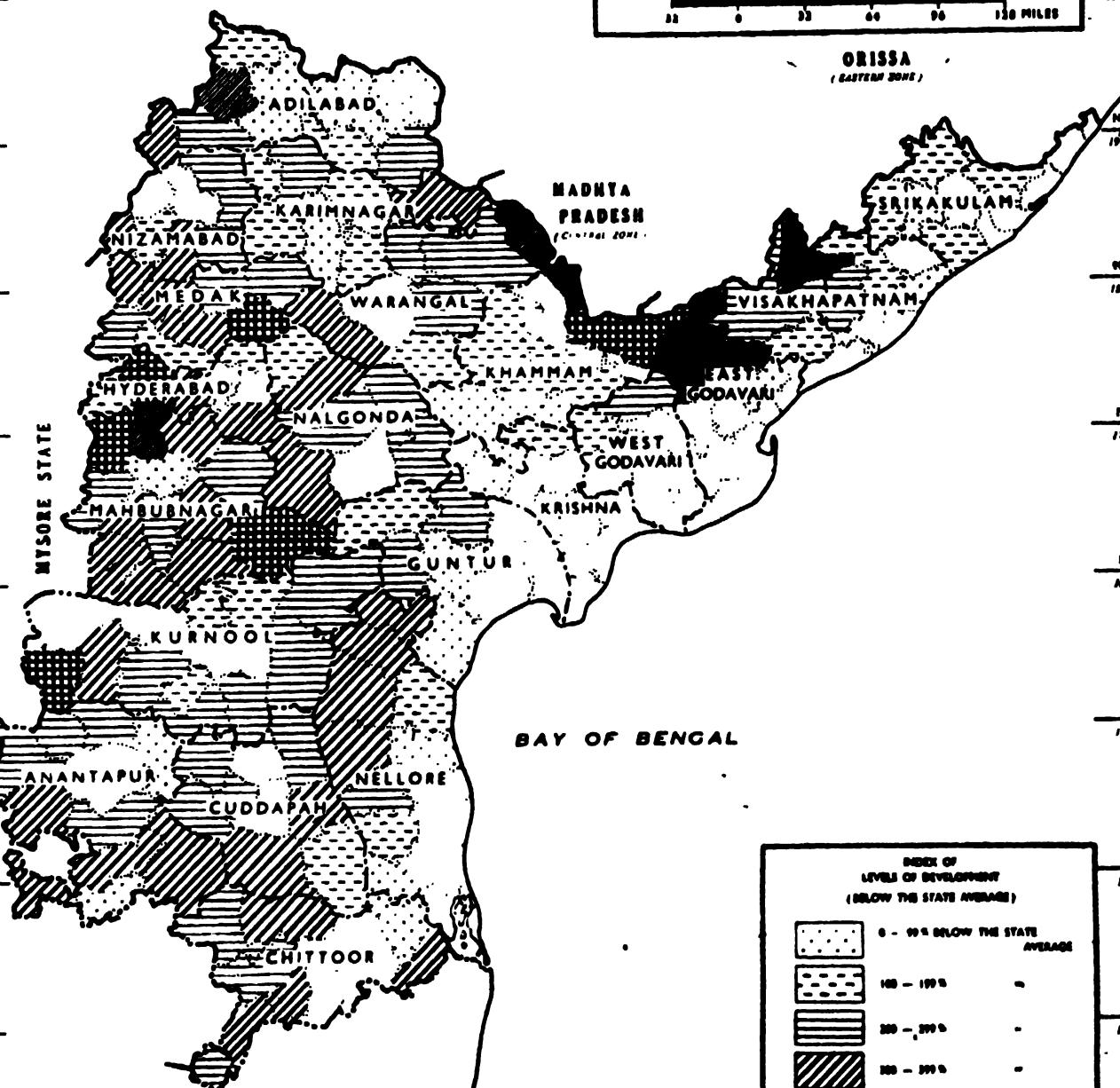
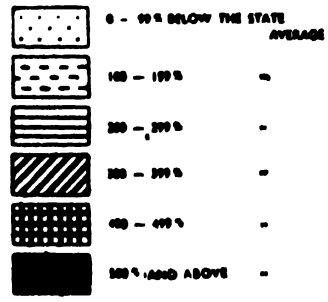
MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)

MYSORE STATE

BAY OF BENGAL

MADRAS STATE

INDEX OF LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT (BELOW THE STATE AVERAGE)



Prosperous and Backward Taluks

107. A comparative study of the two maps on the last two pages will show that the taluks that may be considered as generally prosperous are comparatively few and they are concentrated mostly in the delta tracts of Coastal Andhra, while the backward taluks are far more numerous and cover most of the dry tracts of the State spread over almost the entire Telangana and Rayalaseema regions. A brief review of the factors that had led the taluks to fall in the forward or the backward category as revealed by these maps may be useful.

(1) *Prosperous Taluks*: The taluks that had recorded higher values than the State average in the synthetic index of progress as revealed by Statement II. 21 fall under different ranges as follows:

STATEMENT II. 21 (A)

PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION FROM THE STATE AVERAGE INDEX

Taluks and above	Prosperous taluk falling under different ranges			
	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249
1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad West	Kakinada	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram	Ichchapuram, Somapeta, Tekkali, Narsimhapet and Palakonda of Srikakulam district
Visakhapatnam	Ramachandrapuram	Pithapuram	Razole	
Tenali	Eluru	Rajahmundry	Diva, Kaikalur, Kovur	Arakapalle and Yellamchili of Visakhapatnam district
	Tanuku	Amalapuram	Kurnool	
	Narsipur	Kothapeta	Nizamabad	Tuni and Peddapuram of East Godavari district
	Bheemavaram	Tadepalligudem	Bodhan	
	Bandar	Gannavaram		Koyvur of West Godavari district
	Vijayawada	Guntur		Jaggayyapeta and Nazim of Krishna district
	Godavala	Elpalli		Gulur and Sullurpet of Nellore district
		Bapatla		Chittoor, Chandragiri and Puttur of Chittoor district
		Nellore		Cuddapah and Proddatur of Cuddapah district
				Anantapur of Anantapur district
				Adoni and Sandyal of Kurnool district
				Hyderabad East of Hyderabad district
				Warangal of Warangal district
				Bhongampadu of Khammam district
				Miryalguda of Nalgonda district

108. The top place occupied by Hyderabad West taluk is primarily on account of the fact of the high density of population, high urbanisation it enjoys as almost the entire taluk is covered by Hyderabad city and also because of its high literacy which has to be expected in the urban population in the capital city of the State. This taluk also shows positive values in other aspects as the preponderance of

non-agricultural workers, less of female and child workers, etc. Despite the fact that the values of this taluk are negative under rainfall, irrigated area and rate of growth of population, the positive values induced by the progressive trends of the urban population of the city of Hyderabad have helped this taluk to take the first rank in the social and economic progress. Similarly Visakhapatnam taluk too shows a high density, a high urbanisation and also high growth rate of population mainly on account of the growth rate of its urban population which accounts for as much as 68.80% of the total taluk population. Because of the location of the progressive port, industrial, educational, communication and administrative institutions the taluk shows progressive values in literacy, proportion of non-agricultural workers, less of female and child workers, etc. If the urban population of the taluk were not to be considered, the rural part of the taluk presents quite a dismal picture with its poor irrigational facilities, the fall in the growth of rural population which had actually recorded a negative figure in the last decade, the city of Visakhapatnam having obviously drawn most of the workers from the neighbourhood. But a commanding position of Visakhapatnam city has placed this taluk at quite a high level of progress. Tenali taluk on the other hand owes its place in the highest range of progressive taluks on account of its rural prosperity. As can be seen from Statement II. 21 it has recorded high values under area irrigated, density of population and under the various other characteristics such as literacy, urbanisation, proportion of non-agricultural workers, less of female and child workers also the taluk has recorded positive values. Only in average rainfall and the rate of growth of population it records negative values. In view of the high pressure on the intensively developed agricultural lands apparently the taluk has been sending out some emigrants and the growth of population in this taluk does not, therefore, exceed the State average. In the second range of progressive taluks lie the series of taluks in the heart of the Godavari and Krishna deltas. The high density of population, the high extent of irrigated lands and also considerable urbanisation in taluks like Vijayawada, Bandar and Kakinada, the higher literacy, the less participation of females and children in work were the trends exhibited by these progressive taluks. It may, however, be seen that in all these taluks except Vijayawada, Kaikalur and Bheemavaram, the growth rate of population has been lower than the State average obviously on account of the high pressure of population on land in this densely populated tract. The lower growth rate of population has not deterred the overall progressive trends that these taluks have shown. In the next lower range also a number of delta taluks as also taluks like Srikakulam, Pithapuram, Rajahmundry and the tobacco rich taluks of Guntur, Bapatla and Nellore enjoying the benefits of irrigation at the tail end of Pennar river come in. All these taluks too show similar progressive characteristics as the taluks already discussed though to a slightly lesser extent. Srikakulam taluk is categorised as progressive mainly

on account of the higher density of population and higher degree of irrigation that the taluk enjoys, otherwise the taluk shows negative characteristics in several spheres such as literacy, urbanisation, more females participating in work, poorer growth of population and so on. Repalle taluk, despite the poor values it has recorded under urbanisation, larger proportion of agricultural workers and female workers has shown progressive values in its density, literacy, proportion of irrigated area, rate of growth of population, etc. Its rural wealth seems to have helped this taluk to take a place in the progressive range. In the next lower range, in addition to taluks like Vizianagaram and Divi in the Coastal Andhra districts, Kurnool, Bodhan and Nizamabad taluks in the interior regions of the State are also included. The comparatively lower place occupied by the Krishna delta taluk of Divi is on account of its poor urbanisation, large proportion of agricultural workers and poor population growth rate and also comparatively lesser density of population. On the other hand the comparatively higher place that Kurnool taluk in the midst of a backward region occupies is due to the higher values the taluk has recorded in urbanisation, literacy, less proportion of agricultural workers, less of child workers, considerably high population growth that was induced by the importance attached to Kurnool city when the State capital of Andhra was located there. In rainfall and irrigation the taluk records negative values. Nizamabad owes its place among the progressive taluks of the State on account of the positive values the taluk shows in its growth rate of population, proportion of irrigated area, adequate urbanisation, larger proportion of non-agricultural workers and greater density. The taluk has actually recorded negative values in literacy, larger proportion of women workers, etc. Bodhan taluk shows its progressive trends in the high percentage of irrigation that it commands under the Nizamsagar project, the high growth rate of population, high density, etc. Though this taluk too shows negative values particularly in literacy and a high extent of agricultural workers, etc., the overall position the taluk occupies is made up by the other progressive trends. The taluks falling in the last range which show slightly higher progressive rates than the State average lie scattered about in all the three regions of the State, viz., the Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. As can be seen from Statement II.21, several of these taluks show negative values under several characteristics, such as, for example, Sompeta and Ichchapuram show negative values in literacy, urbanisation, proportion of agricultural workers, proportion of female and child workers and growth rates of population. But these taluks find place in this list on account of the considerable irrigation facilities they enjoy and higher density of population than the State average. So also is the case with Anakapalle and Yellamanchili though Anakapalle shows better urbanisation and also lesser proportion of child workers, while in Yellamanchili women as well as child workers are lesser in proportion than the State average. Taluks like Pedda-

puram, Kovvur, Nuzvid lie on the fringes of the prosperous tracts of the delta regions and these are mostly dry areas and may not have progressed to the same extent as the fortunate delta taluks. Other regions such as southern taluks of Nellore district and the bunch of taluks in Chittoor district adjoining Madras State show progressive trends for different reasons while the Nellore taluks despite the low density of population owe their position to higher irrigation facilities and higher growth of population, lesser proportion of female and child workers. In the comparatively progressive taluks of Chittoor mentioned above, they have higher densities of population, greater literacy, more of urbanisation, lesser participation of women and children in work though these taluks have poor percentage of irrigated area, poor rainfall and poor growth rates of population. Anantapur, despite the low density and poor irrigation, owes its place among the progressive taluks mainly to the higher growth rate of population, higher literacy and higher urbanisation. Adoni on the other hand has considerable urbanisation though the literacy rate is poor and it has larger proportion of non-agricultural workers. The density of population of this taluk is slightly higher than the State average. Cuddapah and Proddatur show progressive values under almost all indicators except the proportion of workers to non-workers. Nandyal taluk, despite its lower density, shows progressive trends in most characteristics, though under percentage of irrigation and proportion of workers to non-workers the taluk records negative values. Warangal taluk has also recorded progressive values under most indices excepting in the proportion of child workers, proportion of workers to non-workers and growth rate of population and literacy. The density of population of this taluk is high. The growth of the city of Warangal and the location of industries has put up the prosperity of this taluk. It is somewhat surprising that Bloorgampadu in Khammam district should find place among the progressive taluks but a reference to Statement II.21 clearly shows that this is entirely due to the phenomenal population growth rate that it has shown. As will be seen later, the high growth rate recorded in this tract was not so much induced by any progressive economic activity in the tract but due to the disturbed conditions in 1951 and better coverage at the 1961 Census. In fact this taluk has shown negative values in all the other aspects. Therefore, this taluk deserves to find a place among the backward taluks. Miryalguda taluk in Nalgonda district should have normally been considerably a backward taluk but for the fact that the growth of the Nagarjunasagar project township has completely changed the overall picture of the population of the taluk. It shows a very high growth rate of population, a high rate of urbanisation, a larger proportion of non-agricultural workers and so on.

109. *The Backward Taluks:* Since a major portion of the State is covered by the backward taluks it may not be worthwhile discussing the characteristic of each taluk. But the characteristics of the very

backward taluks in certain regions can be studied. The following statement gives the list of taluks fall-

ing under each of the ranges of values below the State average in the composite index.

BACKWARD TALUKS FALLING UNDER DIFFERENT RANGES OF VALUES BELOW STATE AVERAGE

Backward Taluks falling under Different Ranges					
0-99 1	100-199 2	200-299 3	300-399 4	400-499 5	500 + 6
Bobbili	Chepurupalle	Chodavaram	Udayagiri	Alur	Paderu
Buccanipatnam	Parvathipuram	Chintapalle	Kanigiri	Achampet	Rampachodavaram
Prathipadu	Pathapatnam	Polavaram	Podili	Kodangal	Yellavaram
Nandigama	Salur	Sattenapalle	Darsi	Vicarabad	Pargi
Ongole	Narasapatnam	Vinukonda	Bangarupalem	Gajwel	Boath
Narasaraopet	Sruggavarupukota	Atmakur	Satyavedu	Bhadrachalam	Nugur
Venkatagiri	Chintalapudi	Kuppan	Palmaner		
Kavali	Tiruvur	Punganu	Vayalpad		
Kalahasti	Palnad	Madanapalle	Rayachoti		
Hindapur	Rapur	Pulivendla	Sidhout		
Tadpatri	Kandukur	Kamalapuram	Kalyandrug		
Mahbubnagar	Rajampet	Jammalamadugu	Kadiri		
Utnur	Nandikotkur	Badvel	Penukonda		
Asifabad	Atmakur	Rayadrug	Madakasira		
Sirpur	Banganapalle	Uravakonda	Pattikonda		
Khanapur	Medchal	Gooty	Shadnagar		
Karimnagar	Tandur	Dharmavaram	Kollapur		
Khammam	Sangareddy	Markapur	Nagarkurnool		
Madhira	Banswada	Giddalur	Alampur		
	Adilabad	Allagadda	Gadwal		
	Laksbetti	Koilkuntla	Atmakur		
	Sirrola	Dhone	Ibrahimpatnam		
	Metpalli	Kalyakurthi	Chevella		
	Sultanabad	Wanaparthy	Andole (Jogipet)		
	Huzurabad	Makthal	Narayankhed		
	Mahbubabad	Medak	Narsapur		
	Yellandu	Siddipet	Yellareddy		
	Kothagudem	Zahirabad	Madnur		
	Blonizir	Kamareddy	Mudhol		
		Armur	Monthani		
		Chinnur	Jangaon		
		Nirmal	Devarakonda		
		Jagtial	Ramannapet		
		Parkal			
		Mulug			
		Narasampet			
		Nalgonda			
		Suryapet			
		Huzurnagar			

110. The taluks that fall in the most backward ranges are mostly the interior tribal taluks in the Agency areas as Paderu, Yellavaram, Rampachodavaram, Nugur, Bhadrachalam, etc., which obviously represent tracts in the lowest range of population density, low literacy, low irrigation, more females having to work and so on. Chintapalle occupies a comparatively higher place than the other Agency taluks on account of a very high growth rate of population recorded in this taluk which was due to the concentration of some road workers on the way to lower Sileru project and this has drawn in a good number of immigrant workers. Besides, in Chintapalle several tribal welfare schemes have been concentrated which must have had their effect showing this area to be comparatively advanced. It is interesting that Pargi taluk in Hyderabad district, that lies only next door to the State headquarters is one of the most backward taluks of the State. This taluk records negative values in all the characteristics. It has no urban centre at

all. The ratio of agricultural workers to non-agricultural workers is considerably higher than the State average. The growth rate of population has been low; it hardly has any irrigation; its literacy is poor and its density of population is below the State average. All these factors have contributed to mark this taluk out as one of the most backward. Gajwel in Medak district, Vicarabad in Hyderabad district, Kodangal and Achampet in Mahbubnagar district and Alur of Kurnool district are also shown as some of the most backward taluks, though of a slightly lesser intensity of backwardness than the tribal taluks or Pargi. Kodangal taluk in Mahbubnagar district is the only taluk in the entire State that records a fall in its population in the last decade (1951-61). Achampet is covered largely by the forests and the Chenchu tribal tract of the Nallamalais. Gajwel and Vicarabad along with Pargi represent some of the most poorly developed regions. The taluks falling in the other ranges of backwardness as already indicated are spread

out three about the major portion of the State. A concentrated patch of backward taluks of some uniform and marked intensity of backwardness is found in the region covering the western half of Nellore and eastern half of Cuddapah district made up of Darsi, Podili, Kanigiri, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks of Nellore district, Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district, Markapur and Giddalur taluks of Kurnool district, Badvel and Sidhout taluks of Cuddapah district. So also there is a patch in the south-western corner of the State made up of Kuppam, Palmaner, Bangarupalem, Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of Chittoor district and the adjoining Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district and Kadiri, Penukonda and Madakasira taluks of Anantapur district. Most of the other taluks of Anantapur district also have shown to be backward with the exception of Anantapur taluk itself. In Mahbubnagar district too a fairly wide patch of backward taluks is found to adjoin the very backward taluks of Hyderabad district, *viz.*, Pargi and Vicarabad and this tract appears to be one of the most backward. Similarly in Nalgonda district all the taluks excepting Miryalguda and Bhongir to some extent form an extension of the backward area from Mahbubnagar district. Adjoining the tribal tract of the north the taluks of Mulug, Narasampet and Parkal of Warangal district, Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district and Chinnur taluk of Adilabad district, form another clear area of backward taluks. There is

one more patch extending down from Boath taluk made up of Mudhol and Nirmal taluks of Adilabad district, Armur, Kamareddy and Yellareddy taluks of Nizamabad district, Siddipet, Gajwel, Medak, Narsapur, Andole (Jogipet), Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks of Medak district. Most of these taluks have low densities of population and also show negative values in almost all characteristics excepting perhaps in the growth rates in some taluks of Nizamabad and Warangal districts as can be observed from Statement II.21.

111. These various regions containing a concentration of taluks showing consistently backward trends in several characteristics deserve to be closely studied and concerted efforts will have to be made to bring up their level to that of the more fortunate taluks. Though it may be impossible to achieve complete equality as nature itself has endowed greater blessings on those more fortunately placed, such as in the delta tracts, yet by man-made effort the range of disparity can be reduced by building up the progress of the less fortunate taluks in other fields such as industrialisation, concentration on the progress of literacy and so on. In the discussions made in the subsequent parts of this chapter as also in the succeeding chapters the various regional characteristics such as in the field of population growth, housing, literacy, migration, economic activities, etc., will be high-lighted.

PART B—DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Introductory

112. At the 1961 Census, a Census house was defined as a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate main entrance. If a building had a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and were independent of each other giving on to the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate separate access, then each such block or flat was considered as a separate Census house. Also, if within an enclosed or an open compound, there were separate buildings, then each such building was treated as a separate Census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance was treated as a separate Census house.

113. In the Indian Censuses upto 1951 there was no uniform definition of a Census house for the entire country. The concept of a house varied from State to State and from one Census to another. The Census Superintendents were allowed to frame definitions of house "to suit the circumstances of the different parts of their charge and the chief aim was administrative; namely, to show the enumerator what buildings he had to visit".* In 1891 the only emphasis was on the situation within a common enclosure, the existence of a common courtyard with the express exception of outlying huts and shelters. In 1901 every building likely to be occupied was treated as a Census house at the discretion of the Census Officers. In 1911 a commensal family with its resident dependents was considered as a house. In 1921 also a similar definition was adopted except that detached structures in rural areas and shops, schools and other institutions in urban areas which had no hearth but possibly having some one sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration were also treated as separate houses. A house in the 1931 Census represented a dwelling place with a separate main entrance in the rural areas whereas in towns each dwelling place numbered by the municipality was treated as a house. However, if any such dwelling place was left unnumbered by the municipality, it was given a number and treated as a Census house. In 1941 also, more or less the same definitions laid down in 1931 Census were followed. Thus the concept of a house was not exactly uniform from Census to Census till 1941. In the 1951 Census, however, a uniform definition of a Census house was adopted almost throughout the country. A household was clearly distinguished from a Census house, i.e., the occupied residential house which was defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. Different parts of the building, structurally separated and provided with main entrance so as to give independent access to each part were recognised and numbered as separate houses. A household was defined as a group of people who live together and cook their food

from a common kitchen. The same definition of a household was followed in the 1961 Census also. In the 1961 Census not only uniform definitions of house and household have been adopted, but a definite form (schedule) was also prescribed for preparing the houselists throughout the country. It may be observed here that while in the earlier Censuses only occupied residential houses were included under the term Census house, the scope of the term Census house was expanded for the first time in the 1961 Census to cover non-dwelling units also so that the houselist would be a complete inventory of all structures or parts of structures with separate entrances. Also the important basic data on housing like (1) the purpose for which a Census house was used, (2) material of wall and roof, (3) number of rooms occupied by households, (4) tenure status of households, (5) essential data relating to industrial establishments, workshops and factories, such as the name of the industrial establishment, average number of persons employed per day and the kind of power or fuel if using machinery, and (6) the number of occupants of dwellings by sex, were collected for the first time in the houselists in the 1961 Census. The data thus collected in these houselists have been tabulated and analysed and the reader may refer to Part IV-A "Report on Housing and Establishments" and Part IV-B "Housing and Establishments Tables" of this State for full details regarding housing conditions, industrial establishments, etc.

Houselisting in the State

114. It is also to be noted in this context that the houselisting in this State was started considerably in advance of Census enumeration during April/May, 1960 along with house numbering and was completed by about September, 1960 through the agency of village officers and local bodies' employees and not through the regular Census enumeration agency. As mentioned earlier the detailed data collected in the houselists have been separately tabulated and published as Housing Tables in Part IV-B volume. The number of houses and households as given in the General Population Tables of the 1961 Census (Table A-1 and the Primary Census Abstracts) slightly varies from the figures obtained from the houselists because the figures given in the Census tables were based on the household schedules filled in by the regular Census enumerators during the actual Census enumeration in February/March 1961. Moreover, while the houselists covered all types of Census houses, i.e., residential as well as non-residential, the figures given in the Census tables based on the household schedules relate only to occupied residential houses. The following statement (Statement II.22) gives the number of houses and households published in the Census tables and the total number of houses, number of houses used purely as dwellings and the number of houses used wholly or partly as dwellings according to the houselists in the total, rural and urban areas

* P. 56—General report (India) by Sri J.A. Baines, I.C.S., Census of India 1901.

of the State and each district. (The data obtained from the Census tables and also from the house-lists are utilised in this section of the report, and the relevant source is indicated wherever necessary). The disparity in the number of Census houses between the Census Tables and the Housing Tables can be explained as follows: When a single household occupied a cluster of houses within a compound but each having separate access, then for the purpose of house-listing, each individual construction or part would

have been separately counted as separate Census houses as per the definition. But during the actual Census enumeration, when the single household is enumerated the enumerator would have obviously recorded only one of the house numbers in which the household mainly lived. Therefore, the total number of Census houses listed as those used wholly or partly as dwellings in the house-list generally exceeds the number of Census houses recorded in the Census tables.

STATEMENT II.22

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO CENSUS TABLES AND HOUSING TABLES

State District 1	No. of occupied houses as per		No. of house- holds according to census tables 4	Housing Tables	
	Census Tables 2	Housing Tables 3		Houses used wholly as dwellings 5	Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings 6
Andhra Pradesh	Total 6,979,507 Rural 5,829,387 Urban 1,140,120	Total 8,241,373 Rural 6,954,767 Urban 1,286,606	Total 7,547,165 Rural 6,253,708 Urban 1,293,457	Total 6,893,719 Rural 5,836,757 Urban 1,053,962	Total 7,021,966 Rural 5,942,468 Urban 1,079,498
1. Srikakulam	Total 503,427 Rural 400,754 Urban 42,669	Total 544,452 Rural 405,194 Urban 49,258	Total 510,722 Rural 407,476 Urban 43,246	Total 406,791 Rural 455,095 Urban 41,699	Total 501,173 Rural 459,294 Urban 41,879
2. Visakhapatnam	Total 487,325 Rural 407,247 Urban 80,078	Total 525,272 Rural 443,074 Urban 82,198	Total 506,043 Rural 420,645 Urban 85,398	Total 484,102 Rural 412,220 Urban 71,882	Total 486,840 Rural 413,977 Urban 72,863
3. East Godavari	Total 470,916 Rural 307,391 Urban 73,535	Total 540,758 Rural 449,473 Urban 91,285	Total 574,370 Rural 470,029 Urban 104,341	Total 484,558 Rural 408,726 Urban 75,832	Total 488,239 Rural 411,340 Urban 76,899
4. West Godavari	Total 334,800 Rural 300,494 Urban 34,306	Total 442,752 Rural 373,451 Urban 69,301	Total 437,061 Rural 369,980 Urban 67,101	Total 384,817 Rural 330,245 Urban 54,572	Total 397,818 Rural 331,967 Urban 65,851
5. Krishna	Total 395,057 Rural 312,911 Urban 82,126	Total 511,919 Rural 411,441 Urban 100,478	Total 446,402 Rural 341,402 Urban 105,000	Total 390,511 Rural 308,374 Urban 82,137	Total 395,528 Rural 312,332 Urban 83,196
6. Guntur	Total 605,701 Rural 486,376 Urban 119,325	Total 731,726 Rural 598,583 Urban 133,143	Total 699,684 Rural 523,545 Urban 137,139	Total 609,276 Rural 501,322 Urban 107,954	Total 613,703 Rural 503,509 Urban 110,194
7. Nellore	Total 419,132 Rural 372,650 Urban 46,482	Total 474,787 Rural 418,345 Urban 56,442	Total 420,426 Rural 374,469 Urban 45,957	Total 403,931 Rural 360,948 Urban 42,983	Total 410,885 Rural 366,354 Urban 44,531
8. Chittoor	Total 373,698 Rural 332,216 Urban 41,277	Total 430,146 Rural 387,943 Urban 42,203	Total 391,900 Rural 349,774 Urban 42,126	Total 358,697 Rural 320,814 Urban 37,883	Total 365,231 Rural 326,284 Urban 38,947
9. Cuddapah	Total 268,493 Rural 231,696 Urban 36,797	Total 297,046 Rural 261,980 Urban 35,066	Total 272,531 Rural 237,838 Urban 34,693	Total 250,085 Rural 220,043 Urban 29,942	Total 260,671 Rural 229,501 Urban 31,170
10. Anantapur	Total 332,224 Rural 274,254 Urban 57,972	Total 373,676 Rural 310,561 Urban 63,115	Total 339,597 Rural 279,584 Urban 59,913	Total 315,135 Rural 263,244 Urban 51,911	Total 322,554 Rural 268,473 Urban 54,081
11. Kurnool	Total 374,174 Rural 300,524 Urban 73,650	Total 432,770 Rural 356,055 Urban 76,715	Total 381,607 Rural 310,126 Urban 71,481	Total 353,061 Rural 289,445 Urban 63,616	Total 355,470 Rural 300,044 Urban 65,426
12. Mahabubnagar	Total 313,090 Rural 284,167 Urban 28,923	Total 374,398 Rural 340,990 Urban 33,408	Total 320,896 Rural 295,591 Urban 25,305	Total 310,602 Rural 292,278 Urban 18,324	Total 323,354 Rural 295,804 Urban 27,550
13. Hyderabad	Total 346,334 Rural 183,542 Urban 162,792	Total 397,344 Rural 164,814 Urban 232,530	Total 390,167 Rural 149,844 Urban 240,323	Total 333,777 Rural 138,723 Urban 195,054	Total 357,687 Rural 140,052 Urban 197,635
14. Medak	Total 220,870 Rural 204,419 Urban 16,451	Total 298,886 Rural 277,064 Urban 21,822	Total 243,373 Rural 224,519 Urban 18,854	Total 226,006 Rural 211,575 Urban 14,431	Total 236,300 Rural 220,231 Urban 16,069
15. Nizamabad	Total 195,330 Rural 165,264 Urban 30,066	Total 209,053 Rural 235,712 Urban 33,341	Total 220,424 Rural 187,924 Urban 32,500	Total 196,054 Rural 170,715 Urban 25,339	Total 200,142 Rural 174,185 Urban 25,957
16. Adilabad	Total 202,480 Rural 170,258 Urban 32,222	Total 274,750 Rural 238,483 Urban 36,267	Total 216,197 Rural 180,567 Urban 35,630	Total 196,853 Rural 160,201 Urban 36,652	Total 199,577 Rural 168,602 Urban 30,975
17. Karimnagar	Total 320,154 Rural 286,947 Urban 33,207	Total 396,314 Rural 370,813 Urban 25,501	Total 348,822 Rural 323,920 Urban 24,902	Total 317,567 Rural 297,317 Urban 20,250	Total 332,736 Rural 311,073 Urban 21,663
18. Warangal	Total 245,823 Rural 217,100 Urban 28,723	Total 329,890 Rural 288,452 Urban 41,438	Total 316,778 Rural 271,972 Urban 44,806	Total 283,000 Rural 249,883 Urban 33,117	Total 291,816 Rural 266,017 Urban 25,799
19. Khammam	Total 200,165 Rural 173,282 Urban 26,883	Total 229,030 Rural 211,857 Urban 17,173	Total 214,094 Rural 185,084 Urban 29,010	Total 192,594 Rural 168,661 Urban 23,933	Total 195,684 Rural 171,104 Urban 24,580
20. Nalgonda	Total 315,794 Rural 284,044 Urban 31,750	Total 360,081 Rural 329,174 Urban 30,907	Total 333,672 Rural 299,821 Urban 33,851	Total 298,616 Rural 269,558 Urban 29,058	Total 317,089 Rural 290,396 Urban 26,693

Occupied Census houses used purely as dwellings

115. According to the houselists 6,898,719 houses out of a total of 8,758,385 houses in the State are used

wholly as dwellings, *i.e.*, pure dwellings constitute nearly 79% of the total houses in the State. Please see the Statement II.23 below.

STATEMENT II.23

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF EACH DISTRICT BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

State/District	Rural	Vacant	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels	Shops	Business houses	Facto-ries	Schools etc.	Restau-rants	Places of enter-tainment	Public Health & Med-ical Institu-tions etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	58	791	3	11	1	7	1	4	4	1	12	N	107
	Urban	67	767	8	8	3	45	8	18	4	4	9	2	57
1. Srikakulam	Rural	103	826	3	4	N	6	1	2	4	2	6	N	43
	Urban	81	767	7	8	2	32	9	11	4	7	8	2	62
2. Visakhapatnam	Rural	88	858	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	6	N	40
	Urban	48	833	6	6	1	36	7	12	8	7	7	2	32
3. East Godavari	Rural	84	878	3	3	1	8	1	6	4	2	11	1	48
	Urban	85	802	6	5	3	40	8	23	5	0	10	3	54
4. West Godavari	Rural	27	860	3	1	1	8	2	5	5	2	11	1	74
	Urban	59	745	7	11	2	56	8	21	5	7	10	3	66
5. Krishna	Rural	29	728	4	5	1	7	1	7	4	1	9	1	203
	Urban	55	772	8	2	4	48	10	23	4	4	8	4	58
6. Guntur	Rural	49	796	3	1	1	6	1	11	4	1	10	1	116
	Urban	64	759	7	9	2	52	8	18	5	5	8	3	70
7. Nellore	Rural	50	819	3	10	1	7	1	3	4	1	13	1	87
	Urban	71	709	8	18	2	50	9	15	4	4	10	3	97
8. Chittoor	Rural	57	780	4	9	1	6	1	2	5	1	15	N	119
	Urban	77	725	8	14	4	57	9	19	4	6	11	2	64
9. Cuddapah	Rural	83	774	5	25	4	4	1	3	5	N	17	N	79
	Urban	75	749	13	39	3	35	8	15	5	3	10	3	42
10. Anantapur	Rural	95	767	6	10	2	5	2	8	4	1	20	N	85
	Urban	96	744	14	11	3	32	9	17	5	4	11	2	52
11. Kurnool	Rural	99	733	3	1	3	7	1	2	4	1	19	N	127
	Urban	86	758	7	3	4	37	8	16	5	5	11	2	58
12. Mahbubnagar	Rural	61	808	3	7	1	11	1	2	2	1	18	N	88
	Urban	93	788	7	3	4	42	7	12	4	4	14	2	70
13. Hyderabad	Rural	48	801	4	4	1	13	2	3	3	1	18	1	101
	Urban	60	789	8	2	3	59	6	21	4	2	9	3	34
14. Medak	Rural	45	727	2	28	1	14	1	5	2	1	20	N	154
	Urban	85	670	7	28	2	62	8	22	4	6	13	2	71
15. Nizamabad	Rural	88	660	2	11	1	10	2	7	2	3	11	N	208
	Urban	56	717	3	16	4	52	7	21	3	4	7	2	108
16. Adilabad	Rural	21	682	1	9	1	4	2	4	2	1	8	N	265
	Urban	46	806	4	4	2	33	6	9	2	4	7	1	76
17. Karimnagar	Rural	44	707	3	34	1	5	1	4	2	N	7	N	138
	Urban	97	717	10	19	8	44	7	16	4	3	8	3	69
19. Warangal	Rural	29	841	4	17	1	5	1	2	3	1	5	N	91
	Urban	73	770	18	14	1	29	6	15	4	5	6	2	62
19. Khammam	Rural	28	812	3	10	1	9	1	5	3	1	5	N	128
	Urban	92	800	14	3	3	28	9	7	4	5	5	1	29
20. Nalgonda	Rural	43	783	8	58	1	8	1	3	3	N	8	N	89
	Urban	96	767	10	4	5	32	12	9	3	4	5	2	51

N=Less than one.

116. If shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings which constitute 0.4% and 1.1% respectively of the total number of houses are also considered, the proportion of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings would come to a little over 80% of the total Census houses in the State. The corresponding proportions for the rural and urban areas of the State are 80.5% and 78.3% respectively. It may also be noted that these proportions do not include some of the part dwellings like laundry-cum-dwellings or barbers, saloon-cum-dwellings, etc. If such categories are also taken into account, the proportion of houses used wholly or partly as dwellings

would be a little higher. The proportion of houses used wholly as dwellings to the total number of houses is nearly 79% in the State, except in Nizamabad and Adilabad districts where it is slightly less. It is also seen that the proportion of dwellings in the rural areas is generally more than that in the urban areas except in Krishna, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. Perhaps the rural dwellings in these districts consist of a group of Census houses made up of two or three units, one being used actually for living, the other as a grain storage and the third as a cattle shed, etc. The latter two would also have been counted as independent Census houses if they had separate

access to a road or courtyard leading to a main gate and would thus have been brought under the category of 'others' while only one unit would have been shown as a dwelling. In the rural areas of the districts the proportion of the dwellings to the total number of houses is between 66% and 88% while in the urban areas it is between 67% and 83%. If shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings which constitute only 0.3% and 1.1% respectively in the rural areas and 0.8% and 0.8% respectively in the urban areas of the total number of houses, are taken into account, the proportion of houses used wholly or partly as dwellings would be a little higher in the rural areas but the relative position of the rural and urban areas of the districts will not undergo any change. Thus 80% or more of the houses in the rural areas and nearly 70% to 80% in the urban areas of each district constitute dwellings.

Density of Census houses in the rural areas of the State from 1901-1961

117. The following statement (Statement II.24) shows the density of Census houses per square mile in the rural areas of the State and each of the districts for each of the Census years from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT II. 24

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE IN THE STATE 1901-61 -- RURAL AREAS ONLY

State, District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	156	47	48	44	38	34	36
Srikakulam	120	104	102	103	93	87	83
Vishakhapatnam	79	71	67	66	59	57	52
East Godavari	97	83	81	75	64	62	113
West Godavari	102	89	83	74	63	59	116
Krishna	93	80	74	66	53	50	42
Guntur	87	73	72	65	55	51	44
Nellore	47	39	38	36	33	31	29
Chittoor	57	46	45	41	37	35	35
Cuddapah	39	32	33	31	29	28	27
Anantapur	38	31	31	29	26	26	24
Kurnool	34	29	30	29	26	26	22
Mahbubnagar	40	36	42	36	29	27	24
Hyderabad	46	40	51	46	38	38	28
Medak	56	50	62	53	49	41	31
Nizamabad	54	45	63	46	40	37	47
Adilabad	27	24	9	22	18	17	12
Karimnagar	65	55	57	49	44	38	31
Warangal	50	42	44	38	33	30	25
Khammam	29	21	22	18	15	14	12
Nalgonda	52	42	43	38	30	30	25

118. In the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh the density of Census houses which is below 40 per square mile upto 1921 increased to 44 in 1931 and to 48 in 1941 and fell down slightly to 47 in 1951. There is a sharp rise in 1961 over 1951, the density of census houses being 56 per square mile in 1961. It will thus be seen that the number of houses in the State increased considerably during the decade 1951-61. The increase in the density from 1951-1961 is of the order of 18%. The general population of the State itself during the decade had

increased by 15.65%. The increased pressure of population has obviously led to a growth of Census houses and also the uniform but liberal definition of a Census house adopted at the 1961 Census should have also added a good few to the total number of Census houses in 1961. The density of census houses per square mile in 1961 has increased in rural areas of all the districts of the State compared to the 1951 figures; however the increase is particularly marked in Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor and Nalgonda districts. As compared to 1901 all the districts of the State except East Godavari, West Godavari and Nizamabad have recorded a fairly high increase in the density of houses. The increase is 100% or more in Krishna, Guntur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda i.e., the number of houses per square mile has doubled or more than doubled in these districts during the last 60 years. It is difficult to assign any valid reasons for the decline in the density of houses from 1901 to 1961 in East Godavari, West Godavari and Nizamabad districts. The number of houses recorded in 1901 in these two districts was apparently not accurate because even in the very next decennial Census year i.e., 1911 an incredible fall in density from 113 to 62 per square mile in East Godavari, and from 116 to 59 in West Godavari have been recorded and thereafter there has been a gradual increase from one Census to another in the density of houses in the rural areas of both these districts from 1911 to 1961 generally in keeping with the trend observed in other districts. It may also be pointed out in this connection that because of lack of definite and clear instructions in regard to the manner of deciding the number of 'occupied houses' in previous Censuses, it is not possible to declare with certainty whether the figures of occupied houses given in the Census tables really excluded all non-residential structures at each of the earlier Censuses. In spite of these limitations with regard to comparability of figures from Census to Census, it is quite clear that the density of houses in almost all the districts of the state has increased from Census to Census from 1901 showing a big spurt during the decade 1951 to 1961. The pressure of population, the various house building schemes, the emphasis on housing in the developmental programmes under the plans, the breaking up of joint families should have all been responsible for the marked increase of houses noticed in the period 1951-61.

Average number of Census Households per Census house

119. As mentioned earlier, a clear distinction between a house and a household is made for the first time in 1961 Census. A Census household represents a group of people living together and having a common mess. By the very definition of a Census house and a Census household, a Census house may have one or more households. Though the household is not identical with a family to the extent that a household may sometimes have domestic servants, friends, or distant relatives in addition to the usual members of a family living together and messing together, yet a household is a more appropriate social unit than a census house

for studying the socio-economic phenomenon. The following statement shows the number of Census households per Census house in the rural and urban areas of the State and each of the districts separately.

STATEMENT II.25

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER
CENSUS HOUSE 1951 AND 1951

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	1951	1951	1951	1951
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1.07	..	1.12	..
Srikakulam	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.09
Visakhapatnam	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.46
East Godavari	1.18	1.20	1.42	1.47
West Godavari	1.23	1.18	1.25	1.38
Krishna	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.45
Guntur	1.08	1.10	1.15	1.30
Nellore	1.02	1.08	1.04	1.19
Chittoor	1.01	1.12	1.09	1.54
Cuddapah	1.03	1.11	1.08	1.21
Anantapur	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.25
Kurnool	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.32
Mahabubnagar	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.16
Hyderabad	1.12	1.07	1.12	1.38
Medak	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.22
Nizamabad	1.14	1.13	1.08	1.18
Adilabad	1.06	1.04	1.11	1.19
Karimnagar	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.21
Warangal	1.10	1.09	1.17	1.29
Khammam	1.07	..	1.08	..
Nalgonda	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.20

120. It is seen from this statement that a Census house in the rural areas of the State contains on an average 1.07 households while the corresponding figure in the urban areas is 1.12. The number of Census households per Census house is more in the urban areas of all the districts except in Srikakulam, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. In Srikakulam, Anantapur and Hyderabad the rural and urban figures are the same being 1.01, 1.02 and 1.12 households per Census house respectively. In Medak district, the urban figure of 1.09 is slightly less than the rural figure of 1.10. So is the case with Karimnagar. In Nizamabad the difference between the rural and urban figures is slightly higher, the rural figure being 1.14 as against the urban figure of 1.08 households per Census house. The number of households per Census house is the highest in the rural areas of West Godavari district (1.23) and in the urban areas of East Godavari district (1.42). It may also be seen that in the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and in the district of Nizamabad (where irrigation is widespread under the Nizamsagar Project), the number of Census households per Census house in rural areas is distinctly higher than in the other districts which are mainly covered by dry cultivation. Apart from the prosperity of the delta districts, resulting in the settling of a large number of households, the extent of building sites available in the delta districts may be quite limited compared to the other districts making it necessary for more households to share a common house. Compared to the 1951 figures, it is observed that the household size has decreased both in the rural

and urban areas in most of the districts. The decrease is more marked in the urban areas. The decrease is probably due to the greater tendency of the joint families to break up year after year.

Distribution of Census households according to number of rooms occupied in Class I & II Towns

121. We may try to get some idea of the condition of housing in the larger towns i.e., Class I towns (cities with population of 100,000+) and Class II towns (towns with a population of 50,000-99,999) by studying the proportions of households classified according to the number of rooms occupied by each.

STATEMENT II. 26

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN CITIES & TOWNS
WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Households occupying				
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6
VISAKHAPATNAM					
Visakhapatnam City	682	188	62	81	87
Vizianagaram Town	544	249	87	53	67
EAST GODAVARI					
Kakinada City	400	300	130	76	94
Rajahmundry City	440	314	118	57	65
WEST GODAVARI					
Eluru City	473	275	133	53	61
KRISHNA					
Bandar City	396	243	153	104	114
Vijayawada City	575	233	112	44	32
GUNTUR					
Guntur City	527	241	112	60	60
Tenali Town	500	270	130	60	40
NELLORE					
Nellore City	610	150	93	60	87
CUDDAPAH					
Proddatur Town	702	153	72	37	36
ANANTAPUR					
Anantapur Town	458	229	142	81	90
KURNOOL					
Kurnool City	419	252	153	78	96
Adoni Town	466	305	129	62	33
HYDERABAD					
Hyderabad Town-Group	458	269	127	73	73
NIZAMABAD					
Nizamabad Town	569	271	86	44	30
WARANGAL					
Warangal City	370	360	165	60	39
KHAMMAM					
Kothagudem Town	643	285	42	13	17
NALGONDA					
Vijayapuri Town	878	86	30	4	2

122. It will be observed from the above statement that while the households occupying a single room generally form the largest group in all the towns, it is preponderantly high in Vijayapuri town—nearly 88% forming this category. This is understandable as obviously the large majority of population of this irrigation dam project township is made up of families of construction labourers housed in large colonies in which single-roomed temporary huts had been put up by contractors for them. Proddatur town (70.2%), Visakhapatnam city (68.2%), Kothagudem town (64.8%), Nellore city (61.0%), Vijayawada city (57.5%), Nizamabad town (56.9%), Vizianagaram town (54.4%), Guntur city (52.7%) and Tenali town (50.0%) also show an absolute majority of the households occupying single rooms. These towns generally represent industrial and mining centres as also busy commercial

and trade centres. Proddatur is an industrial town with a large concentration of handloom workers; Visakhapatnam is important industrially, as well as a major harbour town; Kothagudem is the chief coal mining town of the State; Nellore city has been growing in its commercial and administrative importance; Vijayawada is a reputed trade and commercial centre with a good concentration of industries as well; Nizamabad is a fast growing town in the midst of a prosperous tract of Telangana and has a few important Khandasari factories located in it; Vizianagaram town is important commercially; Guntur is a great industrial city in the rich tobacco tract and Tenali is a prosperous town in the midst of agriculturally one of the most prosperous tracts of the State. In all these towns the congestion of population is apparent. The concentration of huddled slums in cities like Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, and Nellore makes it obvious that a large section of population lives in single-roomed miserable accommodation. The mining towns may have a very large number of single-roomed tenements for the workers. The poor conditions of living of the handloom weavers in single-roomed houses is also well known as is substantiated by Proddatur. The congestion of accommodation in towns like Vizianagaram, Nizamabad and Tenali is obvious. In all other cities and towns the proportion of households occupying a single room is less than 50%. It is particularly low in Warangal city (37.0%), Bandar city (38.6%) and Kakinada city (40.0%). Bandar and Kakinada are well settled old residential towns and congestion of population is not very apparent. Warangal city, though has some concentration of industry as the Azamjahi Mills, carpet and durry weaving etc., this town has not shown any fast growth of population in the decade 1951-61; it is a town of distances spreading out in a ribbon formation and pressure on housing is not very considerable. The next category of households occupying 2 rooms each, accounts for the next largest proportion in all the towns ranging from 8.6% in Vijayapuri township to 36.0% in Warangal. Vijayapuri is somewhat an exception where because of the exceptionally large proportion of single-roomed huts of the labourers existing in this township, the proportion of the households occupying larger number of rooms is diminished. Barring Vijayapuri, the least proportion of households occupying 2 rooms is 15.0% found in Nellore city closely followed by Proddatur town (15.3%) and Visakhapatnam (18.8%). As we already saw, these towns too, have quite a large proportion of single-roomed households. In other cities and towns the proportion of double-roomed households ranges from 22.9% in Anantapur town to 36.0% in Warangal city. However, the accommodation of 2 rooms per household whose average size in urban areas of this State is about 5 persons can hardly be considered adequate. The proportion of households occupying 2 rooms is the highest (36.0%) and almost on a par with the proportion of single-roomed households (37.0%) in Warangal city. Taking the category of households occupying 3 rooms, Warangal city again leads with 16.5% of the households falling in this category. Kurnool city (15.5%) and Bandar city (15.3%) closely follow. Kurnool city though categorised as

industrial, does not show high congestion because of the large number of houses put up during the temporary location of Andhra State's capital in that city. In Vijayapuri town for reasons already explained the proportion is very small (3.0%). In the categories of households with 4 rooms as well as with 5 or more rooms, the residential city of Bandar leads with 10.4% and 11.4% respectively. These categories may represent a satisfactory state of housing. The towns of Kurnool, Kakinada and Anantapur show a fair proportion of these categories. This shows a comparatively better condition of living with congestion not so severely felt in towns like Bandar, Kakinada, Kurnool and Anantapur. It is not merely the largeness of the population size of a town that would determine the congestion or otherwise of housing. Though the capital city of Hyderabad has the largest population of all the cities of the State, judged by the number of rooms occupied by households, it cannot be said to be so very congested as cities like Vijayawada or Guntur. The city of Hyderabad has not as yet developed into a highly industrial or commercial city as to result in a great congestion in housing of a large section of labour population. The city also contains a good proportion of large mansions, *deodis* and buildings with a number of rooms occupied by a limited number of households. Besides a number of good residential colonies are being added to the city. Thus the congestion is generally felt in towns of industrial, commercial and mining towns to a greater degree than in others.

Distribution of Census households according to number of rooms occupied in the rural and urban areas

123. It may be relevant in this context to examine the figures of average number of rooms per household in the rural and urban areas in each district. The following statement shows the average number of rooms per household in the Rural and Urban areas of each district.

STATEMENT II.27
AVERAGE No. OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD

State District	Average No. of rooms per household	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.57	1.97
1. Srikakulam	1.12	1.44
2. Visakhapatnam	1.12	1.57
3. East Godavari	1.82	2.30
4. West Godavari	1.81	2.22
5. Krishna	1.62	2.01
6. Guntur	2.09	1.96
7. Nellore	1.46	1.80
8. Chittoor	1.38	1.80
9. Cuddapah	1.38	1.84
10. Anantapur	1.49	1.93
11. Kurnool	1.86	1.80
12. Mahbubnagar	1.92	2.25
13. Hyderabad	2.19	2.25
14. Medak	1.69	2.00
15. Nizamabad	1.53	1.78
16. Adilabad	1.26	1.73
17. Karimnagar	1.31	1.89
18. Warangal	1.52	2.06
19. Khammam	1.62	1.88
20. Nalgonda	1.62	1.78

It will be seen that on an average a household in the rural areas occupied 1.57 rooms as against 1.97 rooms in the urban areas. This average figure for the rural areas is the lowest (1.12 rooms per household) in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts while the highest figure of 2.19 rooms per household is recorded in Hyderabad followed by 2.09 in Guntur. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts have also a high average compared to the other Andhra districts. The prosperous conditions in the rural areas of these delta districts apparently enabled the population to live in fairly spacious houses with a number of apartments. On the other hand the poverty of the population in rural areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts is responsible for the very common conical palmyra huts each consisting of a single room only. The average rural figures for the Rayalaseema districts are lower compared to the corresponding figures in the Telangana districts excepting Adilabad and Karimnagar. The extensive forest and hilly tracts in Adilabad and the backward areas in the eastern part of Karimnagar district along the Godavari are responsible for the low average figures in these two districts.

124. In the urban areas also the lowest average figure is recorded in Srikakulam (1.44 rooms per household). This is due to the fact that there is no well developed urban unit in the district, the district headquarters itself looks like an enlarged village. The highest figure of 2.25 rooms per household is recorded in Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar districts closely followed by 2.22 rooms in West Godavari district.

125. In all the districts except in Guntur and Nalgonda the urban average is higher than the corresponding rural average. In these two districts, however, the rural average is slightly higher than the urban average. In Guntur district this phenomenon is possibly (i) due to the large number of casual labour employed in the tobacco industry in almost all the towns in the district, (ii) considerable portion of the large student population drawn to Guntur city in view of the numerous institutions of higher education and (iii) also the fairly large number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the towns of the district living without their families who stay in nearby rural areas, constituting households mostly occupying one room. In Nalgonda district however this is mostly due to the large number of workers in Vijayapuri town (Nagarjunaagar Project) residing in small temporary single-roomed huts. It may also be noted that nearly half of the urban households in Nalgonda district are found in Vijayapuri town only.

126. The following statement gives the percentage of sample household population occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more.

STATEMENT II.28
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING

State/District		Percentage of sample household population occupying				
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms or more
		2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	T	59	24	9	4	4
	R	62	23	8	4	3
	U	44	27	13	8	8
1. Srikakulam	T	87	9	2	1	1
	R	89	9	2	N	N
	U	70	17	7	3	3
2. Visakhapatnam	T	85	10	2	1	2
	R	89	8	1	1	1
	U	68	20	7	4	6
3. East Godavari	T	43	31	11	7	8
	R	46	31	10	6	7
	U	32	30	15	9	14
4. West Godavari	T	44	31	10	7	8
	R	46	31	10	6	7
	U	32	31	14	10	13
5. Krishna	T	54	26	9	6	5
	R	58	24	8	5	3
	U	43	26	15	8	8
6. Guntur	T	42	30	13	8	7
	R	41	30	14	8	7
	U	43	29	13	8	7
7. Nellore	T	65	21	8	3	3
	R	66	22	7	2	3
	U	56	20	10	6	8
8. Chittoor	T	70	18	7	3	2
	R	72	18	6	2	2
	U	51	24	12	7	6
9. C. Madhav	T	71	20	6	2	1
	R	72	20	5	2	1
	U	60	22	10	5	3
10. Anantapur	T	64	23	7	3	3
	R	68	21	7	2	2
	U	44	30	13	6	7
11. Karnool	T	67	21	7	3	2
	R	71	20	6	2	1
	U	50	26	13	5	6
12. Mahbubnagar.	T	45	29	12	1	8
	R	47	29	11	5	8
	U	31	32	17	9	11
13. Hyderabad	T	35	28	16	9	12
	R	36	29	16	9	10
	U	35	27	15	10	13
14. Medak	T	51	27	12	6	4
	R	51	27	12	6	4
	U	40	30	13	9	8
15. Nizamabad	T	56	23	9	4	3
	R	57	24	8	4	3
	U	47	30	11	7	5
16. Adilabad	T	74	19	4	2	1
	R	78	16	4	1	1
	U	51	31	9	5	4
17. Karimnagar	T	71	21	5	2	1
	R	73	20	4	2	1
	U	46	29	13	6	6
18. Warangal	T	56	27	10	4	3
	R	60	26	9	3	2
	U	33	34	19	9	5
19. Khammam	T	58	29	7	3	3
	R	59	28	7	3	3
	U	48	29	11	5	7
20. Nalgonda	T	46	29	12	6	7
	R	45	30	12	6	7
	U	53	21	12	6	6

127. It will be seen that for the State as a whole 59% of the sample household population occupy only one room, 24% live in households with two rooms, while 9% have 3 rooms. Only 4% of the household population occupy households with 4 rooms and an equal number live in households with 5 rooms or more. In the rural areas 62% of the household population have

[Statement:

only 1 room and 23% occupy 2 rooms as against the corresponding figures of 44% and 27% respectively in the urban areas. Thus 85% of the rural household population and 71% of the urban population live in 1 or 2 rooms only. The urban population living in households with 3 rooms or more is higher than the corresponding rural population in all the districts except Guntur and Nalgonda for reasons already explained. This is more than double the corresponding rural proportion in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts while it is exactly 2 times the rural proportion in Nellore district. The urban proportion in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam is nearly six times the corresponding rural proportion. It may also be noted that in the urban areas of Hyderabad, East Godavari, West Godavari and Mahabubnagar districts, a relatively higher percentage of population lives in households occupying 5 rooms or more compared to the other districts.

128. The following Statement gives the average size of household according to the number of rooms occupied.

STATEMENT II.29 (a)
AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

State, District		Average size of household (number of persons) occupying					Total (all house- holds)
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	T	4.39	5.14	5.88	6.49	7.41	4.82
	R	4.42	5.13	5.89	6.43	7.21	4.79
	U	4.24	5.18	5.87	6.66	7.91	5.00
Srikakulam	T	4.46	5.22	6.01	7.22	7.75	4.57
	R	4.46	5.28	6.06	7.53	8.20	4.55
	U	4.47	4.91	5.89	6.72	7.34	4.72
Visakhapatnam	T	4.34	5.35	6.23	6.86	8.18	4.51
	R	4.34	5.27	6.34	6.72	8.06	4.48
	U	4.39	5.54	6.09	6.96	7.84	4.89
East Godavari	T	3.97	5.02	5.90	6.62	7.85	4.77
	R	3.97	5.04	5.97	6.67	7.96	4.73
	U	3.97	4.90	5.68	6.40	7.58	4.95
West Godavari	T	3.99	4.87	5.73	6.60	7.87	4.71
	R	4.01	4.84	5.79	6.59	7.84	4.68
	U	3.81	4.81	5.52	6.62	7.95	4.86
Krishna	T	4.26	5.00	5.52	6.01	6.82	4.70
	R	4.30	5.02	5.58	5.89	6.63	4.67
	U	4.08	4.93	5.41	6.23	7.12	4.78
Guntur	T	4.25	4.71	5.17	5.66	6.08	4.69
	R	4.28	4.67	5.12	5.59	5.92	4.66
	U	4.13	4.91	5.39	6.00	6.87	4.74
Nellore	T	4.39	5.38	5.97	6.54	7.26	4.78
	R	4.43	5.45	6.12	6.98	7.45	4.82
	U	3.99	4.81	5.17	5.52	6.76	4.47
Chittoor	T	4.57	5.71	6.89	7.79	8.88	4.98
	R	4.58	5.75	7.09	8.14	9.77	4.97
	U	4.43	5.49	6.21	6.91	7.11	5.08
Cuddapah	T	4.61	5.52	6.50	7.60	8.55	4.95
	R	4.61	5.50	6.65	7.99	9.22	4.91
	U	4.87	5.68	6.01	6.77	7.28	5.25
Anantapur	T	4.83	5.67	6.68	7.17	7.53	5.22
	R	4.86	5.71	6.91	7.58	7.69	5.21
	U	4.58	5.53	6.16	6.49	7.32	5.26
Kurnool	T	4.68	5.88	6.17	6.65	7.44	4.98
	R	4.80	5.37	6.18	6.88	7.89	4.94
	U	4.59	5.42	6.15	6.31	7.80	5.15
Mahabubnagar	T	4.32	5.00	5.79	6.25	7.18	4.90
	R	4.32	4.96	5.82	6.19	7.14	4.87
	U	4.23	5.36	5.64	6.62	7.46	5.27

STATEMENT II.29 (a)—Contd.
AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

State/District		Average size of household (number of persons) occupying					Total (all house- holds)
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	
2		4	5	6	7	8	9
Hyderabad	T	4.22	5.35	6.34	7.21	9.02	5.36
	R	4.37	5.18	6.12	6.69	9.04	5.26
	U	4.12	5.48	6.51	7.55	9.65	5.44
Medak	T	4.47	5.33	6.11	6.98	7.81	5.05
	R	4.48	5.32	6.15	7.01	7.72	5.04
	U	4.19	5.44	5.74	6.76	8.38	5.10
Nizamabad	T	4.23	4.92	5.72	6.58	7.51	4.66
	R	4.22	4.85	5.62	6.39	7.40	4.60
	U	4.33	5.21	6.15	7.30	8.13	5.04
Adilabad	T	4.51	5.02	5.94	6.28	7.49	4.70
	R	4.54	5.05	5.87	6.78	7.84	4.70
	U	4.23	4.95	6.11	5.76	7.14	4.72
Karimnagar	T	4.49	5.34	6.14	6.86	7.48	4.77
	R	4.49	5.37	6.22	6.95	7.60	4.76
	U	4.41	5.07	5.79	6.58	7.20	4.97
Warangal	T	4.55	5.33	6.36	6.72	7.45	5.00
	R	4.58	5.34	6.59	6.75	7.09	5.00
	U	4.20	5.08	5.70	6.64	6.92	5.02
Khammam	T	4.54	5.11	5.79	6.15	6.77	4.87
	R	4.61	5.15	5.94	6.33	6.69	4.91
	U	4.04	4.89	5.18	5.51	7.04	4.57
Nalgonda	T	4.18	4.95	5.41	6.02	6.60	4.72
	R	4.19	4.98	5.37	5.94	6.53	4.73
	U	4.05	4.89	5.75	6.59	7.41	4.62

*Based on Subsidiary Table E-V.2 printed in Part IV-B of this State.

The average size of the household for the state as a whole is 4.89 persons in households with one room, 5.14 in households with 2 rooms, 5.88 in households with 3 rooms, 6.49 in households with 4 rooms and 7.41 persons with households occupying 5 rooms or more. The corresponding average sizes of households for the rural areas of the State are 4.42, 5.13, 5.89, 6.43 and 7.21 persons respectively while in the urban areas the figures are 4.24, 5.18, 5.87, 6.66 and 7.91. It is thus seen that both in the rural and urban areas the number of persons per household increases with the increase in the number of rooms per household. This is true with all the districts in the State also. It is also seen that with the increase in the number of rooms per household, the number of persons per room also decreases in all the districts. However, the decrease in the number of persons per room from one category of households to another is not uniform in all the districts.

129. The following statement indicates the number of persons per room in different categories of households classified according to the number of rooms occupied by them.

[Statement :

STATEMENT II.29 (h)

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 persons or more		No. of persons per room in households occupying					
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Total (all households)
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	T	4.39	2.57	1.96	1.62	1.08	2.95
	R	4.42	2.57	1.96	1.61	1.05	3.05
	U	4.24	2.59	1.96	1.67	1.15	2.54
SHIKARULAM	T	4.40	2.61	2.00	1.81	1.28	3.09
	R	4.44	2.61	2.02	1.84	1.35	4.07
	U	4.47	2.45	1.96	1.68	1.21	3.28
VISAKHAPATNAM	T	4.54	2.07	2.08	1.71	1.24	3.80
	R	4.35	2.03	2.11	1.68	1.28	3.96
	U	4.39	2.77	2.03	1.74	1.21	3.12
Visakhapatnam City	U	4.40	2.80	2.09	1.66	1.25	3.13
Vizianagaram Town	U	4.30	2.66	1.96	1.73	1.17	2.58
EAST GODAVARI	T	3.97	2.51	1.97	1.65	1.20	2.51
	R	3.97	2.52	1.99	1.67	1.23	2.60
	U	3.97	2.45	1.89	1.61	1.11	2.16
Kakada City	U	4.20	2.65	2.17	1.85	1.18	2.38
Rajahmundry City	U	3.94	2.43	1.83	1.60	1.09	2.27
WEST GODAVARI	T	3.99	2.44	1.91	1.65	1.21	2.52
	R	4.01	2.44	1.93	1.65	1.23	2.59
	U	3.81	2.50	1.84	1.65	1.18	2.19
Eluru City	U	3.86	2.36	1.78	1.64	1.20	2.28
KRISHNA	T	4.26	2.50	1.84	1.50	1.09	2.75
	R	4.30	2.51	1.86	1.47	1.07	2.89
	U	4.08	2.47	1.80	1.56	1.13	2.38
Bandar City	U	3.95	2.41	1.88	1.56	1.13	2.03
Vijayawada City	U	4.07	2.40	1.82	1.54	1.21	2.62
GUNTUR	T	4.25	2.36	1.72	1.42	0.89	2.27
	R	4.28	2.33	1.71	1.40	0.86	2.24
	U	4.13	2.45	1.80	1.50	1.02	2.39
Guntur City	U	4.07	2.60	1.85	1.55	1.07	2.42
Tenali Town	U	4.23	2.56	1.89	1.65	1.22	2.58
NELLORE	T	4.39	2.69	1.99	1.64	1.11	3.20
	R	4.43	2.72	2.04	1.73	1.13	3.31
	U	3.99	2.40	1.72	1.39	1.06	2.48
Nellore City	U	3.91	2.37	1.68	1.40	1.05	2.26
CHITTOOR	T	4.57	2.86	2.30	1.95	1.40	3.60
	R	4.58	2.88	2.36	2.04	1.58	3.73
	U	4.43	2.74	2.07	1.73	1.08	2.82
Cuddapah	T	4.64	2.76	2.17	1.90	0.60	3.52
	R	4.61	2.75	2.22	2.00	0.49	3.56
	U	4.87	2.82	2.00	1.69	1.29	3.32
Proddatur Town	U	4.84	2.76	1.93	1.72	1.16	3.27
ANANTAPUR	T	4.83	2.83	2.23	1.79	0.75	3.33
	R	4.86	2.85	2.30	1.89	0.60	3.49
	U	4.58	2.70	2.05	1.62	1.13	2.73
Anantapur Town	U	4.24	2.42	1.84	1.51	1.03	2.19
KURNOOL	T	4.68	2.69	2.06	1.66	1.26	3.40
	R	4.69	2.68	2.06	1.72	1.28	3.63
	U	4.59	2.71	2.05	1.58	1.24	2.87
Kurnool City	U	4.54	2.71	1.97	1.52	1.04	2.80
Adoni Town	U	4.38	2.85	2.31	1.75	1.72	2.84
MAHBUBNAGAR	T	4.32	2.50	1.93	1.56	1.04	2.52
	R	4.32	2.48	1.94	1.55	1.02	2.54
	U	4.33	2.68	1.88	1.66	1.17	2.33
HYDERABAD	T	4.22	2.67	2.11	1.80	1.20	2.42
	R	4.37	2.59	2.04	1.67	1.22	2.43
	U	4.12	2.74	2.17	1.89	1.19	2.41
Hyderabad Town Group	U	4.13	2.74	2.18	1.89	1.19	2.41
MEDAK	T	4.47	2.66	2.04	1.75	1.31	2.94
	R	4.48	2.66	2.05	1.75	1.32	2.98
	U	4.19	2.72	1.91	1.69	1.25	2.55
NIZAMABAD	T	4.23	2.46	1.91	1.64	1.18	2.80
	R	4.22	2.43	1.87	1.60	1.15	2.91
	U	4.33	2.66	2.05	1.83	1.27	2.83
Nizamabad Town	U	4.14	2.86	2.28	1.93	1.35	2.92

STATEMENT II. 29 (b) -Contd.

State/District/City or Town with population of 50,000 persons or more		No. of persons per room in households occupying					
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Total (all households)
		2	3	4	5	6	7
ADILABAD	T	4.51	2.51	1.98	1.57	1.14	3.32
	R	4.54	2.52	1.99	1.64	1.26	3.72
	U	4.23	2.47	2.01	1.44	1.03	2.73
KARIMNAGAR	T	4.49	2.67	2.05	1.72	1.35	3.55
	R	4.49	2.69	2.07	1.74	1.32	3.64
	U	4.41	2.53	1.93	1.61	1.07	2.63
WARANGAL	T	4.55	2.66	2.12	1.68	1.21	3.15
	R	4.58	2.69	2.20	1.69	1.25	3.29
	U	4.20	2.54	1.90	1.66	1.13	2.42
Warangal City	U	4.24	2.58	1.99	1.74	1.13	2.46
KHAMMAM	T	4.54	2.56	1.93	1.54	0.77	2.96
	R	4.61	2.57	1.98	1.58	0.71	3.03
	U	4.04	2.45	1.73	1.38	1.07	2.50
Kothagudem Town	U	3.93	2.41	1.72	1.78	1.14	2.89
NALGONDA	T	4.18	2.48	1.80	1.51	0.98	2.49
	R	4.19	2.48	1.79	1.49	0.96	2.47
	U	4.05	2.44	1.92	1.65	1.20	2.64
Vijayapuri Town	U	3.92	2.17	1.61	1.35	1.09	3.41

130. It will be seen that the number of persons per room is 4.39 in households occupying 1 room, 2.57 in households with 2 rooms, 1.96 with 3 rooms, 1.62 with 4 rooms and 1.08 in households with 5 rooms or more for the State as a whole. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 4.42, 2.57, 1.96, 1.61 and 1.05 persons while in the urban areas the corresponding figures are 4.24, 2.59, 1.96, 1.67 and 1.15 persons respectively. Considering 2 persons per room as a reasonable standard of accommodation, it is seen that in all the districts, there is definite overcrowding in the case of households occupying 1 or 2 rooms. An overwhelming majority of the population lives in such accommodation. As stated earlier 65% of the households occupy single-roomed houses and 22% live in two roomed houses. This shows that the housing conditions in the State are not very satisfactory. It may also be noted that the number of persons per room in households occupying one room is more than 4.50 in all the Rayalaseema and Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts in Telangana. While in the case of households occupying 2 rooms the figure is as high as 2.86 persons per room in Chittoor district. Thus nearly 90% of the households live in accommodation completely lacking in privacy and comfort. The position in respect of households occupying 3 rooms is slightly better. More than 2 persons per room in this category of households are found only in Chittoor (2.30), Anantapur (2.23), Cuddapah (2.17), Warangal (2.12), Hyderabad (2.11), Visakhapatnam district Kurnool (2.06), Karimnagar (2.05) and Medak (2.08), (2.04) persons. In the other districts the figure is less than or equal to two persons, the lowest figure being 1.72 persons per room in Guntur district. The number of persons per room in the case of households occupying 4 rooms is less than 2 in all the districts.

131. Even in the case of towns with a population of 50,000 or more, households with one room live under conditions of overcrowding and those with two

rooms to a lesser degree. 60 to 80% of the households (and more in case of Vijayapuri town) in these larger towns in the State fall under the category of those occupying 1 or 2 rooms. Overcrowding is observed in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Adoni, Hyderabad and Nizamabad towns in households occupying 3 rooms i.e., each room having to accommodate more than 2 persons, while there is no overcrowding in all these towns as far as households with 4 rooms, 5 rooms or more are concerned.

132. The average size of a household is the highest (5.36 persons) in Hyderabad district and lowest (4.31 persons) in Visakhapatnam district. The variation in household size between districts is not considerable in the case of households with 1 room or 2 rooms. While in the case of households with 3, 4, 5 or more rooms the variation between districts in the size of household is more marked. The same situation is observed in the case of towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more. The household size ranges from 3.86 persons in Eluru city to 4.84 persons in Proddatur town in the case of households with 1 room, from 4.34 persons in Vijayapuri town to 5.73 persons in Nizamabad town in the case of household with two rooms, 4.84 persons again in Vijayapuri to 6.93 persons in Adoni town in respect of households with three rooms. The variation in household size in the case of households with 4 rooms and 5 rooms or more is more conspicuous between towns. The household size varies from 5.42 persons in Vijayapuri to 7.80 persons in Nizamabad town for households with 4 rooms and 6.00 persons in Vijayapuri to 10.42 persons in Adoni town considering the households with 5 rooms or more. One would perhaps expect that the household size would remain more or less constant and would not increase with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by the household. But it will be observed from Statement II.30 below and the accompanying graph that the curve goes up and is not flat for households with more than 3 rooms. The tendency seems to be that even larger households do not generally split up and perhaps add an extra room where the household size increases.

STATEMENT II.30

City/Town 1	No. of persons per room 2	No. of person per house- hold † 3	Number of persons per household occupying				
			per household occupying				
			1 room 4	2 rooms 5	3 rooms 6	4 rooms 7	5 or more rooms 8
Visakhapatnam . . .	3.13	5.00	4.49	5.60	6.26	6.62	7.81
Vizianaparam . . .	2.58	5.07	4.30	5.34	6.87	6.91	7.91
Kakinada . . .	2.33	5.45	4.20	5.30	6.52	7.38	8.17
Rajahmundry . . .	2.27	4.79	3.94	4.85	5.50	6.40	7.64
Eluru . . .	2.28	4.70	3.86	4.71	5.34	6.54	7.96
Randur . . .	2.03	5.05	3.95	4.82	5.63	6.25	7.37
Vijayawada . . .	2.62	4.66	4.07	4.97	5.37	6.18	7.73
Guntur . . .	2.42	4.94	4.07	5.21	5.56	6.19	7.42
Tenali . . .	2.58	4.63	4.23	5.12	5.67	6.59	7.40
Nellore . . .	2.26	4.40	3.91	4.73	5.04	5.61	6.80
Proddatur . . .	3.27	5.14	4.84	5.53	5.80	6.86	6.36
Anantapur . . .	2.19	4.93	4.24	4.84	5.52	6.03	6.70
Kurnool . . .	2.30	5.28	4.54	5.41	5.92	6.07	6.47
Adoni . . .	2.84	5.50	4.88	5.70	6.93	7.00	10.42
Hyderabad Town Group . . .	2.41	5.45	4.13	5.49	6.53	7.57	9.66
Nizamabad . . .	2.92	5.09	4.14	5.73	6.70	7.80	8.93
Warangal . . .	2.46	5.15	4.24	5.17	5.98	6.96	6.97
Kothagudem . . .	2.89	4.84	3.93	4.82	5.17	7.13	7.47
Vijayapuri . . .	3.41	3.09	3.92	4.34	4.44	5.42	6.00

† All households

133. The following statement shows that the distribution of households, in certain slum areas of Vijayawada City, according to the number of rooms occupied and by different sizes of households :

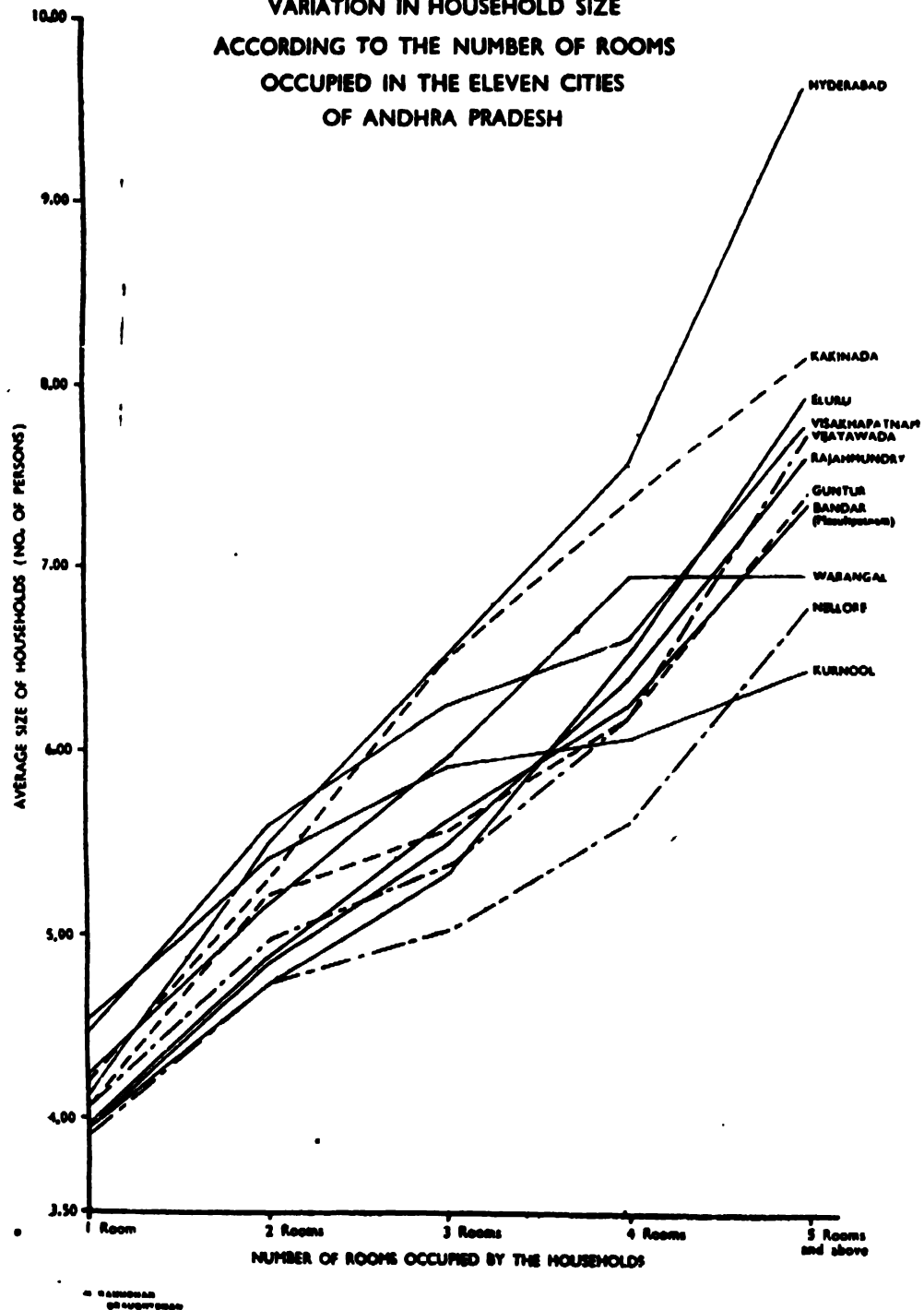
STATEMENT II.31

No. of Rooms 1	Total No. of House- holds 2	Number of households according to number of persons in the household				
		1 person 3	2-3 persons 4	4-6 persons 5	7-9 persons 6	10 per- sons and over 7
		3	4	5	6	7
1 Room . . .	7,374	366	2,958	3,226	720	95
2 Rooms . . .	2,327	26	402	1,132	455	112
3 Rooms . . .	569	7	101	252	152	57
4 Rooms . . .	174	..	21	67	53	33
5 Rooms and over . . .	105	3	7	35	34	26
All categories . . .	10,549	402	3,689	4,712	1,423	323

It is noticed that nearly 70% of the households in these areas occupy only 1 room as against the corresponding proportion of 57.5% for the city as a whole. Naturally the proportions of households occupying 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and over in these areas are less than the corresponding proportions for the city. Though the difference in the proportion of households occupying 2 rooms is not significantly different for the city and the slum areas (23.3% for the city and 22.06 for the slum areas), there is marked difference in the proportions of households occupying 3 rooms or more. This proportion is only 8.04% for the slum areas as against 19.2% for the city as a whole. Consequently the number of persons per room is higher in the slum areas than in the city the figures being 3.2 persons per room in the slum areas as against the average of 2.6 persons per room in the city as a whole. It is also observed that nearly 45% of the households in the slum areas have 4 to 6 persons and almost 35% have 2 to 3 persons. Single person households and households with 10 persons or more do not constitute a significant proportion, being less than 4% in both the cases. However, about 13% of the households are fairly large and have 7 to 9 persons each.

134. In conclusion, it may be observed that (1) the number of rooms per household is smaller in the backward tracts, in the Agency and forest areas of the State and in urban areas having a greater concentration of industrial, constructional or commercial activity as in Kothagudem, Vijayapuri and Vijayawada towns. (2) The average household size is generally larger in urban areas compared to the rural areas except in Nellore, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. (3) The size of the household increases both in the rural and urban areas corresponding to the increase in the number of rooms occupied by household, though no uniform relationship between the rural and urban household sizes in each category of households classified by the number of rooms occupied exists and each district has its own pattern in this respect. (4) The number of persons per room is higher in the backward regions as also in the urban areas with a concentration of industrial and commercial activity. (5) Overcrowding is predominant in households occupying one or two rooms both in the rural and urban areas. Households with 3 rooms also have overcrowding to some extent, while households

VARIATION IN HOUSEHOLD SIZE
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS
OCCUPIED IN THE ELEVEN CITIES
OF ANDHRA PRADESH



with 4 rooms or more do not have overcrowding either in rural or urban areas. Since an overwhelming majority of households occupy only one or two rooms, it may be stated that the majority of the population of the State lives under conditions of congestion.

135. However, no quantitative idea about the extent of overcrowding in the different regions of the State can be formed without having the necessary data about the availability of floor space, cubic feet available per person or household in each region. A very spacious room say 30' x 18' in a pucca house is counted as a room as also a lowly round hut of hardly 8' in diameter. It cannot therefore be conclusively stated that in all cases where the number of persons per room is large, the floor space available per person was also correspondingly small.

136. It was mentioned earlier that both in the rural and urban areas the proportion of households occupying one or two rooms is very high and such households account for 89% of the households in the rural areas and 78% of the households in the urban areas. The position is not entirely different even in respect of Class I cities, as seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT II.32
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN CITIES/TOWNS BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Class of Town	Households occupying				
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms or more
All Classes	518	260	111	57	54
Class I	486	261	122	65	66
Class II	598	235	87	42	34
Class III	534	261	99	54	52
Class IV	519	264	117	55	45
Class V	537	272	103	40	39
Class VI	There was no Class VI town at the time of houselisting.				

Nearly 75% of the households in Class I Cities occupy only one or two rooms, households with one room accounting for a little less than 50% of the total households. The difference in the proportion of households with one room between the other four classes of towns (there was no class VI town recognised in the State at the time of houselisting) is not much; however the highest figure of 60% of households with one room is noticed in Class II

towns contrary to the general belief that the highest proportion would be recorded in the Class IV and Class V towns. This phenomenon is due to the fact that two of the 8 Class II towns, namely, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri have a very high proportion of one-roomed households (64.3% and 87.8% respectively) which are occupied by the mining labour in Kothagudem and the constructional labour in Vijayapuri Project town. Though there is not much variation in the proportion of households with two rooms between one class of towns and another, the highest proportion of 27% is recorded in Class V towns. This is because Class V towns are not developed industrially or commercially and are mostly dependent on agriculture and hence the pressure on housing in this class of towns is not as great as in the other classes. In the case of households with 3 rooms it is somewhat peculiar to note that Class I towns have recorded the highest proportion of 12% as against the State urban average of only 11%. Class II and III Towns have only 9% and 10% respectively of the households with 3 rooms, while again Class IV and V towns have recorded a higher proportion of 12% and 10% respectively. The reason for the high proportion of households with three rooms is that some of the old settled towns in this class like Kakinada, Eluru, Bandar, Warangal and even Hyderabad city are not yet congested on account of industry or commerce and quite a number of households in these cities have spacious houses with 3 rooms or more. Even in the case of households with 4 and 5 rooms, Class I towns again record the highest proportion of nearly 7% in both the cases for similar reasons.

Density of Census Households per acre in manufacturing, Commercial and Transport, Services and Administrative localities in Class I and II Towns

137. The following statement shows the density of census households per acre in (i) Manufacturing localities, (ii) Commercial and Transport localities and (iii) Service and Administrative localities in some of the Class I and II cities/towns. These localities have been classified on the basis of the predominance of workers (i) in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry, (ii) in construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and (iii) in other services.

STATEMENT II.33

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE IN SOME OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE AND
ACCORDING TO LOCALITY IN THE CITY TOWN

Class of City or Town	Ward No.	Manufacturing locality	Commercial and Transport localities	Service and Administrative localities	Class of City or Town	Ward No.	Manufacturing locality	Commercial and Transport localities	Service and Administrative localities
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I					Rajahmundry City - Contd.				
Visakhapatnam City	1	..	..	0.28		8	..	..	30
	2	..	..	..		39	..	42	..
	3	..	0.48	..		40	..	38	..
	4	..	..	..		41	..	3	..
	5	..	..	..		42	..	34	..
	6	..	..	..		43	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..		44	55	..	..
	8	..	..	..		45	..	..	16
	9	..	..	..		46	..	..	13
	10	..	..	..		47	..	..	4
	11	..	..	..	Eluru City	1	..	..	2
	12	..	..	..		2	..	..	2
	13	..	..	..		3	..	..	19
	14	..	..	..		4	..	..	12
	15	..	..	..		5	..	..	..
	16	..	..	..		6	..	..	11
	17	..	..	..		7	..	10	..
	18	..	..	..		8	..	12	..
	19	..	..	..		9	..	..	6
	20	11	..	..		10	..	..	8
	21	..	45	..		11	16	..	..
	22	..	37	..		12	21	..	..
	23	..	..	37		13	..	1	..
	24	..	26	..		14	..	..	22
	25	..	29	..		15	..	..	14
	26	..	20	..		16	3	..	..
	27	..	..	..		17	..	16	..
	28	..	..	..		18	37	..	..
	29	..	..	..		19	..	..	8
	30	..	..	..		20	41	..	..
	31	..	..	..		21	..	8	..
	32	..	..	..		22	..	..	6
	33	..	..	..		23	15	..	..
	34	..	..	..		24	5	..	..
	35	..	..	..		25	..	..	6
	36	..	..	..		26	..	..	8
	37	..	..	..		27	..	..	1
	38	..	..	0.44		28	..	..	2
	39	..	..	..	Bandar (Masulipatnam) City	1	..	..	1
	40	..	..	..		2	..	..	..
	41	..	..	..		3	6	..	..
	42	..	..	..		4	5	..	..
	43	..	..	..		5	..	17	..
	44	..	..	..		6	15	..	..
	45	..	..	..		7	..	15	..
	46	..	..	..		8	..	5	..
	47	..	..	24		9	..	..	5
	48	..	..	..		10	..	12	..
	49	..	..	..		11	..	11	..
	50	..	..	..		12	..	15	..
	51	..	..	..		13	..	10	..
	52	..	..	..		14	..	..	2
	53	..	..	..		15	..	..	1
	54	..	..	..		16	1	..	..
	55	..	..	..		17	..	..	3
		..	..	..		18	..	..	6
		..	..	..		19	..	..	8
		..	..	..		20	..	..	17
		..	..	..		21	..	..	16
		..	..	..		22	..	..	18
		..	..	..		23	..	..	14
		..	..	..		24	..	10	..
		..	..	..		25	..	..	11
		..	..	..		26	5	..	..
		..	..	..		27	..	..	4
		..	..	..		28	..	5	..
		..	..	..	Vijayawada City	1	2	..	..
		..	..	..		2	1	..	..
		..	..	..		3	..	..	1
		..	..	..		4	..	14	..
		..	..	..		5	..	4	..
		..	..	..		6	..	24	..
		..	..	..		7	..	41	..
		..	..	..		8	..	26	..
		..	..	..		9	..	36	..
		..	..	..		10	..	30	..
		..	..	..		11	..	30	..
		..	..	..		12	..	11	..
		..	..	..		13	..	..	8
		..	..	..		14	..	15	..
		..	..	..		15	..	3	..
		..	..	..		16	..	28	..
		..	..	..		17	..	28	..
		..	..	..		18	..	5	..
		..	..	..		19	..	1	..
		..	..	..		20	1	..	..
		..	..	..		21	..	..	1
		..	..	..		22	..	4	..
		..	..	..		23	..	10	..
		..	..	..		24	..	..	15
		..	..	..		25	..	..	24
		..	..	..		26	..	..	10
		..	..	..		27	..	..	21
		..	..	..		28	..	..	18
	

STATEMENT II.33—Contd.

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE IN SOME OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE AND
ACCORDING TO LOCALITY IN THE CITY/TOWN

Class of City or Town 1	Ward No. 2	Manufac- turing locality 3	Commer- cial and Transport localities 4	Service and Admi- nistrative localities 5	Class of City or Town 1	Ward No. 2	Manufac- turing locality 3	Commer- cial and Transport localities 4	Service and Admi- nistrative localities 5
Vijayawada City (Concl'd.)	29	..	..	10	Hydrabad Town-Group				
	30	..	..	21	Hydrabad Division	1	..	..	10
	31	..	..	4		2	..	..	8
	32	..	..	8		3	..	..	18
	33	..	24	..		4	..	..	21
	34	..	..	8		5	..	..	17
	35	..	..	38		6	..	..	8
	36	13	..	..		7	..	..	2
	37	..	..	22		8	..	..	1
	38	..	..	10		9	..	..	1
	39	..	..	8		10	..	..	7
	40	3	..	..		11	..	..	11
	41	..	7	..		12	5	..	..
						13	..	..	6
						14	..	..	36
Guntur City	1	1	..	..		15	..	33	..
	2	1	..	..		16	..	..	6
	3	2	..	..		17	..	..	7
	4	9	..	..		18	..	..	2
	5	..	..	9		19	..	..	4
	6	..	..	12		20	..	..	21
	7	4	..	..		21	..	..	39
	8	5	..	..		22	..	..	23
	9	..	21	..		23	..	..	21
	10	..	..	8					
	11	16	..	..	Secunderabad Division	1	..	..	2
	12	20	..	..		2	..	27	..
Weavers locality	13	41	..	..		3	..	34	..
	14	..	34	..		4	..	25	..
				Bus stand & shopp- ing area.		5	..	10	..
	15	2	..	..		6	..	..	11
	16	11	..	..		7	..	38	..
	17	3	..	..		8	..	28	..
	18	28	..	..		9	..	..	15
	19	2	..	..		10	..	6	..
	20	37	..	..		11	..	13	..
	21	..	21	..		12	9	..	..
	22	..	18	..					
	23	..	10	..	Class II				
	24	..	6	..	Vizianagaram Town	1	..	3	..
	25	4	..	..		2	..	26	..
	26	3	..	..		3	..	31	..
	27	..	..	11		4	..	..	11
	28	7	..	..		5	..	8	..
Nellore City	1	..	..	4		6	..	28	..
	2	10	..	..		7	..	..	10
	3	7	..	..		8	..	..	2
	4	..	..	10		9	..	..	25
	5	..	11	..		10	..	8	..
	6	..	13	..		11	16	..	..
	7	..	11	..		12	..	..	8
	8	..	..	13		13	..	..	18
	9	..	..	19		14	..	21	..
	10	..	..	22		15	..	..	23
	11	28	..	..		16	..	24	..
	12	13	..	..		17	..	9	..
	13	..	28	..		18	..	..	28
	14	..	..	24		19	..	..	5
	15	..	..	11		20	10	..	..
	16	..	..	5		21	..	..	2
	17	..	..	26		22	..	..	9
	18	..	14	..		23	..	..	15
	19	23	..	..		24	..	..	23
	20	..	..	7		25	..	..	7
	21	17	..	..		26	..	..	45
	22	15	..	..		27	..	..	6
	23	..	..	2					
	24	..	..	2					
Warangal City	1	..	1	..	Tenali Town	1	..	..	10
	2	..	..	1		2	..	..	8
	3	..	..	4		3	..	..	49
	4	..	..	3		4	..	..	4
	5	..	..	4		5	..	..	8
	6	..	..	1		6	..	..	28
	7	..	..	3		7	..	14	..
	8	..	..	3		8	..	10	..
	9	4	..	..		9	..	6	..
	10	10	..	..		10	..	4	..
	11	1	..	..		11	..	6	..
	12	..	4	..		12	..	..	23
	13	4	..	..		13	..	..	4
	14	6	..	..		14	..	20	..
	15	..	..	1		15	..	15	..
	16	2	..	..		16	..	28	..
	17	5	..	..		17	47	..	..
	18	3	..	..		18	31	..	..
	19	2	..	..		19	8	..	..
	20	8	..	..		20	..	..	14
	21	..	..	..		21	..	..	15
	22	1	..	..		22	..	..	11

STATEMENT IL33—*Concl'd.*NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE IN SOME OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE AND
ACCORDING TO LOCALITY IN THE CITY/TOWN

Class of City or Town	Ward No.	Manufac- turing locality	Commer- cial and Transport localities	Service and Admini- strative localities	Class of City or Town	Ward No.	Manufac- turing locality	Commer- cial and Transport localities	Service and Admini- strative localities
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
CLASS II					Adoni Town— <i>Concl'd.</i>	5	14	..	..
Proddatur Town	1	3	..	..	6	0.48	..	..	..
	2	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	..
	3	4	..	..	8	2	..	..	..
	4	2	..	..	9	..	..	22	..
	5	11	..	..	10	20	..	..	..
	6	5	..	..	11	21	..	..	..
	7	..	20	..	12	..	..	19	..
	8	..	28	..	13	22	..	..	10
	9	..	21	..	14	..	..	10	..
	10	26	..	..	15	8	..	..	..
	11	8	..	..	16	..	13	..	..
	12	37	..	..	17	16	..	..	..
	13	..	5	..	18	11	..	..	..
	14	..	24	..	19	0.86	..	..	14
	15	..	5	..	20	..	..	14	..
	16	17	..	..	21	13	..	..	..
	17	19	..	..	22	..	..	1	..
	18	11	..	..	23	..	..	2	..
	19	7	..	..	24	2	..	..	..
	20	4	..	..	25	16	..	..	..
Adoni Town	1	13	..	..	26	28	..	..	..
	2	1	..	..	27	17	..	..	..
	3	12	..	..	28	17	..	..	..
	4	33	..	..	29	14	..	..	..

138. It is observed from the statement that the density of households in commercial and transport localities is generally higher than the density either in manufacturing localities or service and administrative localities. The highest densities of households per acre recorded in the commercial and transport localities in Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore, Hyderabad Municipality, Secunderabad Municipality, Vizianagaram, Tenali and Proddatur towns are 45, 76, 41, 34, 28, 35, 36, 31, 26 and 28 respectively as against the highest densities in the manufacturing localities viz., 11, 55, 13, 41, 25, 5, 9, 16, 47, and 37 respectively. However in most of the cities and towns, there are not many localities which are essentially manufacturing localities because most of the cities or towns are not industrially developed in a planned way and to a significant extent. The large scale industries in most of the towns are only rice and oil mills or cotton ginning and pressing mills. These industries do not provide employment for a large number of workers and even the few who are employed in these factories may be staying away from these establishments. Such being the case purely manufacturing localities are very scarce. Even in cities like Guntur which has a large concentration of tobacco grading factories and a jute factory, the workers come daily during the season in large bands from the rural areas in the neighbourhood. The number of workers as such living close to the factories is few. Such localities occur only where a big Industrial establishment provides quarters for its workers near the factory or mill. But even in such cases it may happen that the managements acquire extensive sites for their factories and workers' quarters keeping in view future expansion; though the built up area in a manufacturing ward may be small, the area of the ward itself may be large resulting in a low density of households in the ward. For example, ward 11 of Warangal City which comprises the workers' colony of the Azamjahi Textile Mills

has thus a density of only 1 household per acre. On the other hand in the case of traditional household industries, the artisans or workers are likely to be concentrated in the same locality and the density of households is likely to be relatively high. This is observed in ward 13 of Guntur city, where most of the handloom weavers' families reside. Commercial localities are generally very congested and it very often happens that most of the traders and shop-keepers live on the first floor with their shops or godowns being located in the groundfloor. Transport localities will generally consist of areas close to the Railway stations where a large number of Railway quarters housing considerable population would have been constructed in close formation thus obviously leading to a heavier density of households per acre.

139. The density of Census households in the services and administrative localities of some of the towns is also high compared to the densities in commercial and transport localities. For example the densities in wards 18 and 22 of Visakhapatnam city are 47 and 37 households per acre; ward 21 of Rajahmundry has the highest density of 63 households per acre recorded in services and administrative localities in Class I and II towns. Similarly in the case of Vijayawada city, wards 24 to 30 and 35 and 37 have a relatively high density of households, the highest being 33 in ward 35. It may be observed that these wards are located round about the Sub-Collector's Office, Sub-Courts, All India Radio Station, Hospitals, etc., and most of the employees in these offices, as also the lawyers and doctors generally live in these localities. Ward 21 of Rajahmundry city is also situated close to the District Court, Sub-Collector's Office, Municipal Office, etc. In Visakhapatnam city ward 18 lies very close to the King George Hospital and the Village Munsiff Court. It is not merely the existence of the households of employees of the institutions

concerned that adds to the density of households in the localities but quite often congested slums also have risen in the midst of such wards as for example near the General Hospital, Visakhapatnam or near the offices in Rajahmundry city.

140. It may therefore be concluded broadly that the density of households per acre is generally high in the commercial and transport localities of most of the cities and towns with a population of 50,000 persons or more, the services and administrative localities occupying the next place though some of these localities may be more congested than the commercial and transport localities. Purely manufacturing localities are very scarce in most of the cities/towns and the density of households in these localities is not high.

Uses of Occupied Census Houses

141. For the State as a whole 78.7% of the total houses are used purely for dwelling purposes, 0.4% as shop-cum-dwellings and 1.1% are workshop-cum-dwellings. The corresponding figures in the rural areas are 79.1, 0.3 and 1.1 while in the urban areas the figures are 76.7, 0.8, and 0.8. Thus, in the urban areas, though dwellings constitute the bulk of the houses their proportion is slightly less than that in the rural areas but the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings together is more in the urban areas. In all the other categories of houses also the urban figures are generally higher than the rural figures, except in the category of places of entertainment and 'others'. The urban proportion in the case of places of entertainment, etc., is only 9 per thousand houses as against 12 per thousand houses in the rural areas. This is because this category of houses includes all places of worship such as temples, mosques, churches as well as places where community gathering takes place like the village

chavadies. In view of the fact that most of the villages have one or more temples, some sort of a mosque and village chavadi, the rural proportion in this category is higher than the urban proportion. In the category of "others" the large number of cattle sheds, cattle pounds, etc., which are found in the rural areas are responsible for the higher proportion than in the urban areas. The most marked difference between rural and urban areas is observed in the category of shops where the rural proportion is only 7 per thousand houses as against 45 per thousand in the urban areas. Most of our towns are generally important for their commercial activity. In fact several towns grow around markets through which the rural produce is marketed and the ryots buy their requirements. One would probably expect a larger proportion of houses used as schools or educational institutions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. But the proportion of houses used as schools is the same in the rural and urban areas of the State and also in most of the districts. In view of the literacy drive launched under the different plan schemes and the consequent establishment of a large number of primary, middle and high schools and even colleges in the rural areas, there is no difference in the proportion of houses used as schools in both the areas—the proportion being 4 per thousand houses in both cases. As can be seen from the Statement given below, even in the different classes of towns the same proportion is observed except in Class III and Class V towns which have recorded a slightly higher proportion of 5 schools per one thousand houses, because this category of houses includes a primary school, a technical school or a college or even a music school. No significant difference is observed between classes of towns or between rural and urban areas. Perhaps if only institutions of higher education were considered, there might be higher proportion in the cities.

STATEMENT II. 84
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES

Class of City/Town	Total No. of houses	Census Houses used as							
		Vacant Census Houses	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Schools & other educational institutions	Other categories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total for the State	1,000	67	767	8	8	8	13	4	120
Class I	1,000	58	785	8	4	8	21	4	112
Class II	1,000	53	779	10	15	7	17	4	115
Class III	1,000	60	773	9	6	8	17	5	122
Class IV	1,000	55	785	7	19	8	15	4	127
Class V	1,000	94	727	8	5	8	11	5	142

There was no Class VI town at the time of Houselisting.

Surprisingly Class I cities have the highest proportion of 78.5% of houses used purely as dwellings as against 76.7% for all the urban areas of the state and 77.9%, 77.3%, 73.5%, 72.7% in Class II, III, IV and V towns respectively. The proportion of dwellings is particularly high (above 80%) in Visakhapatnam city (85.2%), Kakinada city (88.1%) and Bandar city (80.4%). The lowest proportion in this class of towns is obser-

ved in Nellore city which has only 68% of the houses used purely as dwellings. The figure for Eluru also is quite low, proportion being a little less than 70%. In the other classes of towns the proportion of dwellings is slightly lower and decreases from class to class of towns. It is also observed that compared to Class I towns, the other classes have a higher proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in each class. This is natural

because smaller towns have a number of blacksmithies, carpentries, potteries, etc., located in a part of the residential house itself. Even in the category of factories, workshops and worksheds, the difference in the proportion is not very significant from class to class. But only the Class V towns have the lowest proportion in this category of houses namely, 1.1% compared to 2.1% in Class I towns. The vacant houses constitute roughly six per cent of the total number of houses (517,012 out of 8,758,385 total houses) in the State. The proportion of vacant houses is slightly less than 6% in the rural areas while it is only less than 7% in the urban areas. The urban proportion of vacant

houses is higher than the corresponding rural proportion in all the districts except in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nizamabad. The urban proportion ranges from 3.5% in East Godavari to 9.7% in Karimnagar district closely followed by 9.6% in Anantapur and Nalgonda districts. Considering the different classes of towns the proportion of vacant houses is the highest (9.4%) in Class V towns followed by the next higher figure of 8.5% in Class IV towns. The lower proportion of vacant houses in Class I, II and III towns indicates that sometimes even houses not entirely fit for habitation are occupied because of the pressure on housing accommodation.

PART C—GROWTH OF POPULATION

General—State, District and Talukwise growth rates

142. We had discussed the areas, population sizes and the densities of population in part A of this chapter and the density of Census Houses in Part B. We may now examine the rate of growth of population. The population of a tract may grow on account of the natural increase of population the rate of which is governed by several factors—social as well as economic. The population growth is also affected by immigration or emigration. Epidemics or other natural calamities may check population growth while good health, prevention of diseases, economic prosperity may induce greater population growth. A rapid growth of population in a tract need not necessarily mean that the particular tract is more prosperous than another which might have shown a tardy growth. Some thickly populated areas, though prosperous, might have reached a point of saturation beyond which the population growth was bound to be sluggish and in fact it is likely that such tracts may have even started exporting its surplus population. On the other hand a backward tract sparsely populated which may be opened up for development may show a much faster growth as a result of large scale immigration. Rapid population growth in a tract can at the most be an indication of the pace of development taking place in that area which has been serving as an inducement for population to immigrate into. Even this theory may not always be true for it has been observed that in the world it was the economically poor and ill developed countries of Asia and Africa that had been showing a very high rate of growth of population. Other reasons have therefore, to be sought such as the indifference of the population to family planning, the birth of every child being considered as an additional hand of help rather than as an extra mouth to be fed and lastly the checking of death rate by improvement of public health and medical facilities, effective control of epidemics in recent years which had resulted in greater survival rate with the conse-

quent spurt in population growth. There may be densely populated tracts showing high population growths which may be an indication of the fact that the tract is more prosperous than others and is also fast developing as to be able to support more. But then, unless the extra numbers are adequately provided for, the prosperity of the tract is bound to be affected adversely as a result of more number of persons having to be sustained than what it can hold at an optimum level. At the other end there may be sparsely populated tracts showing low rates of population growth or even a fall which may mean that the tract is so poor that it is just incapable of sustaining even the existing population on account of the poor productivity of the area, or due to other adverse seasonal conditions prevailing and apparently there has not been much of developmental activity as to induce adequate population growth. Some might have actually been forced to emigrate to fresh pastures green. It may sometimes be observed that in some remote or generally backward tract there may be a sudden big jump in its population growth as a result of the location of some irrigation project or the starting of a large scale industry and so on. It will, therefore, be interesting to study the rate of population growth in the different tracts of the State and analyse the factors that had contributed to or adversely affected the growth of population.

143. The population of the State as a whole has grown by 15.65 % during the decade 1951-61, which in actual numbers means an addition of 4,868,188 persons. The area corresponding to this State (for the State of Andhra Pradesh as such was constituted only in 1956) had shown a steady growth of population since 1901 but for the fall in its population during the decade 1911-21, which was the direct result of the great Influenza epidemic of 1917-18 and the famine conditions that followed immediately thereafter in certain parts of the country and particularly in the Rayalaseema area. The decennial growth of population during the sixty years since the turn of the century was as follows:

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS—1901-1961

State	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	1901	19,065,921	..	..	9,007,091	9,458,830
	1911	21,447,412	+2,381,491	+12.49	10,769,322	10,678,090
	1921	21,420,448	-26,964	-0.13	10,749,220	10,671,228
	1931	24,203,573	+2,783,125	+12.99	12,183,673	12,019,900
	1941	27,289,340	+3,085,767	+12.75	13,732,363	13,506,975
	1951	31,115,259	+3,825,919	+14.02	15,670,565	15,444,694
	1961	35,983,447	+4,868,188	+15.65	18,161,671	17,821,776

144. During the decade 1951-61, the State's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.565%. As against the State's total population growth of 15.65%, during the decade, the growth rates in the

different districts of the State have been as follows, the districts being arranged in the descending order of the growth rate.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DISTRICTWISE DURING 1951-61

Above the State Average		Below the State Average	
District	Percentage of increase of population	District	Percentage of increase of population
1	2	3	4
Khammam	30.88	Cuddapah	15.40
Nalgonda	23.36	Chittoor	14.91
Nizamabad	22.36	Karimnagar	13.54
Adilabad	21.37	Nellore	13.33
Krishna	19.61	East Godavari	13.32
Anantapur	19.13	Hyderabad	13.24
Kurnool	18.01	Medak	10.60
Guntur	17.57	Visakhapatnam	10.52
West Godavari	16.52	Seikakulam	10.26
Warangal	16.21	Mahbubnagar	9.92

STATEMENT II.35

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-61
(Average increase for the State during 1951-61=15.65%)

Sl. No.	Name of the District / Taluk	INCREASE							DECREASE (percentage)
		upto 9.9%	10-19.9%	20-29.9%	25-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	Above 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	SRIKAKULAM	..	10.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Srikakulam	..	13.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Cheepurupalle	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Hobbili	8.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Salur	4.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Parvathipuram	..	13.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Palakonda	8.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pathapatnam	..	11.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Narasannapet	9.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tekkali	..	14.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sompeta	8.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Ichchapuram	..	10.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	VISAKHAPATNAM	..	10.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	32.37	..	..	..
2	Anakapalle	6.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Yellamanchili	7.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Narasapatnam	8.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chintapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.39	..
6	Paderu	..	18.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chodavaram	3.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Srungavarapukota	6.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Visianagaram	6.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Bheemunipatnam	4.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	EAST GODAVARI	..	13.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Kakinada	..	13.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Amalapuram	..	12.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Razole	2.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kothapeta	..	..	20.14	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ramachandrapuram	9.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rajahmundry	..	18.76	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rampachodavaram	..	..	20.92	..	..	..	..	..
8	Yellavaram	..	16.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Peddapuram	..	10.51	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Prathipadu	..	..	21.90	..	..	..	..	..
11	Tuni	..	10.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pithapuram	..	13.78	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	WEST GODAVARI	..	16.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Eluru	..	19.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chintalapudi	..	..	21.60	..	..	..	..	..
3	Polavaram	..	..	21.54	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kovvur	..	15.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tadepalligudem	..	14.99	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Tanuku	..	13.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Narasapur	..	16.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bosamavaram	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II.35—Contd.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-61

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61=15.65%)

Sl. No.	Name of the District/Taluk	INCREASE							DECREASE (percentage)
		upto 9.9%	10 - 19.9%	20 - 24.9%	25 - 29.9%	30 - 39.9%	40 - 49.9%	Above 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	KRISHNA	.	10.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bandur (Masulipatnam)	.	..	22.13	..	..	..	..	..
2	Divi	.	15.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gannavaram	.	10.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Vijayawada	.	..	..	20.27	..	..	..	..
5	Nandigama	.	15.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jaggayyapet	.	15.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tiruvu	.	19.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nuzvid	.	10.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Gudivada	.	12.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kaikalur	.	..	..	27.89	..	..	..	..
6	GUNTUR	.	17.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Guntur	.	..	..	28.48	..	..	..	..
2	Tenuh	.	11.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Hepalle	.	18.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bapatla	.	..	20.70	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ongole	.	15.93	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Narasaraopet	.	..	20.62	..	..	..	..	..
7	Vinukonda	.	7.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palnad	.	..	18.14	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sattenapalle	.	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	NELLORE	.	13.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Nellore	.	16.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gudur	.	..	..	25.63	..	..	..	..
3	Sullurpet	.	18.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Venkatagiri	.	15.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rapur	.	18.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Atmakur	.	..	10.52	..	..	..	..	..
7	Udayagiri	.	5.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kanigiri	.	4.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Podili	.	8.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Darsi	.	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kandukur	.	..	16.77	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kavali	.	..	13.35	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kovur	.	..	13.33	..	..	..	..	..
8	CHITTOOR	.	14.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Chittoor	.	11.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bangarupalem	.	12.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Palmaner	.	15.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kuppam	.	..	..	..	31.42	..	..	..
5	Punganur	.	14.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Madanapalle	.	15.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Vayalpad	.	12.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chandragiri	.	..	21.29	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kalahasti	.	..	20.03	..	..	..	..	..
10	Satyavedu	.	7.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Puttur	.	11.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	CUDDAPAH	.	15.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Cuddapah	.	..	21.58	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rayachoti	.	15.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pullivendla	.	11.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kamalapuram	.	17.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammalamadugu	.	15.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Proddatur	.	..	21.49	..	..	..	..	..
7	Badvel	.	14.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sidhout	.	12.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Rajampet	.	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.35—Contd.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-61

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61=15.65%)

Sl. No.	Name of the District, Taluk	INCREASE							DECREASE (percentage)
		upto 9.9%	10-19.9%	20-24.9%	25-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	Above 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	ANANTAPUR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anantapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Kalyandrug	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Rayadrug	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Uravakonda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gooty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Tadipatri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dharmavaram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kadiri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Penukonda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Hindupur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	Madakasira	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	KURNOOL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Kurnool	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Nandikotkur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Atmakur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Markapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Giddalur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Allagadda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nandyal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Banganapalle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Koilkuntla	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Dhone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	Pattikonda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	Alur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	Adoni	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	MAHBUBNAGAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Mahbubnagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Shadnagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Kalyakurthi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Achampet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Kollapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Nagarkurnool	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Wanaparthy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alampur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Gadwal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Atmakur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	Makthal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	Kodangal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	HYDERABAD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Medchal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Hyderabad East	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ibrahimpattanam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hyderabad West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Chevella	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Pargi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Jandur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vicarabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	MEDAK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sangareddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Zahirabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Narayankhet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Andole (Jagpet)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Narsapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Medak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gajwel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Siddipet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

STATEMENT II.35—Concl'd.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKS DURING 1951-61

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61=15.65%)

Sl. No.	Name of the District/Taluk	INCREASE							DECREASE (percentage)
		upto 9.9%	10-19.9%	20-24.9%	25-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	Above 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	NIZAMABAD			22.36					
1	Nizamabad					33.66			
2	Armur			21.08					
3	Kamareddy								
4	Yellareddy		14.67						
5	Banawada		19.46						
6	Madnur		18.74						
7	Bodhan			24.77					
16	ADILABAD			21.37					
1	Adilabad		15.47						
2	Utnur							15	
3	Asifabad				29.62				
4	Sirpur				29.36				
5	Chinnur		11.24						
6	Lakshettipet			24.88					
7	Khanapur				28.46				
8	Boath			22.00					
9	Nirmal		13.49						
10	Mudhol	4.48							
17	KARIMNAGAR		13.54						
1	Karimnagar		11.06						
2	Siralla			12.37					
3	Metpalli		19.06						
4	Jagtial		17.27						
5	Sultanabad		14.05						
6	Manthani		13.25						
7	Huzurabad		10.95						
18	WARANGAL		16.21						
1	Warangal		14.22						
2	Parkur		12.20						
3	Mulug						40.90		
4	Narasampet					37.82			
5	Mahbubabad		13.76						
6	Jangaon		10.04						
19	KHAMMAM					30.88			
1	Khammam		19.65						
2	Yellandu						47.96		
3	Bhoorgampadu						19.90		
4	Nugur		15.86						
5	Bhadrachalam		17.24						
6	Kothagudem						18.19		
7	Madhira				25.10				
20	NALGONDA			22.36					
1	Nalgonda		15.23						
2	Suryapet		15.58						
3	Huzurnagar			20.33					
4	Miryalguda							73.40	
5	Devarakonda			22.73					
6	Bhongir		14.56						
7	Ramannapet		13.51						

146. Out of the 189 taluks in the State, only one taluk, viz., Kodangal in Mahbubnagar district shows an actual fall in population and of the rest, 88

taluks have shown a rate of increase exceeding the State average and the growth rate in 100 taluks has been below the State average. The distribution of

the taluks according to the different ranges of percentages of increase of population is as follows:

No. of taluks	Percentage variation of population during 1951-61	Remarks
1	0-4.91%	Below State average
31	Upto 9.9%	
118	10-19.9%	State average 15.65%; 68 taluks fall below this average and 44 above it
22	20-24.9%	Above State average
9	25-29.9%	
6	30-39.9%	
4	40-49.9%	
3	Above 50%	
189	Total	
Below State average 101 Taluks		
Above State average 88 Taluks		

147. The map on the opposite page illustrates the areas in which the rate of growth of population during 1951-61 was higher than the State average of 15.65%.

148. There is no definite pattern of the geographical distribution of taluks showing a growth rate exceeding the State average or the low growth rate taluks falling below the State average, except that some of the low population density areas such as the Agency tracts, the tribal tracts of Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts and the central Rayalaseema belt and the southern taluks of Nellore have shown a tendency to fill faster. In fact it is the northern tribal tract which we saw in an earlier section had the lowest population

density that now shows the highest rate of population growth. Different taluks in the high growth rate tracts show greatly varying rates of growth and these will be discussed presently. It may also be observed that the high population density taluks of the North Coastal Andhra region have generally shown a poor rate of growth of population with the exception of a few taluks. In Guntur district, however, almost the entire tract of the industrialised and tobacco-rich taluks in the heart of the district had shown a high density as well as a fairly rapid population growth exceeding the State average. There are also to be observed in the State certain tracts which are very sparsely populated and their population shows a state of stagnation such as in the western belt of Nellore district and the adjoining eastern taluks of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and also a few areas along the western borders of the State particularly a contiguous belt of the western taluks of Mahbubnagar district. These low population density tracts also showing low population growth will be the problem areas of the State which require special attention. We shall examine in detail in this section the factors that have contributed to a fast growth as also those that had prevented a high growth rate in individual tracts.

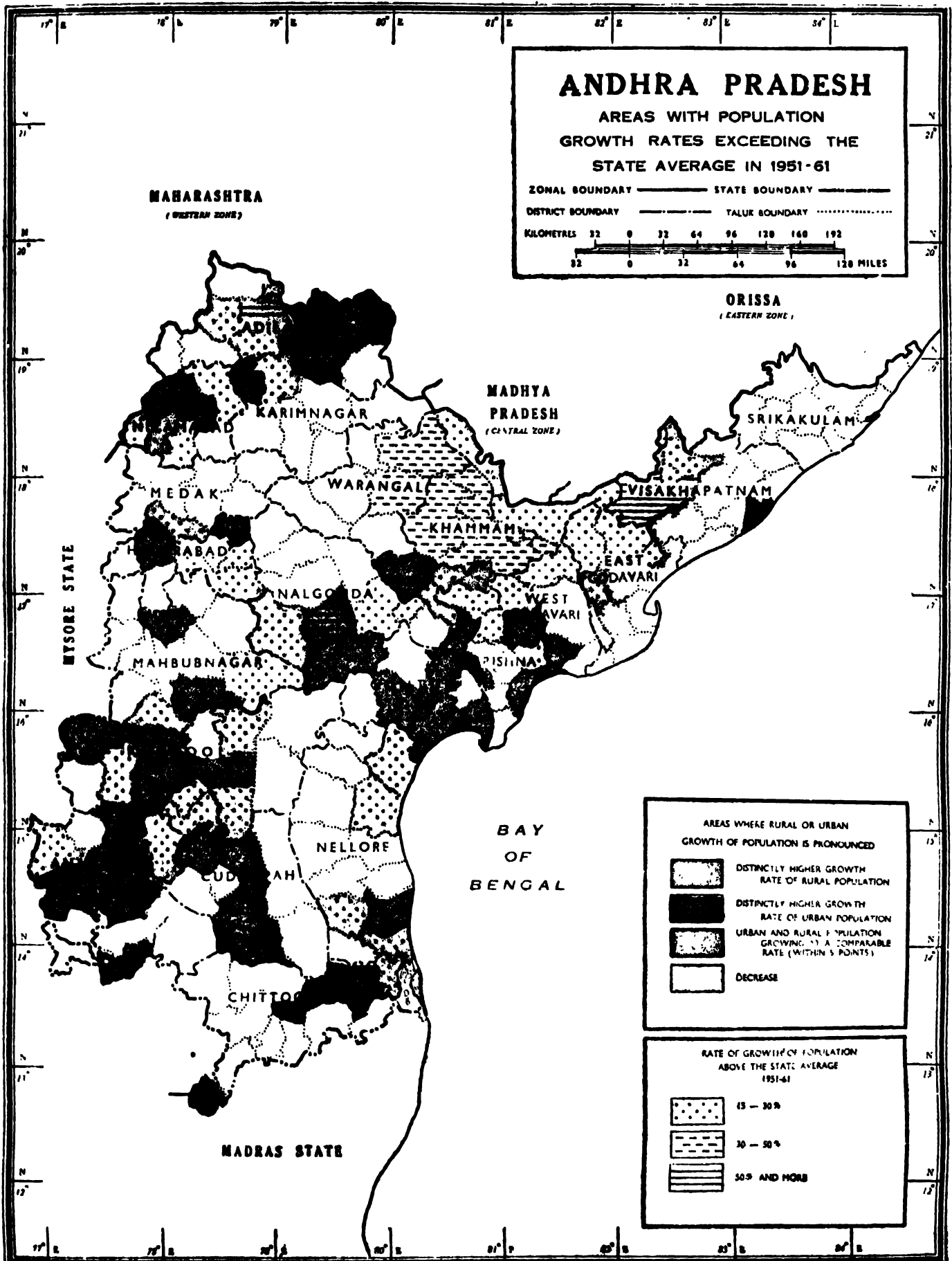
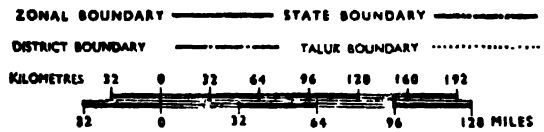
High growth rate taluks

149. The following statement will show the relative rate of growth of the urban and rural components in the high growth rate taluks.

[Statement :

ANDHRA PRADESH

AREAS WITH POPULATION
GROWTH RATES EXCEEDING THE
STATE AVERAGE IN 1951-61



STATEMENT II.36

RURAL AND URBAN COMPONENTS OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF TALUKS WHICH HAVE SHOWN INCREASE OVER THE STATE AVERAGE

District/Taluk with Location Code No.	Percentage increase of Total Population of the Taluk during 1951-61			District/Taluk with Location Code No.	Percentage increase of Total Population of the taluk during 1951-61		
	Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15.05	13.28	27.43	11 Kurnool	18.01	14.71	34.20
1 Srikakulam	10.26	9.71	16.25	1 Kurnool	31.75	17.42	58.38
2 Visakhapatnam	10.52	5.12	44.24	8 Atmakur	18.00	17.61	20.59
1 Visakhapatnam	32.87	(—) 22.07	95.47	6 Allagadda	17.17	17.17	..
5 Chintapalle	53.39	53.39	..	7 Nandyal	20.15	17.04	28.74
6 Peduru	18.35	18.35	..	8 Banganapalle	17.73	18.09	15.62
3 East Godavari	13.32	11.28	23.23	9 Kulkuntla	17.25	16.94	21.03
4 Kothapeta	20.18	20.18	..	10 Dhone	22.77	21.45	42.89
6 Rajahmundry	18.76	17.25	21.34	11 Pattikonda	17.81	18.12	15.94
7 Rampachodavaram	20.92	20.92	..	13 Adoni	16.64	10.93	26.90
8 Yellavaram	16.46	16.46	..	12 Mahbubnagar	9.92	9.19	16.89
10 Prathipadu	21.96	21.96	..	1 Mahbubnagar	17.75	11.04	44.72
4 West Godavari	16.52	13.85	33.10	4 Achampet	17.45	17.45	..
1 Eluru	19.97	17.84	24.20	5 Kollapur	18.22	17.53	28.90
2 Chintalapudi	21.60	21.60	..	8 Alampur	19.27	20.23	8.68
3 Polavaram	21.58	21.58	..	13 Hyderabad	13.24	17.37	10.87
8 Bheemavaram	17.00	13.28	41.69	2 Medchal	18.28	17.86	26.25
5 Krishna	19.61	13.54	44.79	3 Hyderabad East	19.65	20.95	12.39
1 Bandar	22.13	16.70	29.98	4 Ibrahimpatnam	16.88	16.88	..
4 Vijayawada	29.27	15.98	45.39	6 Chevella	20.14	20.14	..
6 Jaggayyapet	15.80	14.01	8.37	9 Vicarabad	15.94	14.97	31.41
7 Tiruvur	19.84	12.42 *	..	14 Medak	10.60	10.75	8.79
8 Nuzvid	19.01	20.24	12.25	1 Sangareddy	16.82	16.79	16.98
10 Kaikalur	27.89	22.00 *	..	15 Nizamabad	22.36	20.36	35.62
6 Guntur	17.57	13.68	35.16	1 Nizamabad	33.66	29.02	43.30
1 Guntur	28.48	18.84	47.75	2 Armur	21.08	21.56	13.92
3 Repalle	18.84	15.98	35.94	4 Yellareddy	15.88	15.88	..
4 Bapatla	20.70	18.97	26.51	5 Banawada	19.46	19.39	20.32
5 Ongole	15.93	16.94	8.42	6 Madnur	18.74	18.74	..
6 Narasaraopet	20.62	15.58	55.38	7 Bodhan	24.77	22.00	37.52
8 Palnad	16.14	14.31	68.95	16 Adilabad	21.37	17.79	45.46
7 Nellore	13.33	12.26	22.72	2 Utnur	60.15	60.15	..
1 Nellore	16.26	9.56	21.05	3 Anifabad	29.62	19.06	64.47
2 Gudur	25.68	25.17	27.73	4 Sirpur	29.36	15.83	114.54
3 Sullurpet	18.18	20.57	6.36	6 Lakshettipet	24.88	22.00	53.63
5 Rapur	18.77	18.77	..	7 Khanapur	28.46	14.09 †	..
11 Kandukur	16.77	17.56	4.44	8 Boath	22.00	22.00	..
8 Chittoor	14.91	11.87	45.23	17 Karimnagar	13.54	13.28	17.08
1 Kuppam	31.42	30.36	42.30	3 Metpalli	19.06	17.46	30.23
8 Chandragiri	21.29	4.76	87.59	4 Jagtial	17.27	19.31	(—) 0.50
9 Kalahasti	20.93	16.91	47.65	18 Warangal	16.21	16.17	16.46
9 Cuddapah	15.40	13.24	31.95	3 Mulug	40.90	40.90	..
1 Cuddapah	21.58	18.39	30.96	4 Narasampet	37.62	38.87	19.28
2 Rayachoti	15.90	15.46	56.93	19 Khammam	30.88	30.72	32.05
3 Jammalamadugu	15.94	14.08	82.67	1 Khammam	19.65	18.61	27.03
6 Proddatur	21.49	15.91	38.20	2 Yellandu	47.96	57.12	(—) 21.35
10 Anantapur	19.13	16.46	33.71	3 Bhoorgampadu	49.90	49.90	..
1 Anantapur	34.00	26.87	63.62	4 Nugur	15.86	15.86	..
2 Kalyandrug	19.43	18.97	25.64	5 Bhadrachalam	17.24	9.83 ‡	..
3 Rayadurg	17.15	16.51	20.47	6 Kothagudem	48.19	55.00	38.91
5 Gooty	29.51	19.68	42.45	7 Madhira	25.10	25.09	25.82
6 Tadpatri	16.18	15.53	18.43	20 Nalgonda	22.36	18.43	30.42
7 Dharmavaram	20.66	18.00	38.78	8 Huzurnagar	20.33	20.88	7.51
10 Hindupur	19.31	16.75	32.74	4 Miryalguda	73.40	31.48	642.23
				5 Devarakonda	22.73	22.62	25.89

* Represents the percentage increase in population excluding Tiruvur and Kaikalur towns which are recognised as towns for the first time in 1961 Census.

† Percentage increase in population excluding "Kadam damsite" which is recognised as town for the first time in 1961 Census.

‡ Percentage increase in population excluding "Bhadrachalam town" which is recognised as town for the first time in 1961 Census.

150. The statement II.36 will reveal that out of the 88 high growth rate taluks, in 39 taluks the rural population has relatively grown faster than the urban component, in 49 taluks it is the urban component of the population that has grown faster, and of the above in 12 taluks the percentage of growth of urban and rural population is comparable (*i.e.*, within 5 points). The map given earlier illustrates the high growth rate taluks divided according as those whose high increase

is contributed (a) mainly by a distinctly higher rate of increase of rural population—green bordered (37 taluks), (b) mainly by a distinctly high rate of increase of the urban population—pink bordered (39 taluks) or (c) by both the urban and rural components of the population growing at comparable rate—blue bordered (12 taluks). The following three statements list out the taluks of the above three categories districtwise.

STATEMENT II.36A

TALUKS SHOWING HIGH INCREASE DUE TO COMPARATIVELY HIGH INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATION 1951-1961

District/Taluk with Location Code No.	Percentage of Increase of Total of Taluk	Percentage increase in Rural Population					
		10-19.9%	20-24.9%	25-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	Above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. VISAKHAPATNAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chintalapalle	54.39	..	..	..	..	..	53.39
6 Paderu	18.35	18.35	..	..	..	..	..
3. EAST GODAVARI	..	11.28	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kothapeta	20.18	..	20.18	..	..	..	..
7 Rampachodavaram	20.95	..	20.92	..	..	..	..
8 Yeilavaram	16.46	16.46	..	..	..	..	..
10 Prathipadu	21.96	..	21.95	..	..	..	..
4. WEST GODAVARI	..	13.85	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chintalapudi	21.60	..	21.60	..	..	..	..
3 Polavaram	21.58	..	21.58	..	..	..	..
5. KRISHNA	..	13.54	..	..	..	..	..
6 Jagtavyapet	15.80	..	18.01	..	..	..	..
7* Tiruvur	19.84	12.42*	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nuzvid	19.01	..	20.28	..	..	..	..
10 Katsur	27.89	..	21.99*	..	..	..	..
6. GUNTUR	..	14.68	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ongole	15.93	16.94	..	..	..	..	..
7. NELLORE	..	12.26	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sullurpet	18.48	..	20.57	..	..	..	..
5 Hapur	18.77	18.77	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kandukur	16.77	17.56	..	..	..	..	..
11. KURNOOL	..	14.71	..	..	..	..	..
6 Allagadda	17.17	17.17	..	..	..	..	..
12. MAHABHAGAR	..	9.19	..	..	..	..	..
4 Achampet	17.45	17.45	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mamur	19.27	..	20.23	..	..	..	..
13. HYDERABAD	..	17.37	..	..	..	..	..
2 Hyderabad (East)	19.65	..	20.95	..	..	..	..
3 Ibrahimpatnam	16.88	16.88	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chevella	20.14	..	20.14	..	..	..	..
15. NIZAMABAD	..	..	20.36	..	..	..	..
2 Anantpur	21.68	..	21.56	..	..	..	..
4 Yellareddy	15.88	15.88	..	..	..	..	..
6 Madhur	18.74	18.74	..	..	..	..	..
16. ADILABAD	..	17.79	..	..	..	..	..
2 Utnur	40.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Khanapur	28.46	..	..	28.46	..	..	60.15
8 Boath	22.60	..	22.60	..	..	..	..
17. KARIMNAGAR	..	13.28	..	..	..	..	..
4 Jagtad	17.27	19.31	..	..	..	..	..
18. WARANGAL	..	16.17	..	..	..	..	..
3 Mulug	40.99	..	..	..	..	40.99	..
4 Narasimpet	37.82	..	..	..	38.82	..	..
19. KHAMMAM	..	..	..	..	30.72	..	..
2 Yellandu	47.96	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bhongampadu	49.90	..	..	..	..	..	57.12
4 Nugur	15.80	15.80	..	..	..	..	49.90
5 Bhadrachalam	17.24	9.84**	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kothagudem	45.19	..	..	..	..	..	55.00
20. NALGONDA	..	18.45	..	..	..	..	..
3 Huzurnagar	20.33	..	20.58	..	..	..	..

* Excluding Tiruvur and Kaikatur towns respectively.

** Excludes Bhadrachalam town.

STATEMENT II. 36 B

TALUKS SHOWING HIGH INCREASE DUE TO COMPARATIVELY HIGH INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION—1951-1961

District/Taluk (with Location Code No.)	Percentages of Increase of Taluk	Percentage Increase In Urban Population					
		10-19.9%	20-24.9%	25-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	Above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. SRIKAKULAM . . .	..	16.25	..	..	..	..	..
2. VISAKHAPATNAM . . .	..	..	..	..	..	44.21	..
1 Visakhapatnam	32.37	..	..	..	..	..	95.47
4. WEST GODAVARI . . .	..	..	..	..	33.10	..	..
1 Eluru	19.97	..	24.20	..	..	..	..
3 Bheemavaram	17.00	..	..	..	..	41.69	..
5. KRISHNA . . .	..	..	..	..	..	44.79	..
1 Bandar (Masulipatnam)	22.13	..	..	29.98	..	..	..
4 Vijayawada	29.27	..	..	..	..	45.39	..
6. GUNTUR . . .	..	..	..	..	35.16	..	..
1 Guntur	28.48	..	..	..	..	47.75	..
3 Repalle	18.84	..	..	..	35.94	..	..
4 Bapatla	20.70	..	..	26.51	..	..	..
6 Narasaraopet	20.62	..	..	..	..	..	55.38
8 Palnad	18.14	..	..	..	..	..	68.95
7. NELLORE . . .	..	..	22.72	..	..	..	..
1 Nellore	16.26	..	..	..	31.05	..	..
8. CHITTOOR . . .	..	..	..	..	..	45.23	..
4 Kuppam	31.42	..	..	..	..	42.30	..
8 Chandragiri	21.29	..	..	..	..	..	87.59
9 Kalahasti	20.93	..	..	..	..	47.65	..
9. CUDDAPAH . . .	..	..	..	..	31.95	..	..
1 Cuddapah	21.58	..	..	..	30.96	..	..
2 Rayachoti	15.90	..	..	..	..	..	50.93
5 Jammalamadugu	15.94	..	..	..	32.67	..	..
6 Proddatur	21.49	..	..	..	38.20	..	..
10. ANANTAPUR . . .	..	..	..	..	33.71	..	..
1 Anantapur	34.00	..	..	..	..	..	63.62
2 Kalyandrug	19.43	..	..	25.64	..	..	..
5 Gooty	29.51	..	..	..	..	42.45	..
7 Dharmavaram	20.66	..	..	..	38.78	..	..
10 Hindupur	19.31	..	..	..	32.76	..	..
11. KURNOOL . . .	..	..	..	..	34.20	..	..
1 Kurnool	31.75	..	..	..	..	..	58.38
7 Nandyal	20.15	..	..	28.74	..	..	..
10 Dhone	22.77	..	..	..	..	42.89	..
13 Adoni	16.64	..	..	26.90	..	..	..
12. MAHBUBNAGAR . . .	..	16.89	..	..	..	..	..
1 Mahbubnagar	17.75	..	..	..	..	44.72	..
5 Kollapur	18.22	..	..	28.90	..	..	..
13. HYDERABAD . . .	..	10.37	..	..	..	..	..
1 Medchal	18.28	..	..	26.25	..	..	..
3 Vicerabad	15.94	..	..	..	31.41	..	..
14. NIZAMABAD . . .	..	..	..	..	35.62	..	..
1 Nizamabad	33.66	..	..	..	..	43.30	..
7 Bochan	34.77	..	..	..	37.52	..	..
15. ADILABAD . . .	..	..	..	..	..	43.46	..
3 Asifabad	29.62	..	..	..	..	..	64.47
4 Sirpur	29.36	..	..	..	..	..	114.54
6 Lakshettipet	24.88	..	..	..	..	..	53.63
17. KARIMNAGAR . . .	..	17.08	..	..	..	..	..
3 Metpalli	19.06	..	..	..	30.23	..	..
19. KHAMMAM . . .	..	..	..	..	32.05	..	..
1 Khammam	19.65	..	..	27.03	..	..	..
20. NALGONDA . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.42
4 Miryalguda	73.40	..	..	..	..	..	642.33

STATEMENT II.36 C

TALUKS IN WHICH THE GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION HAS BEEN COMPARABLE (i.e., within 5 Points) WITH THAT OF URBAN POPULATION DURING 1951-1961

District Taluk (with location code No.) 1	Percentage increase of Population		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4
3. EAST GODAVARI			
6 Rajahmundry	18.76	17.25	21.34
7. NELLORE			
2 Gudur	13.33	12.26	22.72
	25.63	25.17	27.73
10. ANANTAPUR			
3 Rayadurg	19.18	16.46	38.71
6 Tadpatri	17.15	16.51	20.47
	16.13	15.58	18.48
11. KURNOOL			
3 Atmakur	18.01	14.71	34.20
8 Banganapalle	18.06	17.61	20.59
9 Koilkuntla	17.73	18.09	18.62
11 Pattikonda	17.25	16.94	21.08
	17.81	16.12	15.94
14. MEDAK			
1 Sangareddy	10.60	10.75	8.79
	16.82	16.79	16.98
15. NIZAMABAD			
8 Banawada	22.36	20.36	35.62
	19.46	19.39	20.82
19. KHAMMAM			
7 Multhira	30.88	30.72	32.05
	25.10	25.09	25.32
20. NALGONDA			
5 Devarakonda	22.36	18.48	80.42
	22.73	22.62	28.89

We may discuss in some detail the high as well as the low growth rate areas, district by district.

Srikakulam District:

151. *High growth rate areas:* There is not even a single taluk in this district which shows a higher growth rate than the State average.

152. *Low growth rate areas:* The entire district shows a very poor growth rate. Statement II.35 may be referred back, which reveals that the district on the whole had recorded an increase of 10.26% in its population in the decade 1951-61 which is far below the State average growth rate of 15.65%. Of the 11 taluks of the district, 5 taluks, viz., Bobbili, Salur, Palakonda, Narasannapet and Sompeta, show an increase of less than 10% and in the remaining taluks the maximum increase was only 14.32% i.e., in Tekkali. As seen from Table A-II (Part II-A volume of this State may be referred to) this district had always shown a poor rate of growth of population in the previous decades as well even from 1901 as indicated below:

District	Census year	Percentage of decade variation of population
Srikakulam	1911	+ 3.92 %
	1921	+ 2.07 %
	1931	+ 8.85 %
	1941	+ 9.09 %
	1951	+ 5.43 %
	1961	+ 10.26 %

The maximum decennial rate of growth in the last sixty years is recorded only in the present decade, even though it is far below the State average. Salur taluk shows the poorest population growth of only 4.82%. The Agency tracts of the district, however, show a very high growth rate. The percentage of rise in the Agency tract of Salur taluk is as high as

77.81% in 1951-61 but in absolute numbers the addition is only 3,384 persons, Parvathipuram Agency shows an increase of 35.81% and Palakonda Agency 13.24%. The statement of talukwise variation in population given at the end of this chapter may be referred to for fuller details. The marked increase in the present decade in the Agency areas as compared to even a fall in population recorded at 1951 Census may be on account of better coverage at the 1961 Census and also on account of intensive development of the Agency tracts under the Tribal Welfare programmes of the Five Year Plans which might have induced some immigration into these areas. As was seen earlier, all the taluks of this district except Salur enjoy a density of population exceeding the State's average. Salur taluk shows a low density as well as low growth rate of population. Salur is one of the very backward areas of the district with inadequate irrigational facilities. The benefits of Vegavathi and Surapadu medium irrigation projects recently completed are yet to be realised. This taluk being on the borders of Orissa has been sending out considerable emigrants to Projects like the Duduma Hydro-electric Scheme and Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Scheme in Orissa. The average density of population of the district is 602 which is fairly high. It would appear that a point of saturation is almost reached with the present level of development of the district. The economy of the district is predominantly agricultural. Except for the manganese processing industry at Garividi, a Sugar Factory at Bobbili and the very recent (Post-1961) construction of Industries at Amudalavalasa there has hardly been any industrial development of worth mentioning in recent years. The steel factories of Bhilai and Rourkela in the neighbouring States have induced considerable emigration of workers to those areas from this district. It is said that a good few emigrate to the tea estates of Assam. In fact this district shows a total emigration of 54,057 persons which exceeds the immigration into this district of only 31,658. It is little wonder, therefore, that except the Agency tract where developmental activities have been speeded up, the rest of the tract of the district shows a very poor intercensal growth rate falling far below the State average.

Visakhapatnam District:

153. *High growth rate areas:* In the entire plains area of this district it is only the district headquarters taluk of Visakhapatnam that shows a high growth rate. The rest of the plains taluks show a tardy growth rate falling far below the State average. The tribal taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu however show a high growth rate. Chintapalle taluk as recorded a very high growth rate of 53.39%. Paderu however shows an increase of only 18.35%.

151. Visakhapatnam taluk records quite an impressive growth rate of 32.37% in the decade. The population growth in this taluk is contributed entirely by the stupendous increase of 95.47% in its urban population. In fact the rural population of the taluk shows a big fall (22.67%). Visakhapatnam city (Population: 182,004) has added on a population of 73,962 in the decade 1951-61, showing an increase of 68.46% over the 1951 population. Apart from considerable expansion of the city limits in 1955, when

Visakhapatnam Municipal Limits were expanded as to cover on additional area of 5.22 square miles making up a total of 11.25 square miles, this is a city gaining great importance as one of the major port towns of the country and also as an industrial as well as an educational centre. The city has one of the finest natural harbours sheltered by the Yeroda hill range popularly referred to as the "Dolphin's Nose" at the point where it juts out into the sea. Considerable expansion and improvement of the port area is being done. In 1962 the foundation was laid for the construction of four additional berths and lighterage wharf at a cost of Rs. 3.15 crores. This is the main port for exporting iron ore, the Jute products of the district and for the Bhilai Steel industries etc. It also handles food imports and heavy machinery. 1960-61 marks the twenty-seventh year after the Port was opened to ocean going steamers. The total dead weight tonnage of imports which passed through Visakhapatnam Port during the year 1960-61 was 13,64,066 tons, the imports being mostly made up of petroleum products, largely heavy ends (993,963 tons), foodgrains (306,428 tons), machinery (18,032 tons), electrical goods and machineries (12,028 tons), Manufactured Iron and Steel (9,595 tons), Ammonium Nitrate (5,121 tons), Ammonium Sulphate (1,000 tons), Railway materials (4,201 tons), etc. The exports from this port during 1960-61 were 1,439,928 tons made up of mostly Manganese Ore (458,250 tons) and Iron Ore (116,304 tons). Petroleum Products (332,249 tons), Provision and Oilmen stores (266,707 tons), Pig Iron (51,698 tons), other manufactures of iron and steel (52,160 tons), Bunker Coal (53,346 tons), Coal and coke (17,248 tons), Myrobollams (20,143 tons), Jute Products (12,575 tons) and unmanufactured tobacco (17,163 tons), etc. The port received 478 foreign going vessels and 144 coastal vessels. The locating of the Caltex Oil Refinery during the decade and the Hindusthan Ship-building Yard have contributed a lot to the unprecedented growth of population of the city. Visakhapatnam is also an important Naval training centre, and a prominent educational centre, being the seat of the well known Andhra University. This is also an important railway centre forming the Northern Terminus of the Southern Railway and the Southern Terminus of the South Eastern Railway. The city has one of the biggest and well equipped hospitals with a Medical College attached. The city is most picturesquely located at an elevation overlooking the sea and it attracts quite a few tourists. All these have helped in building up the population of the city very fast. The surrounding areas of the city are getting to be built upon very fast. A vast area, hitherto waterlogged by backwaters near the port area is being reclaimed and considerable expansion is taking place. There is little doubt that this city is completely over-shadowing the taluk if not the entire district drawing a considerable section of the rural population to it. On the southern out-skirts of the city is its satellite town of Malkapuram Panchayat which has grown in considerable importance within the last 10 years as to straight away gain the status of a class III town though it was recognised as urban for the first time only at the 1961 Census. At the 1951 Census this place was treated as rural. The

Caltex Oil Refinery has now come up within its limits. A large residential colony has been built up for the workers of the refinery. The ship-building yard has also got its residential colony here. Thus this one time rural area 10 years ago has now a preponderance of non-agricultural workers, giving it an entirely urban complex. With Malkapuram being recognised as an urban area its population of 29,186 gets added to the Urban population of the taluk. Visakhapatnam taluk showed hardly any growth till 1931, the population having increased by only 21.36% over 30 years from 1901 to 1931. It increased by 20.1% in the next decade. The war time boom resulted in a very fast growth of 43.78% in the decade 1941-51 and the increase in 1951-61 was 32.4%. Though the rate of growth in 1951-61 was less than in the previous decade, the rate of growth of the urban population in 1951-61 was an all time high of 95.47%, the previous decade's increase being 53.81%, which was an indication of the rapid industrialisation of the city in recent years. Visakhapatnam taluk already shows a density of population of 1,566 per square mile the highest in the State. But we had seen that the rural population had actually shown a fall in the decade on account of Visakhapatnam city and Malkapuram town encroaching on considerable extent of what was once a rural area. The rural resources of the taluks hold little prospects of sustaining any large population, unless the city's population starts moving into rural areas to form residential suburbs or ancillary industries are developed in the rural areas. The soils are poor with hardly any irrigation for agricultural development. The future growth of the taluk will have to therefore, largely depend on the fortunes of Visakhapatnam city.

155. The Agency taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu are purely rural taluks and therefore the increase of population of these taluks is accounted for entirely by the increase of the rural population only. Chintapalle taluk with an increase of 53.39% in the decade has shown itself to be one of the three taluks of the State showing the highest growth rate exceeding 50%. In 1941-51 the increase was only 7.27% and in the previous decade the taluk had actually shown a fall of 2.65%. In terms of absolute numbers the actual population increase in 1951-61 is only 15,290 but it makes a big difference in this very sparsely populated Agency tract with a density of only 48 per square mile, the lowest in the State. Of this increase, the number of immigrants into the taluk in the decade was 10,834 which forms 24.3% of the total population of the taluk. There are more than one factors that have contributed to the sudden growth of population recorded in this taluk. The first is the improved coverage at the Census by specially appointed paid enumerators. The second is the intensification of the tribal developmental programmes such as the opening of the tract by good roads, establishment of large number of schools, and the development of several institutions at Chintapalle such as the hospital, the tribal hostel, etc. Chintapalle lies on the way to the site of the Sileru hydro-electric project. With a number of road works and other constructions in the surrounding areas, Chintapalle has been housing quite a lot of Public Works Departmental staff, an

Executive Engineer being stationed there. These works have also led to the contractors importing bands of labourers from the plains to this area as the local tribal labour was found inadequate and undependable. All these have contributed to the fast population growth rate recorded in this remote Agency taluk of Chintapalle. The other tribal taluk, *viz.*, Paderu shows a modest growth rate of 18.35% in the decade 1951-61, the previous decade showing +10.48% and the one previous to that -0.50%. In actual numbers the total addition to this taluk is 20,493 during the decade 1951-61. Here also apart from the improved coverage, the intensive development of the tract under the Araku Multi-purpose Project, the intensification of other Tribal Welfare schemes, the survey of the area for the formation of a railway to connect the Dandakaranya, the opening of the Machkund Hydro-electric works on the approach at which lies Araku Valley have all led to a fairly quick growth of the population in this taluk.

156. *Low growth rate areas:* Excepting Visakhapatnam taluk and the tribal taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu, the remaining 7 taluks of the district show a very poor growth rate as indicated below:

157. Anakapalle (6.87%), Yellamanchili (7.36%), Narasapatnam (8.86%), Chodavaram (3.69%), Srungavarapukota (6.89%), Vizianagaram (6.83%) and Bheemunipatnam (4.79%). All the taluks of this district except the tribal taluks of Chintapalle and Paderu had shown a high density of population. The pressure on land in this upland district was great. As already observed, so over-powering was the development of Visakhapatnam town and its satellite town of Malkapuram that it has drawn heavily from the rural population of Visakhapatnam taluk which showed a heavy depletion in 1951-61, as also from the neighbouring taluks. The Sileru hydro-electric project and Machkund hydro-electric scheme had also led to considerable section of labour population from the taluks of Anakapalle, Yellamanchili, Narasapatnam and Srungavarapukota migrating to those construction works. The abolition of zamindaris also had the effect of reducing the old proprietary estate establishments at Vizianagaram and it is said that several proprietary land holders migrated from Chodavaram taluk. All these had led to a poor growth rate being shown in several taluks of the district.

158. Visakhapatnam district shows a heavier out-migration (134,708 emigrants) than in-migration (93,546 immigrants) in the decade 1951-61.

East Godavari District:

159. *High growth rate areas:* In this district also it is observed that the taluks of the Agency and tribal tract enbloc have shown in the decade 1951-61, a population growth rate (18.36%) exceeding the State average. Amongst the plains, Rajahmundry taluk, Kothapeta and prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk are the only three taluks that show a growth rate exceeding the State average. We had already observed that all the plains taluks of this district including Rajahmundry and Kothapeta

Independent Sub-Taluk constitute one of the most densely populated tracts of the State. It would appear that almost a saturation point was reached in the plains taluks most of which having shown a growth rate far below the State average. If the population of Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk and Rajahmundry taluk though recording a very high density still show a high growth rate there must be some special reasons for it. It may also be noted that Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk is categorised as a purely rural taluk. Even in Rajahmundry taluk, despite the existence of a large industrialised city in it, the high population growth of the taluk is not attributable to the growth of the urban population alone; the rural population of the taluk has also grown at a comparable rate (17.24% as against the urban increase of 21.34%). Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk lies as a long tail wedged in between the Gowthami and Vasishtha Godavaris in close proximity of Rajahmundry city. The large addition to the population in these two taluks can be attributable mainly to the extensive tobacco cultivation and also the dependence of the rural areas on the prosperity of Rajahmundry city. The city being highly congested, several persons depending on the city for their livelihood may be living in the neighbouring villages but making their trips daily to the city. A large number of vegetable and fish vendors as also labourers fall in this class. At Torredu in the rural tract of Rajahmundry taluk there are large factories of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. and the British India Tobacco Co. providing employment for nearly 900 workers and at Muggalla the British India Tobacco Co. has a factory employing over 600 workers. Thus it is the extensive cultivation of tobacco in the rural areas and the river lankas of Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk and Rajahmundry taluk which seem to have helped a large growth of rural population in the decade in those areas. The population of Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk which is all rural increased by 20.18% during the decade 1951-61. This is the highest decennial growth recorded in the taluk so far from 1901. The percentage of increase of population of this Independent Sub-Taluk in the past decades was as follows: 1901-11 (+19.01%); 1911-21 (-2.06%); 1921-31 (+16.88%); 1931-41 (+5.29%); 1941-51 (+12.86%); 1951-61 (+20.18%). Excepting for the fall in 1911-21 which was a general feature of the State in the decade and the rather poor growth in 1931-41 which may be on account of the disturbed conditions during the war, the increase of population in the taluk has been steady. The decade 1951-61 seems to have been particularly prosperous for this area. With this spurt of increase, this Independent Sub-Taluk though purely rural shows a high density of 1,142 persons per square mile. Rajahmundry taluk also shows a steady increase of population since 1921. In no decade since 1921 has the growth been less than 15%. In 1941-51, the post-war boom seems to have led to a very high growth rate of 27.48%. In the decade 1951-61 the growth rate fell to 18.76% though it still continues to be higher than the State average. The rural component of this taluk's population increased during this decade 1951-61 by 17.24%

and the urban by 21.84%. The reduced rate of increase is perhaps an indication that this taluk too may soon be reaching a saturation point despite the fact that the large city of Rajahmundry and the prosperous rural area with considerable tobacco cultivation is able to sustain a large population. Recently the Torrigedda pumping scheme has been opened, intended to benefit over 15,000 acres of the upland tract from Godavari river. It remains to be seen if in the future decades this will help to keep up the high growth rate in the rural areas of the taluk.

160. The Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram have shown a fairly high growth rate during the decade 1951-61, 20.92% in the first taluk and 16.46% in the second. As was observed in respect of the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district, the better coverage as also the intensification of Tribal developmental programmes should have helped the higher rate of increase of population noticed. These two Agency taluks fall amongst the low density areas. It is possible that the area will continue to show high population growth with the improvement of health and the establishment of better communications that have been achieved under the Agency Welfare programmes. Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk, though not included in the Agency tract, has considerable tribal population. This Independent Sub-Taluk is the meeting place of the plains and Agencies serving as an important marketing centre. It has considerable irrigation facilities and grows sugarcane over a large extent feeding the sugar factories in Samalkot and Pithapuram. Cotton is also grown extensively. No wonder that this Independent Sub-Taluk has shown a high density of population as also a high growth rate.

161. *Low growth rate areas* : As may be seen from Statement II.35 all the delta taluks of the district except Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk and Rajahmundry taluk have shown a growth rate below the State average in the decade 1951-61. The growth rate in Razole (2.91%) and Ramachandrapuram (9.27%) is particularly low. These two taluks are located in the agriculturally richest tract of the district. Both these taluks enjoy a very high density of population, 1,085 persons per square mile in Razole taluk and 1,808 persons per square mile in Ramachandrapuram taluk. It is obvious that a saturation point is almost reached in all the delta taluks. Pressure on land is extremely high. Considerable out-migration has taken place from the district as a whole, 185,801 persons having emigrated as against the in-migration of 146,956. This rich but very densely populated tract of the district can hardly hope to show any high growth rate unless the agricultural economy is supplemented by industrial economy in future years to a considerable degree.

West Godavari District :

162. *High growth rate areas* : Coming further down to West Godavari district, here again it is the Agency tract of Polavaram and the upland taluks of

Chintalapudi and Eluru taluks that show a higher growth rate during the decade 1951-61. In Polavaram taluk, peculiarly the Agency area as such shows a fall in population of 0.36% but the plains area of the taluk more than makes up for the loss in the Agency area by showing an increase of 41.55%. In the plains area there is a concentration of tobacco cultivation and a large grading factory has been established at Polavaram engaging over 400 workers. This must have led to the movement of the population from the border agency villages to the plains and the consequent depletion in the agencies but considerable addition to the plains area. Chintalapudi shows a population growth of 21.60% during the decade. Eluru taluk has shown a population growth of 19.97%, the rural areas contributing a growth of 17.81% and the urban 24.20%. Eluru town has considerable amount of industry by way of a jute mill, rice mills, as also woollen carpet factories, etc. The densely populated delta taluks of the district show a lower rate of population growth than the State average except Bheemavaram taluk which shows a population growth of 17.00% during this decade (1951-61), but mainly on account of the high growth rate of 41.69% contributed by its headquarters town of Bheemavaram. This is an important commercial centre as also a junction of the roads and railways of the district and has developed into an important rice milling and exporting centre. The noted lace work goods are also marketed at this town.

163. *Low growth rate areas* : The delta taluks of Narsapur (14.56%), Tanuku (13.61%), and Tadepalligudem (14.99%) as also Kovvur taluk (15.18%) show a population growth rate falling below the State average. Tanuku and Narsapur taluks are two of the most densely populated taluks the former showing a density of 1,475 per square mile and the latter 1,207 per square mile. Though some industrialisation has been injected into Tanuku, it appears to absorb only the local population with hardly any in-migration. In other taluks the economy is predominantly agriculture and with the present pressure on land, hardly any great increase of population can be foreseen. In the last three decades, the decennial growth rate of population has varied but little in all these taluks.

Krishna District :

164. *High growth rate areas* : In Krishna district also the delta taluks show a lower rate of growth of population except Kaikalur and Bandar taluks. Both these taluks have shown a fairly high rate of growth in the last two decades. In 1941-51 Kaikalur taluk's population recorded an increase of 20.02% and now it is 27.89%. This is almost a rural taluk. The reclamation of the tail end lands of the delta and the increase of double crop cultivation has apparently induced a higher population growth in this taluk. Bandar taluk showed an increase of (21.81%) in its population during the decade 1941-51 and this increase has been slightly bettered (22.18%) in the succeeding decade 1951-61. It is, however, the urban component of the population that has recorded a much larger rate of growth (29.98%) than the rural component (16.70%).

The taluk headquarters, Bandar (Masulipatnam) recorded an increase of 30.10% in its population and crossed the 100,000 mark in its total population thus attaining the status of a city for the first time at the present Census. The development of the city as an educational centre and the location of State Road Transport Corporation depot should have helped in greater concentration of population in the city. The rural population of the taluk showed a growth of only 16.70%. Amongst the upland taluks, Vijayawada shows an impressive growth of 29.27% in its population in the decade 1951-61. In fact this taluk has been showing a very rapid growth of population since 1921. The increase was 24.73% in the decade 1921-31, 24.43% in 1931-41 and a very high increase of 43.77% in the post-war decade 1941-51, and now 29.27% in 1951-61. The rapid growth of population of this taluk is mainly contributed by that progressive town, Vijayawada, the second largest populated city of the State, which has been showing a very rapid growth right from the earliest period of the century as indicated below:

Year	Persons	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3
1901	24,224	..
1911	32,867	+35.68
1921	44,159	+34.36
1931	60,427	+36.84
1941	86,184	+42.62
1951	161,198	+87.04
1961	280,397	+42.93

165. The strategic location of Vijayawada city at the head of the Krishna delta and at the junction of the Delhi, Madras, Calcutta railway lines has given this city a great advantage and it is one of the chief commercial centres of the State. The post-war boom seems to have resulted in a pronounced spurt of growth of its population during 1941-51. The city is also developing to be a good centre of education with a number of colleges added and is also getting rapidly industrialised. Though the taluk is densely populated (1,057 per square mile) judged by the steady growth of the city of Vijayawada, the taluk holds prospects of further rapid growth in population in the coming decades. Jaggayyapet Independent Sub-Taluk, the remote upland taluk of the district, shows a rate of growth of 15.80% during the decade 1951-61, slightly exceeding the State average growth rate of 15.65%. This growth cannot however, be said to be spectacular. The working of the iron ore quarries at Gandrayi in this Independent Sub-Taluk should have helped in the fairly high increase of population observed. The tract is generally considered backward agriculturally and it is only the extension of irrigation under the Nagarjunasagar project that may help to build up the prosperity and higher growth of population in this taluk in future years. Tiruvur and Nuzvid taluks have also shown a rate of growth exceeding the State average during the decade 1951-61, 19.84% in Tiruvur and 19.01% in Nuzvid.

The area constitutes a backward tract and in fact the density of population of Tiruvur is less than the State's average. The increased developmental activities have apparently induced a fairly high population growth in this area.

166. *Low growth rate areas:* All the delta taluks of Krishna district except Kaikalur show a growth rate slightly below the State average as follows: Divi (15.03%), Gannavaram (10.55%) and Gudivada (12.90%). Besides, the upland taluk of Nandigama also shows a low growth rate of 15.18%. All the delta taluks form a high density tract with the cultivable land fully developed under delta irrigation except in a few tail-end areas where for lack of irrigation or drainage facilities as in some areas of Divi taluk fuller development was not possible. As in the case of Visakhapatnam city in that district, the rapidly progressing town of Vijayawada should have also taken the overflow from the neighbouring taluks of Nandigama and Gannavaram as also from other areas of the district, resulting in a rapid population growth of Vijayawada city and taluk, while the remaining areas do not show such a high growth.

Guntur District:

167. *High growth rate areas:* A study of the population growth of the taluks of Guntur district shows a clear sign of the prosperity induced by the tobacco industry. Guntur, Narasaraopet, Bapatla and Repalle which are the industrial taluks of the district have all shown a high density of population exceeding the State average as also a high rate of growth. As was already stated while discussing the general density of population, all these taluks except Repalle have very large tobacco grading factories particularly in Guntur, Chilakaluripet and Chirala towns. There are also other important industrial centres as Mangalagiri, Tadepalle, Vetapalem, etc., which are fast developing. The population growth in all these taluks is mainly contributed by the increase in the urban population. As can be seen from Statement II.36, while the urban populations of most of these taluks have recorded a high increase, the rural population has shown an increase of only slightly above the State average. There is not much irrigation in these taluks. The tobacco cultivation may not expand much more than what it has already done. The excessive pressure of the population on the land is obvious by the fact that several of the agriculturists of this district are found to be emigrating to areas in Telangana where lands are cheap and which are about to be developed under new irrigation projects. The tobacco factories are seasonal and therefore, will not provide employment throughout the year. The factory labour will have to engage themselves as agricultural labourers during the non-factory season. In view of the high pressure of population on land Guntur district would appear to have sent out the largest number of emigrants to other districts of the State. In Repalle taluk, the taluk headquarters town of Repalle has been showing high rate of increase (56.72%) in 1951-61. There is no industry worth the name except rice milling. Repalle taluk is

otherwise prosperous agriculturally. Palnad taluk which is one of the low density taluks of the district shows a rapid increase of 18.14% which is striking compared to the previous decade's poor growth of only 0.24%. The rapid growth is induced mainly by the importance achieved by Macherla town (Population 14,797) after the advent of the Nagarjunasagar canal construction. The population of this town recorded a phenomenal increase of 152.10% in the decade.

168. *Low growth rate areas*: The very densely populated wet taluk of Tenali on one side and the sparsely populated dry taluks of Vinukonda and Sattenapalle on the other side show a growth rate below the State's average. The population of the agriculturally prosperous Tenali taluk has almost reached a saturation point and no larger growth than the 11.58% recorded in this decade can be expected. Tenali town itself has been showing signs of good growth. Vinukonda records a growth rate of 7.05% and Sattenapalle as low as 3.13% only. These dry taluks have been sending out its labour to construction works at the Nagarjunasagar Dam on the border of Guntur and Nalgonda districts. Sattenapalle also regularly contributes periodic labour between December and March each year to the tobacco factories of the eastern taluks of Guntur district. We had seen earlier how the population growth rate was faster wherever there was a concentration of tobacco industry in the district such as in Guntur, Bapatla and Narasaraopet taluks, apparently contributed by these migrants.

Nellore District:

169. *High growth rate areas*: We had already seen that there were only two taluks in this district, viz., Nellore and Kovur that had shown a higher density than the State's average. Of these only Nellore district has recorded a growth rate (16.26%) slightly exceeding the State average. Even this increase is mainly contributed by the steadily growing town of Nellore. Kovur taluk shows signs of saturation, the increase of population being only 13.33%. Excepting Kandukur taluk which records an increase of 16.77% of the northern half of the district shows as a block with poor population growth. Besides Nellore taluk, the block of southern taluks made up of Rapur, Gudur and Sullurpet show a higher growth rate than the State average. Venkatagiri taluk, however, shows a slightly lower growth rate than the State average but much higher than what was recorded in the earlier decades. The following statement would illustrate the decennial growth rates in these taluks since 1901.

DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN TALUKS OF NELLORE DISTRICT

Taluk	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nellore .	+2.76	+3.27	+10.28	+11.76	+22.60	+16.26
Rapur .	-5.58	+2.08	+6.70	+14.23	+7.42	+16.77
Gudur .	-1.61	+3.84	+15.08	+1.88	+10.98	+25.68
Sullurpet .	+0.99	+7.99	-1.90	+3.87	-4.45	+18.18
Venkatagiri .	+7.47	+6.56	+6.77	+9.01	+1.08	+15.35

It may be seen from the above statement that the increase of population recorded in the present decade has been much higher than that recorded in any one of the previous decades. The only reason one can think of for the great change noticed since 1951 is the abolition of the zamindaris in this area under the Estates Abolition Act and the Government management of the estates since about 1952, the better maintenance of irrigation sources and the confirming of ryotwari pattas and the reduction and stabilisation of land revenue rates on a par with the neighbouring ryotwari rates thus giving greater security to the cultivator which must have undoubtedly induced more prosperous conditions and the consequent high population growth noticed.

170. *Low growth rate areas*: The belt of western taluks of the district, viz., Darsi, Podili, Kanigiri, Udayagiri and Atmakur seem to constitute the problem area of the district. All these taluks have shown a very low density of population as also very low population growth, which would confirm the backwardness of this tract. While discussing the density of population the reasons for the backwardness of the tract had already been pinpointed such as the lack of irrigation facilities, poor soils, poor communications, poor health conditions and so on. The following statement illustrates that all these taluks had shown poor population growth in the past decades as well. Thus this area had hardly shown any development in the past 50 or 60 years.

PERCENTAGE OF DECADE VARIATION OF POPULATION

Taluk	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Darsi .	+12.04	+1.80	+0.21	+13.16	+5.11	+6.94
Podili .	+17.29	+3.28	+3.95	+14.50	+10.85	+8.79
Kanigiri .	+13.63	+2.82	+3.25	+11.43	+9.49	+4.22
Udayagiri .	+3.38	-1.32	+4.90	+7.73	+8.09	+5.71
Atmakur .	-3.22	+0.50	+6.16	+7.68	+9.19	+10.52

171. The maps given at the end of Part A of this chapter shows that most of the indices of backwardness are applicable to this belt of taluks. Thus this belt seems to require the particular attention of the State. When the Nagarjunasagar project is commissioned and right canals are fully executed, the northern taluks of this belt will derive some benefit. The southern taluks, however, seem to have to suffer longer.

172. Kavali and Kovur taluks though had shown a slightly lower growth rate than the State average are positively more fortunately placed than the taluks of the western belt. In fact Kovur is well served by irrigation and has good communications, the G.N.T. road and the Madras-Calcutta railway line passing through both these taluks.

173. Venkatagiri taluk in the southern region of the district shows a slightly lower growth rate than the State average but even so the growth rate in the present decade was much higher than in the previous decades as observed in respect of the other southern taluks. Venkatagiri taluk too has considerable area under scrub jungle and has poor rocky soils. This area also deserves special efforts of development.

Chittoor District :

171. *High growth rate areas.* The taluks of Kalahasti and Chandragiri adjoining the southern block of Nellore district record population growth rates exceeding the State average—20.93 and 21.29 respectively. Of these two taluks, Kalahasti has a lower density (272 per square mile) of population while Chandragiri enjoys a higher density (368 per square mile) than the State average. The conditions in Chandragiri taluk are obviously more prosperous. The rapid increase in population in both these taluks is, however, marked by a much faster growth of urban population than the rural population as can be seen from Statement II.36. This is particularly marked in Chandragiri taluk where the rapidly developing Tirupati town, Renigunta town and Tirumalai have contributed to an increase of 87.59% in the urban population of the taluk in the decade. The location of Sri Venkateswara University and the establishment of several professional colleges such as Agricultural, Veterinary, Engineering and Medical Colleges, as also the development of several industries in the neighbourhood such as the spinning mills, the strawboard factory, etc., are likely to give a further fillip to the growth of population of this area. In Kalahasti taluk too the increase of 47.65% in the population of Kalahasti town seems to be the result of the establishment of a village level workers' training centre and the encouragement given to the local industries such as the brass and bell metal industry and temple cloth painting industry. Kuppam Independent Sub-Taluk at the south-western tip of the district shows a rather high growth rate of 31.42% far exceeding the State average. Till 1941 this area had shown indifferent growth. In two decades 1911-21 (-7.68%), and 1931-41 (-0.56%), this area had actually shown a fall in population. The post-war boom seems to have helped the stabilisation if not a rapid growth of population. In 1941-51 the area recorded a growth of +19.61% and in the decade 1951-61 +31.42%. Sandalwood factories, granite stone polishing mill and a bonemeal factory are established in Kuppam which have obviously helped to build up the prosperity of the town. The abolition of Kuppam zamindari and the introduction of ryotwari tenure and the establishment of a regular taluk office, etc., should have also helped to induce more prosperous conditions. A gold mine is also being worked at Bisanathan in this sub-taluk. All these had obviously contributed to the very rapid population growth witnessed in this Independent Sub-Taluk since 1941.

175. *Low growth rate areas :* The remaining 8 taluks of the district show a growth rate below the State average as follows: Chittoor (-11.52%), Bangarupalem I.S.T. (+12.28%), Palmaner (+15.03%), Putnagar (+14.55%), Madanapalle (+15.48%), Vayalpad (+12.64%), Satyavedu (+7.48%) and Puttur (+11.29%). Of these, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Satyavedu and Puttur taluks only enjoyed a density of population exceeding the State average. The particularly poor rate of growth observed in Satyavedu may be on account of the uncertain conditions and the lack of development of the area prior to the transfer of

the area to this State from Madras. The pattern of growth of population in the other taluks does not vary considerably from the trend observed in the last one or two decades immediately preceding the present one. The fairly low density of population as also the poor rate of growth particularly in the western plateau taluks of the district, viz., Punganur, Madanapalle and Vayalpad reflect the poverty and lack of development of the tract. The area has precarious sources of minor irrigation depending purely on the vicissitudes of the monsoon. This seems to be yet another area deserving the special attention of the Government.

Cuddapah District :

176. *High growth rate areas:* Cuddapah (21.58%), Rayachoti (15.90%), Jammalamadugu (15.94%), and Proddatur (21.49%) have shown a rate of population growth exceeding the State average. In the previous decades too these taluks have shown a generally higher growth rates than the other taluks of the district except perhaps Jammalamadugu which had recorded a growth of only +5.80% during 1941-51. Of these, Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks also enjoy a higher density of population. In all these taluks the urban population shows a much faster growth than the rural population as is evident from Statement II.36. Except from Proddatur and Cuddapah which derive the benefit from Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal other taluks enjoy hardly any irrigation facilities.

177. *Low growth rate areas :* There is a belt of eastern taluks adjoining the notoriously backward western belt of Nellore district already observed which seem to be sympathetically as backward. Considerable area of these taluks is covered by the ranges of the eastern ghats. The soil is rocky and extremely impoverished. Communications are appallingly poor and undependable. Some of the villages in the interior of Badvel and Sidhout taluks present a very desolate appearance. One should travel by road from Badvel to Sidhout to observe this. This belt is very sparsely populated and the rate of growth of population is also tardy over several decades as the following statement will show :

Taluk	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Badvel .	+7.31	-5.32	+3.41	+10.00	+5.27	+14.57
Sidhout .	-5.51	-5.09	+3.40	+9.88	+9.06	+12.12
Rajampet .	+1.10	+1.05	+4.61	+10.89	+5.89	+11.35

The indices of backwardness noted in the map No. 9 seem to apply to this tract too, along with the western taluks of Nellore district. This is therefore yet another area deserving the very special attention of the State Government. The Lower Sagileru Project in Badvel taluk which has recently been commissioned hopes to stabilise irrigation under a number of tanks. There is also a possibility of taking up several minor irrigation works in the valleys of Rajampet taluk.

178. Pulivendla taluk (+11.18%) and Kamalapuram Independent Sub-Taluk (+10.85%) to have shown a population growth rate below the average

of the State. These areas also represent a backward tract, with a great notoriety for factious crime often leading to during murders. Better communications and greater enlightenment seems to be the need of this dry black cotton area.

Anantapur District :

179. *High growth rate areas :* With the exception of Uravakonda taluk and Kadiri, Penukonda and Madakasira taluks the remaining 7 taluks of the district have shown growth rate exceeding the State average. We had seen earlier that the entire district excepting Hindupur taluk had a density of population below the State average. We had also observed that this district had the reputation of having been the stalking ground of famines. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the low density areas with a few exceptions are getting filled fairly and rapidly in the last few decades as the following statement would show:

PERCENTAGE OF DECENNIAL VARIATION OF POPULATION

Taluk	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Anantapur	-0.54	+5.37	+4.59	+10.66	+20.71	+24.00
Kalyandrug	+8.00	-3.57	+9.09	+11.29	+21.65	+19.43
Rayadrug	-1.21	-0.15	+4.48	+15.54	+14.21	+17.15
Gooty	-3.87	-2.24	+12.75	+17.63	+20.57	+29.51
Tadpatri	+4.43	-2.36	+5.17	+8.55	+3.90	+16.13
Dharmavaram	+4.28	-1.31	+1.53	+10.26	+15.67	+20.66
Hindupur	+5.63	+3.17	+9.53	+16.08	+20.55	+19.31

The growth rate in Anantapur and Gooty taluks is particularly impressive. The population growth in Anantapur taluk is mostly contributed by an unprecedented growth of 63.62% in the urban population of the taluk, viz., that of Anantapur town. Anantapur town after the formation of Andhra State developed into an important regional administrative headquarters and a number of important institutions such as an Arts College, Engineering College, Polytechnic, a large hospital, a Police Training College are located here. There has thus been a great impetus to the quick expansion of Anantapur town. A number of residential colonies have also come up as extensions to the town. The increase of population of Gooty taluk is contributed chiefly by the large increase in the populations of the important railway and industrial centres of Guntakal and Gooty towns and the important oil mill centre, Pamidi town. In Kalyandrug as well as Dharmavaram also the urban growth rate is considerably higher than the rural growth rate. Dharmavaram is a noted silk weaving centre. Hindupur taluk shows a high density of population as well as a high growth rate. In this taluk also it is the urban population that shows a much faster growth (32.76%) than the rural population (16.75%). Hindupur town is an important commercial town and a noted jaggery marketing centre. Silk industry is just taking roots. A spinning mill is also coming up at Hindupur. Hindupur taluk enjoys better irrigation, 7 tanks being river-fed under the Pennar-Kumudvathi Project.

In the taluks of Tadpatri and Rayadrug, the high rate of increase in the rural as well as urban population is comparable. The soils of Tadpatri taluk are good being of black cotton variety and the taluk is served by the Madras-Bombay Railway line. It is also an important mining area and Tadpatri town has oil mills as well as cotton ginning factories. Rayadrug taluk which was originally a part of Bellary district, rural electrification had been well developed and Rayadrug town has also a textile mill. Thus there has been a general all round development of these taluks.

180. *Low growth rate areas :* Uravakonda Independent Sub-Taluk on the northern borders of the district shows a very poor growth rate of only 7.77 per cent in the decade 1951-61. This is a backward tract with no irrigation facilities and it is said that it is difficult even to tap drinking water in wells as only brackish water is struck. Therefore what are called "Vakirenis" or hollow pits are excavated for getting drinking water. It is no wonder that such a backward tract has shown poor growth rate. Madakasira, Penukonda and Kadiri taluks have also shown growth rates below the State average. Considerable emigration from Madakasira to the adjoining Mysore State is reported. Penukonda and Kadiri are rocky with poor soils and a considerable area being covered by forest growth. Parts of Anantapur district have lands bearing the lowest rate of land assessment of only 0.12 P. per acre—a true indication of the poorest soils and precarious conditions of agriculture. Irrigation facilities are poor. The Chennarayaniswamygudi project undertaken in Kadiri taluk appears to have proved a failure. These tracts, therefore, have to depend mostly on the uncertain natural rainfall for the success of their crops. If the Srisailem Hydro-electric project in Kurnool district is completed and power made available freely to the ryots and adequate assistance given for digging more irrigation wells, the extreme dependence of the ryot on the monsoon can be mitigated and he can be assured of at least one crop.

181. A series of developmental projects had been taken up to benefit this once very backward district. The Tungabhadra High Level Canal which is likely to be completed in 3 to 4 years will benefit Rayadrug, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Gooty taluks. The Upper Pennar project completed in 1958 feeds Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug tanks the excess being fed to Anantapur tank. The Mid-Pennar Project which is expected to be completed in 1965 will benefit Gooty, Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks. The Bhairavanitippa project benefits Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks. When all these projects are fully developed, scarcity and famine may become mere memories of the past. The district holds out every promise of becoming one of the most prosperous districts of the Rayalaseema.

Kurnool District :

182. *High growth rate areas :* All the taluks of Kurnool district except Alur, Nandikotkur, Markapur

and Giddalur have shown population growth rates exceeding the State average. Of these, Kurnool and Adoni are the only two taluks which enjoyed a density of population exceeding the State average. Adoni is industrially developed being the centre of cotton ginning and spinning mills. Kurnool grew in considerable importance after the location of the State capital of Andhra State between 1953 and 1956. The higher growth rate of population in Kurnool, Adoni, Dhone and Nandyal taluks was mostly contributed by the more rapid growth of the urban population. Dhone has grown in importance with the location of the Panyam cement factory in the neighbourhood. Nandyal served as the headquarters of Kurnool district when the Andhra State capital was located at Kurnool. Atmakur Independent Sub-Taluk is gaining in importance with the development of Srisalam as an important pilgrimage centre as well as the project site of a Hydel Scheme. Allagadda has mostly improved under the influence of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. Pattikonda, Koilkuntla and Banganapalle were all low density areas which are getting filled with the intensification of rural development.

183. *Low growth rate areas* : Alur which adjoins the backward Urvakonda taluk of Anantapur district must be suffering from similar handicaps which were not conducive to a fast population growth. Nandikotkur is yet to fully develop. The most backward tract is perhaps the remote Markapur and Giddalur taluks largely covered by forest. The fairly fast population growth of the small headquarters towns of these taluks, Markapur (-11.30 per cent), noted for the slate industry and Giddalur (-49.67%), both being class IV towns was too small in actual numbers increased to affect the total population growth of the taluks to any significant extent. This area adjoins the backward western belt of Nellore district and the eastern belt of Cuddapah district. These taluks are similarly very sparsely populated and the population growth is also below the State average, which truly reflects the backwardness of this tract.

Mahbubnagar District :

184. *High growth rate areas* : Only the taluks of Mahbubnagar (17.75%), Achampet (17.45%), Kollapur (18.22%) and Alampur (19.27%) have shown a growth rate exceeding the State average. The rest of the district has shown a poor population growth falling below the State average. Mahbubnagar taluk was the only taluk which enjoyed a density of population above the State average. The high growth rate of population of this taluk mainly contributed by the increase in the urban population is indicative of the fairly fast development of the district headquarters town. The more marked increase of population noticed in Alampur taluk may be on account of the rural area being benefited under the Tungabhadra and Rajolibanda diversion irrigation schemes. Some immigrant cultivators of coastal Andhra are also found settling in this area.

185. *Low growth rate areas* : Most of the taluks of this district have shown a very poor growth rate in the decade 1951-61 as indicated below :

Taluk	Rate of growth 1951-61
Shadnagar	+12.93%
Kalvakurthi	+15.29%
Nagarkurnool	+10.31%
Wanaparthy	+13.79%
Gadwal	+1.24%
Atmakur	+4.01%
Makthal	+0.89%
Kodangal	-4.93%

The only one taluk in the entire State that shows a fall in population *viz.*, Kodangal taluk, lies in this district. This taluk shows a fall of (-4.93%). One of the towns of this taluk *viz.*, Kosigi, also shows a fall (-0.95%) and the taluk headquarters town of Kodangal shows a very nominal increase of (-1.44%). I do not know if the depletion of population is to some extent the effect of the transfer of this taluk from Gulbarga district now in Mysore State to Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh State as part of the scheme of Reorganisation of States in 1956. It is also reported that several agricultural labourers migrate to the Karnatak area for the harvest of Rabi crops. Besides, the poorer living conditions have compelled a good number of persons particularly amongst weavers to migrate to the Industrial Cities of Sholapur, Poona and Bombay in Maharashtra as also to Ahmedabad in Gujarat where it is said they have even formed colonies of their own. For almost identical reasons the populations of the contiguous belt of western taluks of the district, *viz.*, Makthal, Atmakur and Gadwal taluks show a very poor growth rate. Besides, all this area particularly Atmakur taluk is a good recruiting ground for labour, the earth diggers and stone cutters of the area known as the "Palamur Waddars" had made a name for themselves as hardworking and dependable workers. Some regular agents of several large contractors have been operating in this area to recruit and export labour to construction projects such as Nagarjunasagar and Tungabhadra Projects as also to more distant Bhadravathi and Bhilai, etc. The poor wages and hard living conditions prevailing in this tract have made labour easily available for export. The effect of large export of labour is being felt now and it is said that a farm servant who was being paid only Rs. 70 per annum about 4 or 5 years ago now demands Rs. 300. All this area is very poorly served by road communications. During the rainy season the heavy black soil renders the approach to several areas almost impossible. Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool and Kalvakurthi taluks also form a backward interior tract and must have exported considerable labour to Nagarjunasagar

Project. Shadnagar, taluk despite having a progressive and one of the oldest development blocks has also shown a poor population growth. Thus generally Mahbubnagar district had not shown any signs of prosperity. Though several centres of this district such as Amarachinta, Narayanpet are renowned for their fine handloom, cotton and wool weaving, the condition of the craftsmen appears to be none too enviable as several of them have been compelled to migrate to the cotton mill areas of Maharashtra. I had occasion to visit and study the living conditions of a few weaver families of Narayanpet town of Makthal taluk. Though this is a city municipality and headquarters of a Revenue Divisional Officer, this town shows signs of decaying and has recorded a fall in population of (-0.98%). This town is noted for its handloom industry. But it is apparently languishing and the able bodied males of several weaving households are found to be migrating to the Industrial Cities of Maharashtra leaving the women, the old and the infirm at their homes. The housing conditions of these people are miserable. I found a weaver's family of 10 members accommodated in a dark dingy hut of 20' x 12', within which are also located some idle looms. It is reported that these weaving households are able to make hardly Re. 1 or Re. 1.25 mP. The district has contributed 100,335 emigrants and it had attracted only 53,969 immigrants.

186. The benefits of a few medium projects such as Koilsagar and Sarlasagar Projects and Rajolibanda project may be realised only in future years. The construction of a bridge over Krishna River at Rangapur in Gadwal taluk just completed has made a direct road communication between Hyderabad and Kurnool possible. This is a part of National Highway No. 7 connecting Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore. It is hoped that this highway will lead to the opening of radial communications to the several of the interior areas of the district which had so far remained inaccessible. Wanaparthy town is coming to prominence with the location of a Polytechnic. It is to be hoped that the future holds a good promise for this backward area.

Hyderabad District :

187. *High growth rate areas :* Hyderabad district presents a peculiar picture. While the State capital, Hyderabad City, itself shows a poor growth of population of only 10.82% during the decade 1951-61, almost all the taluks of the district excepting Tandur and Pargi have shown an increase of population exceeding the State average.

188. *Low growth rate areas :* When Hyderabad City showed a population rise of only 10.82% in the decade, a doubt was cast if there was any undercount. Investigations revealed that there were several factors which prevented the unchecked growth of population of the city in the decade. The 1951 Census was taken soon after the police action. Law and Order situation in rural areas was still difficult.

There was a tendency on the part of the population to throng to urban centres for reasons of security. As conditions returned to normal the people went back to the rural areas. This tendency of depletion of population is observed in several urban centres of Telangana since 1951. In 1951 there were lot more of defence personnel in the cantonment areas of the city than in 1961. The States Reorganisation of 1956 also created uncertainty and till conditions returned to normal the city showed no signs of growth. Now that the Reorganised State's administrative machinery has settled down and has been planning for the development of the city in a big way, in the last couple of years large scale industries and new housing schemes have been coming up. Prior to that there was no industrial development of any significance in the last decade which could have drawn a large number of persons into the city. A preliminary rough check of the population at the houselisting stage a few months in advance of the Census count also confirmed that the population of the city had hardly gone up. The large industrial schemes such as the establishment of Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drug Factory, Republic Forge, etc., are still in the making. It is hoped that with the heavy industrialisation in the offing in the next decade this city may show a fast growth again. The rural areas of the district in the neighbourhood of the city have shown good growth. Hyderabad West (without the city) showing a growth of 28.04% and Hyderabad East 20.95% and Chevella 20.14%. But the taluk of Tandur at the western extreme of the district shows a population growth of only 15.39% and Pargi taluk just 8.86%. Both these taluks adjoin the low growth western belt of Mahbubnagar district. Pargi taluk represents one of the most poorly developed tracts. The taluk has very poor communications with only 42 miles of Public Works Department road serving the entire area of 390 square miles of this taluk and no railway line passes through the taluk. A pre-extension block was started only in 1961 in this taluk. The taluk is said to be lagging far behind in educational, industrial and economic development. It is a pity that though so closely located to the State Headquarters, this taluk appears to be in a very neglected state. The growth of population in Tandur (15.39%) is almost close to the State average. This area is noted for its famous flooring stone quarries and it can be hoped that this area will catch up with others in its future development.

Medak District :

189. *High growth rate areas :* Medak district presents a somewhat desolate appearance, the district headquarters taluk of Sangareddy alone showing a population growth rate exceeding the State average and even this taluk shows a modest growth rate of only 16.82%. The proximity of this taluk to the State Headquarters and the concentrated development under the well known Putancheru Development Block which is a show-piece of the Development Department of the State Government has perhaps contributed to the satisfactory population growth in the taluk.

190. *Low growth rate areas* : All the remaining 7 taluks of the district show a poor growth rate as follows:

Taluk	Rate of growth 1951-61
Zahirabad	14.62%
Naravankhed	13.80%
Andole (Jogipet)	9.79%
Narsapur	12.05%
Medak	10.50%
Gajwel	4.04%
Siddipet	7.03%

191. This tract though fairly close to the State capital is one of the least developed areas of the State. None of these taluks enjoy any irrigation worth the name. Excepting Siddipet, Medak, Andole (Jogipet) and Sangareddy taluks, the rest of the area has a density of population below the State average; Siddipet is a centre of handloom industry. Medak has an important Christian Diocese; Andole has some irrigation. The sparse density and the poor growth rate of population in the remaining taluks reflect the gross backwardness of the tract in which there are hardly any signs of immediate development. Medak district also shows considerable out-migration to the neighbouring districts of Hyderabad and Nizamabad. The total emigrants from Medak district were 115,979 (emigrants to Hyderabad district: 51,044; to Nizamabad district: 38,597) far exceeding the immigrants into the district who total only 62,781.

Nizamabad District :

192. *High growth rate areas* : Nizamabad district obviously presents a much brighter picture than its unfortunate neighbour, the Medak district. Six of the seven taluks of Nizamabad district have shown a rate of growth of population exceeding the State average. These are: Nizamabad taluk (33.66%), Armur taluk (21.08%), Yellareddy taluk (15.88%), Banswada taluk (19.46%), Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk (18.74%), Bodhan (24.77%). Of these Nizamabad and Bodhan taluks also enjoy a density of population higher than the State average and these taluks also show a very high population growth as well. It is obvious that the prosperous conditions created with the advent of the Nizamsagar project 30 years ago had been helping a rapid development of the tract. The markedly high growth rate of populations of Bodhan and Nizamabad taluks is contributed by the industrial wealth of their urban centres. The large sugar factory at Bodhan and the Khandsari industry at Nizamabad have greatly helped in this quick growth of population of the taluks. The agricultural development of the area had also brought in considerable extent of immigrants from other districts. Taking the district as a whole there were as many as 129,305 immigrants into the district as against an emigration of only 42,679. Yellareddy and Madnur Independent

Sub-taluks are purely rural areas. In Armur taluk too the increase of population is mainly contributed by the increase of its rural component. In Banswada the growth rate of rural and urban populations have been on a par. In all these areas it is evident that the extension of irrigation and intensification of cultivation have helped to build up its population. This tract has also drawn considerable number of immigrants from coastal Andhra area who had bought up lands and colonised there and have been intensely cultivating the area giving the area the appearance of a delta tract. Before 1931 all the taluks in the district had shown a fall in population for two decades continuously. But ever since the formation of the Nizamsagar project the area never looked back and the succeeding decades were one of continuous progress.

193. *Low growth rate areas* : Kamareddy is the only taluk which shows a lower growth rate (14.67%) than the State average. This taluk does not have facilities for irrigation to the same extent as the other taluks. This area however, shows a slightly higher density of population than the State average. At the present stage of development, this area cannot perhaps hope to show any higher population growth rate.

Adilabad District :

194. *High growth rate areas* : This forest district had shown a very poor density of population in all its taluks. But all the taluks of the district except Adilabad, Nirmal, Chinnur taluks and Mudhol Independent Sub-Taluk show a very rapid growth of population as shown below, which is an indication of the development taking place in this remote tract.

Taluk	Rate of growth 1951-61
Utnur	60.15%
Asifabad	29.62%
Sirpur	29.36%
Lakshettipet	24.88%
Khanapur	28.40%
Boath	22.00%

The fast growth of population in the industrial towns of Kagaznagar, Tandur-Bellampalli, Mancherial and the damsite township of Kadam have helped a fairly high rate of growth of population in the taluks of Sirpur, Asifabad, Lakshettipet and Khanapur Independent Sub-Taluk. The remote tribal taluk of Utnur has shown a record growth of 60.15%. This unprecedented increase may be on account of better coverage at the present Census as also due to the intensive development under the Tribal Multi-purpose Project. Boath too shows a fairly high growth rate apparently on account of greater development of the area. The immigrants into the district were 99,749 while the emigrants were only 35,754.

195. *Low growth rate areas:* Mudhol Independent Sub-Taluk shows the lowest growth rate of only 8.48%. This area was carved out of Nanded district now in Maharashtra and tagged on to Adilabad district as a result of the Reorganisation of States. This has apparently affected the fuller growth of population of this border taluk, Chinnur, a very interior taluk covered by thick forests shows no signs of development and the growth rate of population in the decade was only 11.24%. Adilabad and Nirmal recorded a normal growth rate of 15.47% and 13.40% but these rates fall just below the State average. The taluks do not have irrigational facilities and no major industry except a cotton mill at Adilabad and no faster growth could possibly have been expected. The noted handicraft of Nirmal toy manufacture sustains only a few families in Nirmal town and hence cannot help to bring much prosperity to the larger section of the people.

Karimnagar District :

196. *High growth rate areas:* Metpalli (19.06%) and Jagtial (17.27%) are the only two taluks in which the rate of population growth exceeds the State average. In Metpalli the increase of population is contributed mostly by the increase in the urban growth rate of Metpalli and Koratla towns. Apparently the considerable beedi industry prevailing in these centres has helped to build up the population of this area. In Jagtial the urban population actually shows a fall in population of (0.50%) whereas the rural population has recorded an increase of 19.31%. This may represent yet another case of an urban centre to which rural population which had migrated round about 1949-50 and returned to the rural area subsequently.

197. *Low growth rate areas:* The major portion of the district shows a growth rate below the State average. We had seen that Karimnagar district generally was considered one of the more prosperous districts of Telangana and with the exception of the forest taluk of Manthani, it enjoyed a density of population exceeding the State average. With the existing resources this area apparently is not able to sustain any large population as to attract fresh immigrants. In fact there has been a large scale out-migration from this district, accounting for 183,325 emigrants mostly to the neighbouring districts of Adilabad, Warangal and Nizamabad, whereas the in-migration to the district of Karimnagar accounts for only 68,421. There have been no major irrigation works in the district except the Manair project constructed in 1951. The full effects of the development under this project is yet to be felt.

Warangal District :

198. *High growth rate areas:* The tribal tracts of Narasampet and Mulug have recorded a considerably high growth rates of 37.82% and 40.90% respectively. I reproduce below the comments of the Tahsildar, Narasampet, explaining the high growth rate in the taluk during the decade 1951-61.

"1. Many well-to-do families in the villages of the taluk who had left their residences for places of safety, owing to the terror and dread of the Razakars and the Communists had returned after the establishment of peace and order subsequent to 1951 Census.

2. Several land-holders who used to look after the cultivation of their lands situated in the taluk by residing at distant places beyond this taluk had come down to the villages where their lands are situated and had since settled down there for good.

3. During the decade there had been no epidemics or natural calamities. Death rates had been low.

4. The land assignment policy and the Bhoo-dan movement attracted several landless persons who migrated from other places and settled in the taluk eaking their livelihood from the lands assigned to them free of cost.

5. The opening of the Multi-purpose Project for development of tribal tract was also responsible for the increase of population."

199. The above weighty reasons furnished by the Tahsildar fully explain the very high growth rate observed in the area. In Mulug taluk too conditions have improved considerably. There have been development of irrigation, improvement of law and order situation and betterment of health conditions in the interior areas of the taluk. By way of illustration of the great improvement of health conditions the following instance may be quoted. There is a place called Chelavai in this taluk which was considered highly malaria ridden and it is said that at one time there was a popular local saying which ran as follows (చలవాంటే చలవాకు పోవాలి) "Chavalante Chalavaiku Povali" meaning "if one has to die one should go to Chalavai". It is now no more a village of dread but a prosperous village with a number of settlers from the coastal Andhra who had developed the tract and had given the area a very bright appearance. Mulug taluk area particularly along the Godavari banks and the areas under irrigation projects such as Lakka-varam tank, has drawn a number of immigrants from coastal Andhra districts and these enterprising cultivators by their investment and hard work seem to have completely transformed the area into a land of smiling prosperity.

200. *Low growth rate areas:* The rest of the taluks of the district show a poor population growth. But all these areas enjoy a density of population exceeding the State average. This comparatively higher density tract cannot perhaps sustain any larger growth of population at the present stage of development. The emigrants from this district (126,723) are slightly larger than the immigrants (116,512). Though Warangal city has been a progressive industrial town with a number of educational centres also but only recently established, it showed a population growth of only 17.26% in the decade 1951-61. As in the case of Bhongir town and several other urban centres of Telangana this town also

apparently received a number of temporary migrants just prior to 1951 who had returned back to the rural areas of this district as well as the neighbouring Khammam district which was a part of Warangal district in 1951, with conditions returning to normal. Hence the city did not help to increase the population of Warangal taluk to any considerable extent.

Khammam District :

201. *High growth rate areas:* The entire district of Khammam shows a growth rate exceeding the State average. Bhogampadu shows a very high growth rate of 49.90% in the decade. The main reason for this high increase should be that at 1951, Census taking was difficult in this area in view of the disturbed law and order conditions. The coverage at the 1961 Census was more complete. Several cultivators from the rural areas had also migrated to urban centres probably to larger cities as Warangal and Hyderabad for security when the 1951 Census was taken and these people returned back to the villages after conditions returned to normal, i.e., by the time the 1961 Census count was organised. For similar reasons Kothagudem and Yellandu taluks also show a very high growth rates of 48.19% and 47.96% respectively. Besides, in Kothagudem taluk the rapidly developing coal mining town of Kothagudem too has contributed to the increase of population. The populations of Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk on the other side of Godavari river also have shown an increase of 17.21% and 15.86% respectively which is only slightly above the State's average. The concentration of tribal developmental activities might have helped the faster growth of the rural population of these taluks. The district headquarters taluk of Khammam shows an increase of 19.65% which is mainly contributed by the increase of population of Khammam town which attained importance as a district headquarters town with the bifurcation of Warangal district and the formation of independent Khammam district after 1951 Census. Madhira taluk too records a substantial increase of 25.10% in the decade. The increase may be on account of better coverage as also due to the prosperous conditions induced by irrigation projects such as the Wyra project. Khammam is the only district in which every taluk has recorded a population growth rate exceeding the State's average, which cumulatively have contributed to the district as a whole showing the highest growth rate (30.88%) amongst all the districts of the State. Considerable in-migration had taken place into this developing district the number being 166,463 while the out-migrants from this district being only 56,664.

Nalgonda District :

202. *High growth rate areas:* Nalgonda district, as was observed while discussing the density of population, is one of the most backward areas of the State with low rainfall and poor soils. The three northern taluks of Devarakonda, Miryalguda and Huzurnagar show a population growth rate exceeding the State average. Of these, Miryalguda shows a stupendous increase of 73.40%. This needs hardly any detailed

explanation for quite obviously the birth of the large township of Vijayapuri at the Nagarjunasagar Dam construction site in this decade, which has recorded a population of 55,300 at the 1961 Census, mainly contributed to the sudden growth of population of this otherwise backward taluk. The neighbouring taluks of Huzurnagar and Devarakonda also show a fairly high growth rate of 20.33% and 22.73% respectively in the decade. These were also areas with disturbed law and order conditions at the 1951 Census. The return of normal conditions should have induced a rapid growth of population in these taluks.

203. *Low growth rate areas:* The rest of the taluks of the district show a low growth rate as follows: Nalgonda (15.23%), Suryapet (15.53%), Bhongir (14.56%) and Ramannapet (13.51%). Though these growth rates are slightly lower than the State's average they cannot be considered to be particularly poor as they are slightly higher than those recorded in the previous two decades in these taluks. Even so this tract is a backward area and with an intensification of development activities, this tract may be able to sustain a large growth of population.

Talukwise decennial variation of population from 1901

204. For the purpose of convenient reference a statement showing the variation of population and the percentage of variation of each taluk is given in the Statement II.37 at the end of this chapter to help the reader to gauge the fortunes of each taluk since the turn of the century.

Density of population and rate of growth of population

205. We had seen while discussing the density of population that there are certain distinct zones, i.e., the North Coastal plains, the interior Telangana and the Southern Zone of the State showing a high density. It is generally observed that the areas constituting these high density zones have shown a poorer population growth indicating that these areas had probably reached a saturation point. We, however, saw a few exceptions as Visakhapatnam taluk, Rajahmundry taluk, Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk, Eluru, Bhémavaram, Kaikalur, Bandar and Vijayawada taluks as also the tobacco rich taluks of Guntur district which have shown themselves capable of accommodating a large growth of population on account of some development or other mainly contributed by the industrialisation of the urban centres. Otherwise the rural tract seems to have positively reached a saturation point as is evidenced by the poor growth rate of the rural population in almost the entire coastal plains taluks, Kothapeta I.S.T. being an exception. There has been some exodus of population from Krishna and Guntur to the developing areas of Telangana and Rayalaseema. The interior Telangana mainly made up of Karimnagar district and southern region of Warangal district which had shown itself to be densely populated has similarly shown a poor growth rate and considerable out-migration. On the other hand the very low density areas such as the Agency tracts of the coastal districts and the tribal tracts of Khammam,

Warangal and Adilabad districts, have shown a remarkably high population growths. This is heartening and in a way indicative of the fast development that is taking place in those remote areas which has led to considerable in-migration. Similarly the Rayalaseema area in which famine conditions were endemic and thus had been sparsely populated and in the earlier decades of the century had shown a fall in population have also shown a fairly rapid growth of population which again is a welcome feature. However there seems to be certain tracts which are sparsely populated and in which conditions are stagnant and had not helped a quick growth of population. These appear to be the truly backward areas requiring some attention, if all areas of the State have to progress on a par, which they must. Such areas are the western belt of Nellore and the eastern belt of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. The western plateau region of Chittoor district and the southern taluks of Anantapur district with the exception of Hindupur; the western and central taluks of Mahbubnagar district; the western and central portion of Medak district; the western taluks of Adilabad district; the forest taluks of Chinnur and Manthani; and the central taluks of Nalgonda district. The two maps given on the opposite pages will help to locate the areas which have low density as well as low growth rates. These zones are ringed off in blue on the second map.

206. The low density and low population growth taluks are listed below for easy reference districtwise.

District	Taluku with low density as well as low population growth		
	Taluk	Density	Population growth rate
1	2	3	4
Srikakulam .	Salur	334	4.82
Visakhapatnam .	Nil	..	..
East Godavari .	Nil	..	..
West Godavari .	Nil	..	..
Krishna .	Nil	..	..
Guntur .	Vinukonda	193	7.05
Nellore .	Venkatagiri	221	15.35
	Kavali	276	13.85
	Atmakur	228	10.52
	Udayagiri	144	8.71
	Kanigiri	171	4.22
	Podili	185	8.79
	Darsi	213	6.04
Chittoor .	Palmaner	272	15.08
	Punganur	254	14.55
	Madanapalle	272	17.48
	Vayalpad	270	12.64
	Pulivendla	216	11.18
	Kamalapuram	375	10.35
Cuddapah .	Badvel	165	14.57
	Sidhout	140	12.12
	Hajampet	199	11.25

District	Taluku with low density as well as low population growth		
	Taluk	Density	Population growth rate
1	2	3	4
Anantapur .	Uravakonda	19	7.77
	Kudiri	17	14.54
	Penukonda	27	14.69
	Madakasira	326	13.07
Kurnool .	Nandikotkur	244	15.42
	Markapur	115	13.54
	Giddalur	173	10.45
	Alur	219	9.48
Mahbubnagar .	Shadnagar	295	12.93
	Kalvakurthi	193	17.29
	Nagarkurnool	270	10.31
	Wanaparthy	258	13.79
	Gadwal	229	1.24
	Atmakur	229	4.01
	Makthal	255	60.89
	Kodangal	313	-1.93
Hyderabad .	Pargi	275	8.50
	Tandur	266	13.39
Medak .	Zahirabad	315	14.62
	Narayankhed	200	13.89
	Narasapur	280	12.05
	Gajwel	323	4.04
Nizamabad .	Nil	..	..
Adilabad .	Adilabad	202	15.47
	Chinnur	139	11.24
	Nirmul	213	13.49
	Madhol	219	8.48
Karimnagar .	Manthani	118	13.25
Warangal .	Parkal	328	12.20
Khammam .	Nil	..	..
Nalgonda .	Nalgonda	310	15.23
	Suryapet	319	15.53
	Ramannapet	284	13.31

207. It does not mean that all the attention should be concentrated on the above set of taluks alone considering the remaining areas were all prosperous. There may be some backward areas which had shown a spurt of population growth despite their backwardness for other reasons such as better coverage at Census as in the case of Bhoorgampadu taluk in Khammam district or the Salur Agency in Srikakulam district where the mere high growth rate was not a true indication of the progress achieved and therefore the areas should continue to receive the concentrated attention of the Government. In the first part of this chapter the taluks were already examined with reference to specific indices of progress and backwardness which may give a truer picture of the state of advancement of the different tracts of the State.

[Statement :

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II,37
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	1901	1,598,749	..	..	770,451	828,298
	1911	1,661,360	+ 62,611	+ 3.92	792,442	868,918
	1921	1,695,701	+ 34,341	+ 2.07	810,714	884,987
	1931	1,845,851	+ 150,150	+ 8.85	888,730	957,121
	1941	2,013,698	+ 167,847	+ 9.09	978,410	1,035,288
	1951	2,123,136	+ 109,438	+ 5.43	1,034,910	1,088,226
	1961	2,340,878	+ 217,742	+ 10.26	1,149,447	1,191,431
4. Salur Taluk (Agency)	1901	5,126	..	..	2,679	2,447
	1911	4,800	-326	-6.36	2,500	2,300
	1921	4,692	-108	-2.25	2,366	2,326
	1931	6,233	+ 1,541	+ 33.27	3,155	3,100
	1941	5,323	-910	-14.87	2,692	2,631
	1951	4,849	-474	-8.90	2,310	2,039
	1961	7,733	+ 2,884	+ 59.51	3,948	3,785
5. Parvathipuram (Agency)	1901	82,842	..	..	16,601	16,241
	1911	30,229	+ 3,387	+ 10.81	17,853	18,376
	1921	31,855	+ 1,626	+ 5.05	16,791	17,064
	1931	33,888	+ 2,033	+ 6.09	16,809	17,077
	1941	35,524	+ 1,636	+ 4.83	17,947	17,577
	1951	32,071	-3,453	-9.72	16,445	15,626
	1961	43,555	+ 11,484	+ 35.81	22,254	21,301
6. Palakonda (Agency)	1901	11,245	..	..	5,808	5,437
	1911	8,947	-2,298	-20.44	4,395	4,552
	1921	8,140	-797	-8.92	4,124	4,016
	1931	13,914	+ 5,774	+ 70.98	7,052	6,862
	1941	16,105	+ 2,191	+ 15.71	8,217	7,888
	1951	17,714	+ 1,609	+ 9.99	8,931	8,783
	1961	20,000	+ 2,286	+ 13.24	10,044	10,016
TOTAL AGENCY	1901	49,213	..	..	25,088	24,125
	1911	49,976	+ 763	+ 1.55	24,748	25,228
	1921	46,647	-3,329	-6.66	23,281	23,366
	1931	51,057	+ 4,410	+ 9.57	27,014	27,043
	1941	50,952	-95	-0.18	28,859	28,093
	1951	54,134	+ 3,182	+ 6.25	27,646	26,488
	1961	71,348	+ 17,214	+ 31.80	36,246	35,102
1. Srikakulam Taluk	1901	137,050	..	..	65,243	72,707
	1911	143,996	+ 6,946	+ 5.06	67,128	76,868
	1921	149,779	+ 5,783	+ 3.95	70,536	79,243
	1931	157,945	+ 8,166	+ 5.32	75,679	82,266
	1941	173,172	+ 15,227	+ 9.64	84,008	89,164
	1951	192,615	+ 19,443	+ 11.23	94,263	98,352
	1961	217,993	+ 25,378	+ 13.19	108,186	109,807
2. Cheepurupalle Taluk	1901	192,664	..	..	95,134	97,530
	1911	196,452	+ 3,788	+ 1.96	95,803	100,649
	1921	211,473	+ 15,021	+ 7.64	104,127	107,346
	1931	234,522	+ 23,049	+ 9.90	118,724	115,798
	1941	268,717	+ 34,195	+ 14.54	134,044	134,673
	1951	289,379	+ 20,662	+ 7.69	142,872	146,507
	1961	318,321	+ 28,942	+ 10.00	158,425	159,896
3. Bobbili Taluk	1901	175,150	..	..	85,906	89,244
	1911	186,605	+ 11,455	+ 6.54	91,067	95,538
	1921	208,630	+ 21,925	+ 11.77	100,666	107,964
	1931	222,767	+ 14,137	+ 6.78	109,806	112,961
	1941	246,437	+ 23,670	+ 10.63	121,952	124,485
	1951	262,749	+ 16,312	+ 6.62	129,078	133,671
	1961	296,207	+ 33,458	+ 12.73	141,148	155,059

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Salur (Plains)	1901	117,719	..	..	56,718	61,001
	1911	128,020	+8,301	+7.05	61,452	66,568
	1921	120,022	-5,998	-4.76	58,570	61,452
	1931	130,094	+10,072	+8.39	63,384	66,710
	1941	145,074	+15,880	+12.21	71,644	74,330
	1951	152,332	+6,258	+4.29	74,330	77,902
	1961	156,392	+4,160	+2.73	77,202	79,190
5. Parvathipuram (Plains)	1901	117,170	..	..	56,272	60,898
	1911	122,859	+5,689	+4.86	59,378	63,481
	1921	122,557	-302	-0.25	59,726	62,831
	1931	133,056	+10,499	+8.53	65,457	67,599
	1941	140,983	+7,927	+10.47	72,825	74,158
	1951	160,183	+19,200	+13.69	78,844	81,339
	1961	174,916	+14,733	+9.20	86,856	88,060
6. Palakonda (Plains)	1901	214,739	..	..	105,031	109,708
	1911	216,577	+1,838	+0.86	105,790	110,787
	1921	227,888	+11,300	+5.22	112,775	115,113
	1931	242,148	+14,260	+6.26	119,505	122,643
	1941	264,611	+22,463	+9.28	131,599	133,012
	1951	281,278	+16,667	+6.30	139,412	141,866
	1961	304,586	+23,308	+8.29	150,828	153,758
7. Pathapatnam Taluk	1901	170,614	..	..	82,356	88,258
	1911	178,348	+7,734	+4.53	86,861	91,487
	1921	174,066	-4,282	-2.38	82,906	91,160
	1931	188,628	+14,562	+8.11	91,691	96,937
	1941	201,315	+12,687	+6.73	98,470	102,845
	1951	203,542	+2,227	+1.11	100,180	103,362
	1961	226,674	+23,132	+11.36	112,196	114,478
8. Narasannapet Taluk	1901	119,401	..	..	56,450	62,951
	1911	124,645	+5,244	+4.39	58,082	66,563
	1921	128,812	+4,167	+3.24	60,884	67,928
	1931	136,087	+7,275	+5.61	65,488	70,599
	1941	149,879	+13,792	+9.65	72,706	77,173
	1951	151,634	+1,755	+1.17	74,144	77,490
	1961	166,233	+14,599	+9.63	81,841	84,392
9. Tekkali Taluk	1901	124,626	..	..	57,810	66,816
	1911	135,852	+11,226	+9.01	61,499	74,353
	1921	135,856	+4	+0.003	60,935	74,921
	1931	152,236	+16,380	+12.01	69,845	82,391
	1941	163,702	+11,466	+7.53	76,783	86,919
	1951	166,186	+2,484	+1.52	79,690	86,496
	1961	180,984	+14,798	+8.82	91,969	88,915
10. Sompeta Taluk	1901	97,229	..	..	45,272	51,957
	1911	110,449	+13,220	+13.60	48,865	61,584
	1921	109,369	-1,080	-0.98	47,103	62,266
	1931	120,635	+11,266	+10.30	53,168	67,467
	1941	121,080	+445	+0.37	53,113	67,967
	1951	130,444	+9,364	+7.73	59,908	70,536
	1961	140,941	+10,497	+8.05	65,043	75,898
11. Ichchapuram Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	82,274	..	..	38,571	43,703
	1911	69,886	-12,388	-15.06	31,769	38,117
	1921	65,659	-4,227	-5.87	29,405	36,254
	1931	73,086	+7,427	+11.31	31,971	41,115
	1941	74,876	+1,790	+2.45	32,405	42,471
	1951	78,761	+3,885	+5.19	35,508	43,253
	1961	87,283	+8,522	+10.82	39,567	47,716

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II. 37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total PLAINA	1901	1,549,536	..	..	745,363	804,173
	1911	1,611,884	+61,848	+3.99	767,694	844,690
	1921	1,649,014	+37,630	+2.34	787,483	861,531
	1931	1,791,794	+142,780	+8.66	861,716	930,078
	1941	1,954,746	+164,052	+9.21	949,554	1,007,192
	1951	2,069,002	+112,256	+5.74	1,007,224	1,061,778
	1961	2,269,530	+200,528	+9.69	1,118,201	1,150,329
2 VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	1901	1,384,464	..	..	676,938	707,526
	1911	1,473,460	+88,996	+6.43	713,717	759,743
	1921	1,472,516	-945	-0.06	707,836	764,679
	1931	1,638,852	+166,337	+11.30	796,846	842,306
	1941	1,832,246	+193,394	+11.80	899,522	932,724
	1951	2,072,698	+240,452	+13.12	1,023,192	1,049,506
	1961	2,290,759	+218,061	+10.52	1,142,647	1,148,112
4. Narsapatnam Taluk (Agency)	1901	12,838	..	..	6,369	6,469
	1911	13,300	+462	+3.59	7,022	7,078
	1921	8,829	-4,471	-53.37	3,333	3,496
	1931	7,882	+1,053	+13.42	3,847	4,035
	1941	8,631	+749	+9.50	4,279	4,352
	1951	9,308	+677	+7.82	4,661	4,647
	1961	10,485	+1,177	+12.67	5,285	5,200
5. Chintapalle Taluk (Agency)	1901	16,393	..	..	8,176	8,217
	1911	20,067	+3,674	+22.33	10,340	10,327
	1921	23,356	+3,289	+16.09	12,478	12,878
	1931	27,424	+4,068	+14.86	13,787	13,637
	1941	26,698	-726	-2.63	13,381	13,317
	1951	24,639	-1,959	-7.27	12,399	12,240
	1961	43,920	+19,281	+53.39	22,740	21,180
6. Paderu Taluk (Agency)	1901	60,156	..	..	29,889	30,267
	1911	77,732	+17,576	+29.22	39,037	38,695
	1921	88,942	+11,210	+14.42	45,018	43,924
	1931	101,566	+12,624	+14.19	50,850	50,716
	1941	101,060	-506	-0.50	51,189	49,871
	1951	111,633	+10,573	+10.44	57,019	54,614
	1961	132,145	+20,512	+18.35	67,403	64,742
7. Chodavaram Taluk (Agency)	1901	7,590	..	..	3,908	3,682
	1911	11,233	+3,643	+47.99	5,762	5,471
	1921	10,035	-1,198	-10.49	5,132	4,903
	1931	5,293	-4,742	-97.36	2,712	2,581
	1941	7,344	+2,051	+38.75	3,716	3,628
	1951	7,340	-4	-0.05	3,744	3,596
	1961	8,071	+731	+9.96	4,131	3,940
8. Srungavarapukota Taluk (Agency)	1901	3,402	..	..	1,741	1,661
	1911	4,958	+1,556	+45.73	2,519	2,439
	1921	4,458	-500	-10.49	2,252	2,206
	1931	6,175	+1,717	+38.64	3,087	3,088
	1941	6,571	+396	+6.41	3,287	3,284
	1951	7,879	+1,308	+19.90	4,076	3,803
	1961	8,032	+153	+1.97	3,997	4,035
TOTAL AGENCY	1901	100,582	..	..	50,088	50,494
	1911	129,890	+29,308	+29.14	65,280	64,610
	1921	135,620	+5,730	+4.41	68,238	67,382
	1931	148,340	+12,720	+9.39	74,233	74,107
	1941	150,804	+2,464	+1.66	76,082	74,722
	1951	164,816	+14,012	+9.26	83,919	80,897
	1961	202,682	+37,866	+22.97	103,556	99,126

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Visakhapatnam Taluk	1901	110,652	..	..	54,393	56,259
	1911	114,217	+3,565	+3.22	55,373	58,844
	1921	114,665	+448	+0.39	54,805	59,860
	1931	134,287	+19,622	+17.11	66,070	68,217
	1941	161,287	+27,000	+20.11	79,470	81,817
	1951	231,907	+70,620	+43.78	116,801	115,106
	1961	306,971	+75,064	+32.37	153,387	148,584
2. Anakapalle Taluk	1901	165,478	..	..	79,218	86,260
	1911	169,751	+4,273	+2.58	79,719	90,032
	1921	167,710	-2,041	-1.20	77,818	89,892
	1931	182,546	+14,836	+8.85	85,440	97,106
	1941	202,520	+19,974	+10.94	96,034	106,486
	1951	229,835	+27,315	+13.49	111,042	118,793
	1961	244,481	+14,646	+6.37	119,866	124,615
3. Yellamanchilli Taluk	1901	160,701	..	..	76,973	83,728
	1911	168,941	+8,180	+5.09	79,847	89,094
	1921	170,044	+1,103	+0.65	78,973	91,071
	1931	192,068	+22,019	+12.95	90,737	101,306
	1941	214,264	+22,201	+11.56	103,503	110,761
	1951	241,933	+27,669	+12.91	117,992	123,941
	1961	259,735	+17,802	+7.36	128,092	131,708
4. Narasipatnam Taluk (Plains)	1901	144,698	..	..	71,772	72,926
	1911	162,481	+17,833	+12.33	80,341	82,090
	1921	150,219	-12,212	-7.52	74,165	76,054
	1931	169,893	+19,674	+13.10	84,088	85,805
	1941	191,894	+22,001	+12.95	95,949	95,945
	1951	212,421	+20,527	+10.70	105,873	106,548
	1961	230,590	+18,169	+8.69	115,436	115,154
7. Chodavaram Taluk (Plains)	1901	209,228	..	..	101,848	107,380
	1911	222,532	+13,304	+6.36	107,297	115,235
	1921	221,810	-722	-0.32	105,188	116,622
	1931	234,848	+13,038	+5.88	112,507	122,341
	1941	259,460	+24,612	+10.48	125,694	133,766
	1951	280,654	+21,194	+8.17	137,344	143,310
	1961	290,548	+9,894	+3.53	142,363	148,185
8. Srungavarapukota Taluk (Plains)	1901	137,724	..	..	67,741	69,983
	1911	142,543	+4,819	+3.50	68,535	74,008
	1921	141,094	-1,449	-1.02	66,622	74,472
	1931	160,088	+18,994	+13.44	77,189	82,899
	1941	174,958	+14,870	+8.51	84,958	90,000
	1951	187,108	+12,150	+6.94	91,248	95,860
	1961	200,366	+13,258	+7.09	98,618	101,748
9. Vizianagaram Taluk	1901	188,028	..	..	92,394	95,634
	1911	191,455	+3,427	+1.82	93,446	98,009
	1921	200,744	+9,289	+4.85	98,678	102,066
	1931	225,762	+25,018	+12.46	111,644	114,118
	1941	257,513	+31,751	+14.06	127,948	129,565
	1951	291,405	+33,892	+13.16	143,887	147,518
	1961	311,820	+19,915	+6.83	154,792	156,528
10. Bheemunipatnam Taluk	1901	167,418	..	..	82,516	84,897
	1911	171,700	+4,282	+2.56	83,879	87,821
	1921	170,609	-1,091	-0.64	83,354	87,255
	1931	191,060	+20,451	+11.99	94,618	96,442
	1941	220,046	+28,986	+15.17	109,894	110,152
	1951	232,619	+12,573	+5.71	115,086	117,533
	1961	248,766	+16,147	+6.99	121,577	127,189

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	4	5	6
TOTAL PLAINS						
	1901	1,283,883	..	..	626,855	657,027
	1911	1,840,570	+556,687	+4.35	648,437	695,133
	1921	1,886,895	+46,325	+0.80	639,603	697,292
	1931	1,490,512	-396,383	-11.40	722,318	768,194
	1941	1,681,942	+191,430	+12.84	838,470	858,472
	1951	1,907,882	+225,940	+13.43	989,273	968,609
	1961	2,088,077	+180,195	+9.44	1,089,091	1,048,986
3 EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT						
	1901	1,339,029	..	..	656,891	682,138
	1911	1,511,222	+172,193	+12.86	740,710	770,512
	1921	1,536,868	+25,646	+1.70	752,096	784,772
	1931	1,756,747	+219,879	+14.31	867,103	889,644
	1941	1,976,743	+219,996	+12.52	983,276	993,467
	1951	2,301,822	+325,079	+16.45	1,149,587	1,152,235
	1961	2,608,375	+306,553	+13.32	1,305,003	1,303,372
7. Rampachodavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (Agency)						
	1901	23,220	..	..	11,812	11,417
	1911	28,610	+5,381	+23.17	14,389	14,221
	1921	28,031	-579	-1.93	13,909	14,052
	1931	32,428	+4,397	+15.60	16,321	16,107
	1941	38,235	+5,807	+11.74	17,814	18,421
	1951	40,273	+2,038	+11.14	20,119	20,154
	1961	48,697	+8,424	+20.92	24,105	24,592
8. Yellavaram Independent Sub-Taluk (Agency)						
	1901	29,681	..	..	14,924	14,757
	1911	36,633	+6,952	+23.50	18,619	18,030
	1921	37,936	+1,299	+3.54	19,173	18,761
	1931	44,360	+6,424	+16.63	22,293	21,973
	1941	50,214	+5,854	+13.44	25,410	24,804
	1951	54,323	+4,109	+8.59	27,569	26,956
	1961	63,502	+9,179	+16.80	31,928	31,574
TOTAL AGENCY						
	1901	52,910	..	..	26,736	26,174
	1911	65,263	+12,353	+23.35	33,004	32,257
	1921	66,903	+1,640	+1.13	33,172	32,731
	1931	76,694	+9,791	+14.61	38,614	38,080
	1941	86,449	+9,755	+12.72	43,234	43,215
	1951	94,794	+8,345	+9.66	47,688	47,106
	1961	112,199	+17,405	+18.36	56,083	56,116
1. Kakinada Taluk						
	1901	213,738	..	..	105,245	108,513
	1911	224,348	+10,610	+4.96	111,760	112,588
	1921	229,151	+4,803	+2.14	112,407	116,744
	1931	263,572	+34,421	+15.02	131,285	132,287
	1941	290,493	+26,921	+12.49	147,498	148,597
	1951	355,302	+64,809	+22.00	177,405	177,897
	1961	403,099	+47,797	+13.39	202,878	200,221
2. Amalapuram Taluk						
	1901	189,105	..	..	91,995	97,110
	1911	215,710	+26,605	+14.07	104,066	111,644
	1921	226,061	+10,351	+4.79	109,405	117,256
	1931	259,089	+32,928	+14.51	126,019	133,070
	1941	283,412	+24,323	+9.39	140,008	148,404
	1951	310,707	+27,295	+11.77	158,788	157,979
	1961	350,076	+39,369	+12.60	178,681	177,995
3. Rasool Taluk						
	1901	109,310	..	..	52,219	57,100
	1911	118,497	+9,187	+8.39	54,492	62,005
	1921	127,516	+9,019	+7.61	60,677	66,787
	1931	141,680	+14,164	+11.20	68,511	75,169
	1941	150,794	+9,114	+6.47	75,577	80,217
	1951	176,957	+26,163	+16.56	87,157	89,800
	1961	182,099	+5,142	+2.91	89,052	92,047

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37 - *Contd.* VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
4. Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	83,224	..	..	40,709	44,515
	1911	101,422	+18,198	+19.01	49,748	51,674
	1921	99,330	-2,092	-2.06	47,302	52,028
	1931	116,004	+16,764	+16.88	57,223	58,800
	1941	122,235	+6,141	+5.29	59,699	62,536
	1951	137,953	+15,718	+12.86	69,602	68,351
	1961	163,794	+27,841	+20.18	83,211	82,583
5. Ramachandrapuram Taluk	1901	217,772	..	..	107,289	110,483
	1911	238,774	+21,002	+9.64	117,541	121,233
	1921	255,416	+17,642	+7.39	127,119	128,297
	1931	277,817	+22,401	+8.15	139,996	140,821
	1941	308,159	+30,342	+11.12	153,264	154,895
	1951	340,056	+31,897	+12.30	172,575	173,681
	1961	378,137	+38,081	+9.27	188,330	189,807
6. Rajahmundry Taluk	1901	101,070	..	..	50,432	50,638
	1911	189,200	+88,130	+17.50	94,434	94,820
	1921	183,699	-5,501	-1.88	92,323	93,376
	1931	218,730	+35,031	+17.79	109,446	109,284
	1941	252,572	+33,842	+15.47	126,514	126,058
	1951	321,984	+69,412	+27.48	161,000	160,984
	1961	382,401	+60,417	+18.76	192,330	190,071
9. Poddapuram Taluk	1901	101,701	..	..	50,260	51,441
	1911	109,392	+7,691	+7.56	54,047	55,345
	1921	111,005	+1,613	+1.47	54,465	56,540
	1931	128,052	+17,047	+15.86	63,412	64,640
	1941	132,511	+4,459	+10.10	70,476	76,035
	1951	175,223	+42,712	+14.49	87,400	87,763
	1961	193,641	+18,418	+10.51	96,751	96,890
10. Prathipadu Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	65,319	..	..	32,281	33,038
	1911	78,934	+13,615	+20.87	38,826	40,128
	1921	71,295	-7,639	-9.70	34,981	36,314
	1931	85,709	+14,414	+20.22	42,878	42,831
	1941	97,954	+12,245	+14.29	49,118	48,836
	1951	112,541	+14,587	+14.89	56,111	56,430
	1961	137,252	+24,711	+21.96	68,677	68,575
11. Tuni Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	58,762	..	..	28,678	30,084
	1911	70,738	+11,976	+20.38	34,802	35,936
	1921	71,326	+590	+0.83	34,841	36,485
	1931	82,400	+11,074	+15.53	40,804	41,596
	1941	95,607	+13,207	+16.04	49,026	47,581
	1951	116,971	+21,364	+22.33	59,410	58,155
	1961	129,740	+12,769	+10.92	65,234	64,506
12. Pithapuram Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	84,083	..	..	41,047	43,036
	1911	96,824	+12,741	+15.14	47,946	48,878
	1921	92,568	-4,256	-4.40	45,404	47,164
	1931	107,410	+14,842	+16.04	53,510	53,900
	1941	124,555	+17,145	+15.98	62,472	62,083
	1951	147,070	+22,515	+18.08	72,945	74,025
	1961	167,337	+20,267	+13.78	83,767	83,570
TOTAL PLAINS	1901	1,286,119	..	..	630,155	655,964
	1911	1,445,957	+159,838	+12.43	707,702	738,255
	1921	1,470,868	+24,910	+1.72	718,924	751,939
	1931	1,680,053	+209,185	+14.22	828,489	851,564
	1941	1,890,394	+210,341	+12.51	940,052	950,342
	1951	2,207,024	+316,630	+16.76	1,101,899	1,105,125
	1961	2,496,176	+289,152	+13.10	1,243,970	1,252,206

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37-Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	1901	919,234	..	..	452,484	466,750
	1911	1,046,050	+126,816	+13.80	514,064	531,986
	1921	1,118,436	+72,386	+6.92	550,322	568,114
	1931	1,298,758	+180,322	+16.12	640,431	658,327
	1941	1,465,111	+166,353	+12.81	730,490	734,621
	1951	1,697,727	+232,616	+15.88	848,990	848,737
	1961	1,978,257	+280,530	+16.52	993,020	985,237
3. Polavaram (Agency)	1901	27,769	..	..	14,002	13,767
	1911	31,321	+3,552	+12.79	15,850	15,471
	1921	31,925	+604	+1.93	15,944	15,981
	1931	31,288	-637	-2.00	15,748	15,540
	1941	40,516	+9,228	+29.49	20,452	20,064
	1951	40,340	-176	-0.43	20,154	19,186
	1961	40,175	-165	-0.40	20,001	19,114
TOTAL AGENCY	1901	27,769	..	..	14,002	13,767
	1911	31,321	+3,552	+12.79	15,850	15,471
	1921	31,925	+604	+1.93	15,944	15,981
	1931	31,288	-637	-2.00	15,748	15,540
	1941	40,516	+9,228	+29.49	20,452	20,064
	1951	40,340	-176	-0.43	20,154	19,186
	1961	40,175	-165	-0.40	20,001	19,114
1. Fluru Taluk	1901	99,919	..	..	50,320	49,599
	1911	112,422	+12,503	+12.51	56,400	56,022
	1921	103,517	-8,905	-7.93	51,430	52,087
	1931	190,577	+87,060	+45.22	97,786	92,791
	1941	214,912	+24,335	+12.76	106,829	108,083
	1951	269,599	+54,687	+25.48	130,090	139,509
	1961	312,636	+43,037	+15.83	157,800	154,836
2. Chintalapudi Taluk	1901	98,464	..	..	49,806	48,658
	1911	112,813	+14,349	+14.57	56,715	56,098
	1921	71,093	-41,720	-36.98	36,086	35,007
	1931	73,929	+2,836	+3.99	37,083	36,846
	1941	85,741	+11,812	+16.12	43,841	41,900
	1951	110,187	+24,446	+28.51	51,131	59,056
	1961	121,831	+11,644	+10.56	62,210	59,621
3. Polavaram (Plains)	1901	30,505	..	..	15,448	15,057
	1911	34,406	+3,901	+12.79	17,412	16,994
	1921	35,069	+663	+1.93	17,514	17,555
	1931	44,414	+9,345	+26.65	22,356	22,058
	1941	44,507	+93	+0.21	22,406	22,101
	1951	50,905	+6,398	+14.38	25,070	25,835
	1961	72,050	+21,145	+41.55	36,548	35,502
4. Kovvur Taluk	1901	117,425	..	..	58,636	58,789
	1911	133,024	+15,599	+13.28	66,412	66,612
	1921	139,592	+6,568	+4.93	70,379	69,213
	1931	156,753	+17,161	+12.29	78,981	77,772
	1941	179,803	+23,050	+14.70	91,251	88,552
	1951	214,522	+34,719	+19.31	108,390	106,132
	1961	247,089	+32,567	+15.18	124,443	122,646
5. Tadepalligudem Taluk	1901	142,101	..	..	70,384	71,717
	1911	164,278	+22,177	+15.61	81,086	83,192
	1921	141,474	-22,804	-13.88	69,683	71,791
	1931	164,806	+23,332	+16.44	82,228	82,578
	1941	190,382	+25,576	+15.52	95,261	95,121
	1951	217,123	+26,741	+13.99	109,105	108,018
	1961	249,602	+32,479	+14.94	125,097	124,505

STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
6. Tanuku Taluk	1901	128,365	..	..	62,540	65,819
	1911	145,085	+16,720	+13.03	70,399	74,686
	1921	185,708	+40,623	+28.00	89,737	95,971
	1931	224,963	+39,255	+21.14	104,730	110,233
	1941	247,609	+22,646	+10.07	121,344	126,265
	1951	278,186	+30,577	+12.35	137,119	141,067
	1961	316,039	+37,853	+13.61	157,239	158,800
7. Narsapur Taluk	1901	158,010	..	..	74,745	83,265
	1911	178,403	+20,393	+13.16	84,872	93,531
	1921	205,418	+26,015	+14.89	98,813	106,605
	1931	232,440	+27,022	+13.16	111,815	120,625
	1941	259,278	+26,838	+11.54	126,837	132,441
	1951	293,773	+34,495	+13.39	145,864	147,909
	1961	330,548	+36,775	+12.56	167,273	163,275
8. Bheemavaram Taluk	1901	116,270	..	..	56,687	59,583
	1911	133,898	+17,628	+15.16	64,918	68,980
	1921	144,840	+10,942	+8.02	70,710	74,130
	1931	174,093	+29,253	+20.36	85,104	88,989
	1941	202,363	+28,270	+16.25	102,209	100,154
	1951	236,092	+33,729	+16.67	118,462	117,630
	1961	270,221	+34,129	+14.46	138,749	131,472
TOTAL PLAINS	1901	891,465	..	..	438,422	453,043
	1911	1,014,729	+123,264	+13.83	498,214	516,515
	1921	1,086,521	+71,792	+7.07	534,378	552,143
	1931	1,207,470	+120,949	+11.06	624,644	582,826
	1941	1,424,595	+217,125	+18.04	710,048	714,547
	1951	1,631,387	+206,792	+14.49	823,836	807,551
	1961	1,932,082	+300,695	+18.43	969,039	963,043
9. KRISHNA DISTRICT	1901	861,068	..	..	435,965	425,103
	1911	993,036	+131,968	+15.33	501,877	491,159
	1921	1,059,731	+66,695	+6.71	535,162	524,569
	1931	1,229,176	+169,445	+15.99	623,350	605,826
	1941	1,413,516	+184,340	+15.00	719,270	694,246
	1951	1,736,429	+322,913	+22.84	881,985	854,444
	1961	2,076,956	+340,527	+19.61	1,058,323	1,018,633
1. Bandar (Masulipatnam) Taluk	1901	103,245	..	..	51,692	51,553
	1911	116,121	+12,876	+12.48	57,791	58,330
	1921	127,258	+11,137	+9.59	63,574	63,684
	1931	165,367	+38,109	+29.95	83,644	81,723
	1941	179,778	+14,411	+8.71	90,346	89,432
	1951	218,982	+39,204	+21.81	110,509	108,473
	1961	267,451	+48,469	+22.13	136,120	131,331
2. Divi Taluk	1901	105,778	..	..	51,343	54,435
	1911	127,403	+21,625	+20.45	64,327	63,076
	1921	187,295	+59,892	+47.71	88,972	98,323
	1931	150,033	-37,262	-24.75	78,635	71,398
	1941	179,767	+29,734	+19.87	91,781	87,986
	1951	204,191	+24,424	+13.62	105,842	98,349
	1961	240,524	+36,333	+17.79	121,648	118,876
3. Gannavaram Taluk	1901	57,906	..	..	29,515	28,391
	1911	66,788	+8,882	+15.34	33,050	33,738
	1921	98,120	+31,332	+46.92	49,601	48,519
	1931	141,339	+43,219	+44.04	71,058	70,281
	1941	163,815	+22,476	+15.90	82,684	81,131
	1951	198,579	+34,764	+21.22	100,348	98,231
	1961	219,520	+20,941	+10.55	111,265	108,255

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT IL37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
4. Vijayawada Taluk	1901	124,170	..	..	63,850	60,820
	1911	147,828	+23,158	+18.65	75,243	72,080
	1921	159,806	+12,483	+8.47	81,952	77,854
	1931	199,326	+39,520	+24.78	102,891	96,435
	1941	248,024	+48,698	+24.43	127,804	120,720
	1951	356,572	+108,548	+43.77	182,208	174,364
	1961	460,954	+104,382	+29.27	230,522	224,432
5. Nandigama Taluk	1901	84,418	..	..	42,551	41,867
	1911	100,237	+15,839	+18.76	50,502	49,735
	1921	98,608	-1,589	-1.58	49,672	48,936
	1931	109,932	+11,284	+11.44	55,876	54,076
	1941	124,013	+14,081	+13.33	63,583	61,050
	1951	145,991	+21,378	+17.16	74,594	71,397
	1961	168,151	+22,160	+15.18	86,421	81,730
6. Jagga'yapet Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	33,829	..	..	16,773	17,056
	1911	33,874	+45	+0.13	16,842	17,032
	1921	35,921	+2,047	+6.04	17,868	18,053
	1931	38,584	+2,663	+7.41	19,398	19,186
	1941	47,000	+8,316	+21.14	24,433	22,467
	1951	56,118	+9,218	+17.16	28,077	28,041
	1961	64,987	+8,869	+15.80	32,695	32,292
7. Tiruvur Taluk	1901	90,324	..	..	46,293	44,029
	1911	103,432	+13,128	+14.53	53,137	50,315
	1921	82,957	-20,465	-19.81	42,440	40,517
	1931	93,821	+10,864	+13.10	48,186	45,635
	1941	107,590	+13,769	+14.68	55,619	51,971
	1951	123,323	+15,733	+16.48	64,664	60,659
	1961	150,185	+26,862	+19.84	77,159	73,026
8. Nuzvid Taluk	1901	64,040	..	..	32,221	31,819
	1911	72,808	+8,768	+13.69	36,961	35,847
	1921	69,318	-3,490	-4.79	35,078	34,240
	1931	76,358	+7,040	+10.16	38,922	37,436
	1941	89,974	+13,616	+17.83	46,144	43,830
	1951	107,227	+17,253	+19.18	54,703	52,524
	1961	127,616	+20,389	+19.01	65,447	62,169
9. Gudivada Taluk	1901	142,055	..	..	72,190	69,865
	1911	162,399	+20,251	+14.26	81,296	81,010
	1921	179,556	+17,250	+10.63	90,219	89,307
	1931	155,966	-23,590	-13.14	78,244	77,722
	1941	172,410	+16,444	+10.54	86,908	85,502
	1951	198,940	+26,530	+15.39	100,378	98,562
	1961	224,613	+25,673	+12.90	113,532	111,081
10. Kaikalur Taluk	1901	55,228	..	..	28,085	27,188
	1911	62,694	+7,471	+13.53	31,828	30,866
	1921	70,826	+8,132	+12.97	35,756	35,070
	1931	92,128	+21,302	+20.50	46,496	45,632
	1941	99,645	+7,217	+7.81	50,288	49,357
	1951	119,596	+19,951	+20.02	60,677	58,919
	1961	152,935	+33,339	+27.89	77,524	75,411

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37 -Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUNTUR DISTRICT	1901	1,497,186	..	..	756,126	741,060
	1911	1,705,065	+207,879	+13.88	860,528	844,537
	1921	1,817,338	+112,273	+6.58	917,001	900,337
	1931	2,044,010	+226,672	+12.47	1,033,199	1,010,811
	1941	2,286,049	+242,039	+11.84	1,160,400	1,125,649
	1951	2,560,064	+274,015	+11.99	1,296,923	1,263,141
	1961	3,009,900	+449,836	+17.57	1,522,865	1,487,035
1. Guntur Taluk	1901	217,004	..	..	110,083	106,921
	1911	251,305	+34,301	+15.81	128,303	123,002
	1921	270,545	+19,240	+7.66	140,122	130,423
	1931	314,827	+44,282	+13.84	159,636	155,191
	1941	374,701	+59,874	+19.03	192,297	182,404
	1951	450,954	+76,193	+20.33	230,236	220,718
	1961	570,401	+119,447	+26.48	293,748	276,653
2. Tenali Taluk	1901	143,423	..	..	68,993	89,430
	1911	214,723	+71,300	+49.72	104,897	109,826
	1921	237,722	+22,999	+10.71	120,402	117,320
	1931	269,871	+32,149	+13.52	137,278	132,593
	1941	300,844	+30,973	+11.49	152,014	148,830
	1951	350,885	+49,997	+16.61	180,741	170,144
	1961	401,559	+50,674	+14.45	202,766	198,793
3. Repalle Taluk	1901	102,891	..	..	52,194	50,697
	1911	124,833	+21,942	+21.36	63,243	61,590
	1921	134,143	+9,310	+7.46	67,612	66,531
	1931	151,245	+17,102	+12.78	76,416	74,829
	1941	172,246	+20,991	+13.86	87,074	85,172
	1951	197,952	+25,706	+14.62	100,527	97,425
	1961	235,245	+37,293	+18.84	118,644	116,601
4. Bapatla Taluk	1901	208,086	..	..	105,507	102,579
	1911	244,344	+36,258	+17.43	120,097	124,247
	1921	257,461	+13,117	+5.37	130,254	127,207
	1931	311,368	+53,907	+20.94	158,107	153,261
	1941	335,244	+23,876	+7.68	164,584	170,660
	1951	414,599	+79,355	+23.70	203,578	191,021
	1961	487,030	+72,431	+17.49	244,055	242,975
5. Ongole Taluk	1901	224,934	..	..	112,694	112,240
	1911	247,242	+22,308	+9.92	124,597	122,645
	1921	260,755	+13,513	+5.47	131,967	128,788
	1931	278,973	+18,218	+6.69	139,912	139,061
	1941	312,779	+33,806	+12.12	158,253	154,526
	1951	395,075	+82,296	+26.33	190,244	184,831
	1961	453,450	+58,375	+14.80	226,946	226,504
6. Narasaraopet Taluk	1901	104,547	..	..	54,663	49,884
	1911	195,137	+90,590	+86.70	95,452	99,685
	1921	211,031	+15,894	+8.14	106,847	104,184
	1931	247,261	+36,230	+17.02	120,065	127,196
	1941	254,912	+7,651	+3.10	129,311	125,601
	1951	280,450	+25,538	+10.02	135,120	145,330
	1961	321,337	+40,887	+14.58	162,969	158,368
7. Vinukonda Taluk	1901	82,403	..	..	41,078	41,325
	1911	94,489	+12,086	+14.55	47,699	46,790
	1921	100,611	+6,122	+6.50	51,025	49,586
	1931	104,379	+3,768	+3.75	52,708	51,671
	1941	114,094	+9,715	+9.31	58,047	56,047
	1951	116,865	+2,771	+2.42	59,021	57,844
	1961	124,372	+7,507	+6.46	62,816	61,556

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
8. Palnad Taluk	1901	153,038	..	..	70,804	77,884
	1911	161,107	+7,559	+4.92	80,128	81,069
	1921	156,038	-4,239	-2.63	78,130	78,828
	1931	167,084	+11,036	+7.03	83,382	84,612
	1941	192,309	+24,315	+14.47	96,196	96,118
	1951	192,776	+467	+0.24	96,522	96,254
	1961	227,744	+34,968	+18.14	114,537	113,207
9. Sattenapalle Taluk	1901	153,298	..	..	78,793	76,503
	1911	177,813	+22,517	+14.50	89,092	88,123
	1921	181,512	+3,697	+2.08	91,643	89,869
	1931	208,052	+26,540	+14.62	105,685	102,417
	1941	228,777	+20,725	+9.06	117,224	111,553
	1951	237,148	+8,371	+3.66	120,954	116,194
	1961	244,562	+7,414	+3.18	123,753	120,809
7 NELLORE DISTRICT	1901	1,280,841	..	..	644,380	636,461
	1911	1,334,203	+53,362	+4.17	668,325	665,878
	1921	1,392,151	+57,948	+4.34	700,745	691,406
	1931	1,492,523	+100,372	+7.21	747,508	745,015
	1941	1,624,857	+132,334	+8.87	816,231	808,626
	1951	1,794,552	+169,695	+10.44	902,231	892,321
	1961	2,033,679	+239,127	+13.33	1,018,457	1,015,222
1. Nellore Taluk	1901	162,813	..	..	81,003	81,810
	1911	167,306	+4,493	+2.76	83,407	83,899
	1921	174,779	+7,473	+3.27	86,791	85,988
	1931	191,534	+17,755	+10.23	95,136	95,098
	1941	212,945	+21,411	+11.76	107,254	105,691
	1951	201,254	-11,691	-5.49	102,307	98,947
	1961	303,745	+102,491	+50.85	153,138	150,607
2. Gudur Taluk	1901	84,533	..	..	41,090	41,443
	1911	83,173	-1,360	-1.61	42,389	40,784
	1921	86,371	+3,198	+3.84	44,065	42,306
	1931	99,356	+12,985	+15.03	50,557	48,799
	1941	101,219	+1,863	+1.88	51,561	49,658
	1951	112,337	+11,118	+10.96	57,327	55,010
	1961	141,128	+28,791	+25.63	71,784	69,344
3. Sullurpet Taluk	1901	90,629	..	..	46,593	44,036
	1911	91,525	+896	+0.99	46,357	45,168
	1921	98,839	+7,314	+7.99	50,429	48,410
	1931	96,906	-1,933	-1.96	49,508	47,398
	1941	100,172	+3,266	+3.37	51,319	48,853
	1951	95,718	-4,454	-4.43	49,036	46,682
	1961	113,125	+17,407	+18.18	57,403	55,722
4. Venkatagiri Taluk	1901	60,861	..	..	31,000	29,861
	1911	65,408	+4,547	+7.47	33,221	32,187
	1921	69,699	+4,291	+6.56	35,751	33,948
	1931	74,418	+4,719	+6.77	37,929	36,489
	1941	81,120	+6,702	+8.01	41,826	39,294
	1951	81,980	+860	+1.06	42,076	39,904
	1961	94,562	+12,582	+15.35	48,612	45,950
5. Rapur Taluk	1901	70,130	..	..	36,300	33,830
	1911	66,215	-3,915	-5.58	33,858	32,357
	1921	67,591	+1,376	+2.08	34,594	32,997
	1931	72,119	+4,528	+6.70	36,987	35,132
	1941	82,400	+10,281	+14.26	42,092	40,308
	1951	88,512	+6,112	+7.42	45,038	43,474
	1961	105,123	+16,611	+18.77	53,472	51,650

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT 11.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
6. Atmakur Taluk	1901	110,906	..	..	50,144	54,762
	1911	105,114	-5,792	-5.22	52,012	52,502
	1921	105,640	+526	+0.50	52,988	52,652
	1931	112,144	+6,504	+6.16	55,756	56,388
	1941	120,752	+8,608	+7.69	60,231	60,521
	1951	131,845	+11,093	+9.19	65,087	66,158
	1961	145,711	+13,866	+10.52	72,085	73,626
7. Udayagiri Taluk	1901	95,173	..	..	47,221	47,952
	1911	98,891	+3,718	+3.89	48,925	49,966
	1921	97,088	-1,803	-1.32	48,441	48,647
	1931	101,928	+4,840	+4.99	50,143	51,785
	1941	109,803	+7,875	+7.73	53,725	56,078
	1951	118,685	+8,882	+8.09	58,127	60,558
	1961	125,465	+6,780	+5.71	60,199	65,266
8. Kanigiri Taluk	1901	109,283	..	..	54,560	54,717
	1911	124,179	+14,896	+13.63	61,070	62,509
	1921	127,686	+3,507	+2.82	63,801	63,885
	1931	134,385	+6,709	+5.25	65,722	68,663
	1941	149,752	+15,367	+11.43	73,502	76,190
	1951	163,958	+14,206	+9.49	81,019	82,939
	1961	170,845	+6,887	+4.22	82,112	88,733
9. Podili Taluk	1901	58,937	..	..	29,674	29,263
	1911	60,122	+1,185	+1.79	31,770	31,352
	1921	72,761	+12,639	+15.26	36,632	36,129
	1931	75,632	+2,871	+3.93	37,964	37,668
	1941	86,600	+10,968	+14.50	43,711	42,889
	1951	96,000	+9,400	+10.85	48,180	47,820
	1961	104,440	+8,440	+8.79	52,169	52,271
10. Darsi Taluk	1901	81,695	..	..	41,017	40,678
	1911	91,543	+9,848	+12.04	46,010	45,533
	1921	93,184	+1,641	+1.80	46,865	46,319
	1931	98,963	+5,779	+6.23	49,072	49,891
	1941	112,023	+13,060	+13.16	56,954	55,069
	1951	117,746	+5,723	+5.11	59,595	58,151
	1961	125,912	+8,166	+6.94	63,889	62,023
11. Kandukur Taluk	1901	151,730	..	..	76,209	75,521
	1911	153,473	+1,743	+1.15	76,727	76,746
	1921	164,877	+11,404	+7.43	82,755	82,122
	1931	174,304	+9,427	+5.72	87,437	86,867
	1941	186,020	+11,716	+6.72	93,637	92,383
	1951	199,399	+13,379	+7.19	100,373	99,026
	1961	232,840	+33,441	+16.77	116,489	116,351
12. Kavali Taluk	1901	88,232	..	..	43,942	44,290
	1911	91,093	+2,861	+3.24	46,407	44,686
	1921	103,243	+12,150	+13.34	51,588	51,655
	1931	113,704	+10,461	+10.13	56,181	57,523
	1941	120,739	+7,035	+6.19	59,492	61,247
	1951	138,279	+17,540	+14.53	68,201	70,078
	1961	156,736	+18,457	+13.33	77,608	79,128
13. Kovur Taluk	1901	115,919	..	..	57,621	58,298
	1911	124,071	+8,152	+7.03	61,072	62,999
	1921	132,334	+8,263	+6.66	66,037	66,297
	1931	144,090	+11,756	+8.13	71,856	72,234
	1941	161,312	+17,222	+12.00	80,867	80,445
	1951	184,835	+23,523	+14.58	91,875	92,960
	1961	214,032	+29,197	+15.80	107,607	106,425

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II,37—*Contd.*

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. CHITTPOOR DISTRICT	1901	1,124,261	..	..	570,348	553,913
	1911	1,177,489	+53,228	+4.73	598,427	579,062
	1921	1,209,752	+32,263	+2.74	617,644	592,108
	1931	1,331,517	+121,765	+10.07	680,280	651,237
	1941	1,497,778	+166,261	+12.49	767,165	730,613
	1951	1,666,266	+168,488	+11.25	852,635	813,631
	1961	1,914,639	+248,373	+14.91	978,453	936,186
1. Chittpoor Taluk	1901	129,138	..	..	65,039	64,099
	1911	144,456	+15,318	+11.86	73,103	71,293
	1921	142,963	-1,493	-1.03	72,730	70,233
	1931	155,618	+12,655	+8.85	78,938	76,680
	1941	181,811	+26,193	+16.83	92,450	89,361
	1951	205,674	+23,863	+13.13	103,342	101,332
	1961	229,366	+23,692	+11.52	116,476	112,890
2. Banarapolen Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	58,694	..	..	30,138	28,560
	1911	63,979	+5,285	+9.00	32,677	31,302
	1921	68,972	+4,993	+7.80	35,203	33,679
	1931	73,509	+4,537	+6.58	37,750	35,759
	1941	87,739	+14,230	+19.36	44,615	43,124
	1951	99,254	+11,515	+13.12	50,877	48,377
	1961	111,439	+12,185	+12.28	56,823	54,616
3. Purnanur Taluk	1901	54,225	..	..	27,592	26,633
	1911	52,976	-1,249	-2.30	26,720	26,257
	1921	50,954	-2,022	-3.82	26,047	24,907
	1931	60,239	+9,285	+18.22	30,776	29,463
	1941	80,734	+20,495	+34.03	41,000	39,734
	1951	96,673	+15,939	+19.74	49,218	47,455
	1961	111,207	+14,534	+15.03	56,674	54,533
4. Koppam Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	55,742	..	..	27,966	27,776
	1911	58,681	+2,939	+5.27	29,274	29,407
	1921	54,173	-4,508	-7.68	28,917	27,256
	1931	62,982	+8,809	+16.00	31,173	30,009
	1941	61,734	-1,248	-2.00	31,345	30,389
	1951	73,861	+12,127	+19.64	37,372	36,489
	1961	97,065	+23,204	+31.42	48,946	48,079
5. Punganur Taluk	1901	96,852	..	..	49,051	47,801
	1911	107,051	+10,199	+10.53	54,578	52,473
	1921	109,391	+2,340	+2.19	55,961	53,430
	1931	122,271	+12,880	+11.77	62,602	59,669
	1941	134,487	+12,216	+9.90	69,317	65,170
	1951	147,398	+12,911	+9.60	75,554	71,844
	1961	168,850	+21,452	+14.55	85,964	82,886
6. Madakapalle Taluk	1901	436,977	..	..	220,629	216,348
	1911	437,496	+519	+0.38	220,305	217,191
	1921	441,310	+3,814	+0.77	222,660	218,650
	1931	453,618	+12,308	+2.77	229,480	224,138
	1941	473,591	+19,973	+4.41	240,037	233,554
	1951	497,289	+23,698	+4.98	252,241	245,048
	1961	527,824	+30,535	+6.14	267,812	260,012
7. Vayalpad Taluk	1901	124,046	..	..	63,306	60,740
	1911	122,903	-1,143	-0.92	62,265	60,638
	1921	132,325	+9,422	+7.67	67,717	64,608
	1931	147,124	+14,799	+11.18	75,493	71,631
	1941	166,643	+19,519	+13.27	85,911	80,732
	1951	190,097	+23,454	+14.07	98,571	91,526
	1961	214,119	+24,022	+12.64	110,883	103,236

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Chandragiri Taluk	1901	119,550	..	..	57,308	50,242
	1911	117,433	-3,883	-3.42	59,663	57,770
	1921	122,208	+4,775	+4.07	62,537	59,671
	1931	132,459	+10,251	+8.39	67,797	64,662
	1941	149,724	+17,267	+13.04	76,559	73,167
	1951	165,198	+15,472	+10.34	84,904	80,594
	1961	200,375	+35,177	+21.29	103,849	96,526
9. Kuluvasi Taluk	1901	94,132	..	..	47,742	46,390
	1911	101,199	+7,067	+7.51	51,227	49,972
	1921	109,177	+7,978	+7.88	55,641	53,536
	1931	118,031	+8,854	+8.11	60,290	57,741
	1941	129,734	+11,703	+9.92	66,548	63,186
	1951	146,910	+17,176	+13.23	74,724	72,186
	1961	165,511	+18,601	+12.73	84,550	81,021
10. Satyavedu Taluk	1901	97,475	..	..	49,761	47,714
	1911	100,487	+3,012	+3.09	50,966	49,521
	1921	103,544	+3,057	+3.05	52,605	50,939
	1931	119,311	+15,767	+15.18	60,834	58,477
	1941	121,917	+2,606	+2.18	62,193	59,724
	1951	132,474	+10,557	+8.66	67,601	64,873
	1961	142,377	+9,903	+7.48	71,985	70,392
11. Pattur Taluk	1901	163,426	..	..	82,416	81,010
	1911	171,726	+8,300	+5.08	87,580	84,146
	1921	174,995	+3,269	+1.73	89,187	85,808
	1931	187,255	+12,260	+7.19	95,197	92,058
	1941	209,658	+22,403	+11.96	107,159	102,508
	1951	221,448	+11,790	+5.62	112,531	108,917
	1961	246,146	+24,698	+11.29	124,873	121,273
12. CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	1901	880,891	..	..	445,705	435,186
	1911	894,807	+13,916	+1.58	454,462	440,345
	1921	888,791	-6,016	-0.67	452,616	436,175
	1931	950,542	+61,751	+6.95	484,486	466,056
	1941	1,057,576	+107,034	+11.26	541,589	515,987
	1951	1,162,888	+105,312	+9.96	595,663	567,225
	1961	1,342,015	+179,127	+15.40	685,597	656,418
13. Cuddapah Taluk	1901	101,953	..	..	51,249	50,704
	1911	100,535	-1,418	-1.39	50,744	49,791
	1921	102,132	+1,597	+1.59	52,237	50,895
	1931	108,035	+5,903	+5.78	54,998	53,037
	1941	124,820	+16,785	+15.54	63,590	61,230
	1951	147,389	+22,569	+18.08	75,126	72,263
	1961	179,193	+31,804	+21.58	91,934	87,259
14. Ravachoti Taluk	1901	124,099	..	..	63,918	60,181
	1911	125,051	+952	+0.77	64,288	60,763
	1921	134,798	+9,747	+7.79	69,396	65,402
	1931	150,962	+16,164	+11.99	78,099	72,863
	1941	163,151	+12,189	+8.07	87,616	81,535
	1951	190,172	+27,021	+16.55	98,433	91,739
	1961	220,406	+30,234	+15.90	114,036	106,370
15. Pulliveadla Taluk	1901	87,948	..	..	44,492	43,456
	1911	91,251	+3,303	+3.76	46,362	44,889
	1921	88,326	-2,925	-3.21	44,984	43,342
	1931	96,157	+7,831	+8.87	49,225	46,932
	1941	103,487	+7,330	+7.62	53,297	50,190
	1951	110,794	+7,307	+7.06	57,114	53,680
	1961	123,179	+12,385	+11.18	63,196	59,983

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37- *Contd.*
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Kamalapuram Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	61,922	..	..	31,443	30,479
	1911	61,353	+2,431	+3.93	32,677	31,676
	1921	65,081	+3,728	+1.13	33,216	31,865
	1931	68,275	+3,194	+4.91	34,613	33,662
	1941	72,372	+4,097	+6.00	36,932	35,440
	1951	75,584	+3,216	+4.44	38,670	36,918
	1961	83,415	+7,827	+10.33	42,449	40,966
5. Jannimalamadugu Taluk	1901	103,707	..	..	52,302	51,405
	1911	106,360	+2,653	+2.56	53,905	52,455
	1921	98,572	-7,788	-7.32	49,937	48,635
	1931	102,910	+4,338	+4.40	51,986	50,924
	1941	113,372	+12,462	+12.30	58,001	55,371
	1951	122,277	+8,705	+5.80	62,394	59,883
	1961	141,772	+19,495	+15.94	72,063	69,709
6. Proddatur Taluk	1901	93,047	..	..	47,952	47,095
	1911	97,228	+4,181	+2.29	49,395	47,833
	1921	96,655	-573	-0.59	49,074	47,581
	1931	108,790	+12,135	+12.55	55,072	53,718
	1941	122,883	+14,093	+13.97	62,901	60,982
	1951	146,311	+23,428	+19.10	74,107	72,204
	1961	177,752	+31,441	+21.49	90,451	87,301
7. Balyel Taluk	1901	89,361	..	..	44,778	44,583
	1911	95,896	+6,535	+7.31	48,343	47,553
	1921	90,790	-5,106	-5.32	45,036	45,754
	1931	93,448	+2,658	+3.41	47,395	46,053
	1941	103,273	+9,825	+10.00	52,835	50,438
	1951	108,711	+5,438	+5.27	55,159	53,552
	1961	124,553	+15,842	+14.57	62,534	62,019
8. Sighout Taluk	1901	64,087	..	..	34,651	31,436
	1911	64,333	+245	+0.38	32,765	31,568
	1921	61,037	-3,296	-5.09	30,979	30,058
	1931	63,169	+2,132	+3.46	32,364	30,805
	1941	69,412	+6,243	+9.88	35,663	33,749
	1951	75,704	+6,292	+9.06	38,953	36,751
	1961	81,896	+6,192	+8.12	43,500	41,396
9. Rajampet Taluk	1901	148,167	..	..	74,920	73,247
	1911	149,800	+1,633	+1.10	76,910	72,890
	1921	151,380	+1,580	+1.05	77,127	74,253
	1931	154,350	+2,970	+1.96	80,744	73,606
	1941	175,606	+21,256	+13.75	91,314	84,292
	1951	185,942	+10,336	+5.89	95,007	90,935
	1961	206,859	+20,917	+11.25	105,430	101,429
10. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	1901	1,025,322	..	..	525,138	500,184
	1911	1,053,449	+28,127	+2.74	540,198	513,251
	1921	1,040,166	-13,283	-1.26	535,399	504,767
	1931	1,138,081	+97,915	+9.41	584,428	553,653
	1941	1,273,079	+134,998	+11.86	655,649	617,430
	1951	1,483,591	+210,512	+16.84	763,379	720,212
	1961	1,767,464	+283,873	+19.13	908,284	859,210
11. Anantapur Taluk	1901	106,706	..	..	55,290	51,416
	1911	106,131	-575	-0.54	55,008	51,123
	1921	111,925	+5,794	+5.87	58,861	53,064
	1931	116,934	+5,009	+4.39	61,049	55,885
	1941	136,446	+19,512	+16.66	71,170	65,276
	1951	164,703	+28,257	+20.71	85,489	79,214
	1961	220,708	+56,005	+34.00	114,807	105,901

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II, 37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Kalyandrug Taluk	1901	70,977	..	..	39,804	37,173
	1911	83,135	+6,158	+8.00	42,763	40,342
	1921	80,164	-2,971	-3.57	41,705	38,459
	1931	87,447	+7,283	+9.09	45,236	42,211
	1941	97,921	+10,474	+11.29	50,632	46,699
	1951	118,394	+21,073	+21.65	61,381	57,013
	1961	141,394	+23,000	+19.43	73,312	68,082
3. Rayadrug Taluk	1901	95,477	..	..	48,455	47,022
	1911	94,323	-1,154	-1.21	48,003	46,320
	1921	86,522	-7,801	-8.15	45,230	43,292
	1931	92,484	+5,962	+6.48	47,383	45,101
	1941	106,854	+14,370	+15.54	54,415	52,439
	1951	122,035	+15,181	+14.21	62,137	59,898
	1961	142,967	+20,932	+17.15	72,747	70,220
4. Uravakonda Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	60,911	..	..	31,049	29,862
	1911	70,258	+9,347	+15.39	35,658	34,600
	1921	57,248	-13,015	-18.52	29,278	27,963
	1931	72,697	+15,454	+27.00	36,650	36,047
	1941	75,019	+2,322	+3.43	38,668	37,251
	1951	91,589	+16,570	+20.57	46,326	45,213
	1961	98,055	+6,466	+7.77	50,072	48,383
5. Gooty Taluk	1901	82,054	..	..	41,426	40,224
	1911	78,881	-3,173	-3.87	40,028	38,253
	1921	77,112	-1,769	-2.24	39,441	37,671
	1931	86,943	+9,831	+12.75	44,826	42,117
	1941	102,270	+15,327	+17.63	52,090	50,180
	1951	123,312	+21,042	+20.57	63,014	60,298
	1961	159,706	+36,394	+29.51	81,808	77,898
6. Tadipatri Taluk	1901	109,421	..	..	55,211	54,210
	1911	114,273	+4,852	+4.43	57,845	56,428
	1921	111,550	-2,723	-2.38	56,573	54,977
	1931	117,315	+5,765	+5.17	59,373	57,942
	1941	127,700	+10,385	+8.85	65,311	62,389
	1951	132,794	+5,094	+3.99	67,998	64,796
	1961	154,238	+21,444	+16.13	78,743	75,495
7. Dharmavaram Taluk	1901	86,158	..	..	44,526	41,632
	1911	89,848	+3,690	+4.28	46,814	43,034
	1921	88,608	-1,240	-1.31	45,907	42,701
	1931	90,024	+1,416	+1.53	46,496	43,528
	1941	99,260	+9,236	+10.26	51,295	47,965
	1951	114,812	+15,552	+15.67	59,229	55,583
	1961	138,529	+23,717	+20.66	70,861	67,668
8. Kadiri Taluk	1901	145,503	..	..	74,361	70,142
	1911	147,402	+1,899	+1.31	76,138	71,264
	1921	150,352	+2,950	+2.00	77,907	72,445
	1931	173,254	+22,902	+15.23	89,600	83,654
	1941	193,438	+20,184	+11.65	99,856	93,582
	1951	219,112	+25,674	+13.27	113,115	105,997
	1961	250,976	+31,864	+14.54	129,436	121,540
9. Penukonda Taluk	1901	92,482	..	..	47,386	45,146
	1911	93,800	+1,318	+1.43	47,914	45,886
	1921	92,918	-882	-0.94	47,549	45,369
	1931	98,408	+5,490	+5.90	50,246	48,162
	1941	104,094	+5,686	+5.68	53,633	50,461
	1951	123,349	+19,255	+18.50	63,487	59,862
	1961	141,463	+18,114	+14.69	72,628	68,835

VARIATION IN POPULATION
STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Hindupur Taluk	1901	91,807	..	..	46,832	44,975
	1911	96,074	+5,167	+5.63	49,752	47,222
	1921	100,046	+3,972	+3.17	51,802	48,244
	1931	100,582	+536	+0.53	50,449	50,133
	1941	127,104	+26,522	+26.38	63,634	63,470
	1951	153,332	+26,228	+20.55	79,107	74,225
	1961	182,034	+28,702	+18.71	94,251	87,783
11. Malakal Taluk	1901	77,826	..	..	39,632	38,194
	1911	78,364	+538	+0.69	39,645	38,719
	1921	81,766	+3,402	+4.34	41,646	40,120
	1931	92,879	+11,113	+13.59	47,120	45,759
	1941	102,379	+9,500	+10.34	52,941	49,438
	1951	120,209	+17,830	+17.19	61,766	58,443
	1961	135,926	+15,717	+13.07	69,594	66,332
12. Kurnool District	1901	1,160,829	..	..	586,884	573,945
	1911	1,259,961	+99,132	+8.54	635,664	624,297
	1921	1,214,022	-45,939	-3.65	615,833	598,189
	1931	1,361,634	+147,612	+12.16	690,618	671,016
	1941	1,502,418	+140,784	+10.34	760,740	741,678
	1951	1,617,464	+115,046	+7.66	818,105	799,359
	1961	1,908,740	+291,276	+18.01	964,554	944,186
1. Kurnool Taluk	1901	132,637	..	..	67,119	65,518
	1911	140,315	+7,678	+5.79	71,994	68,321
	1921	139,135	-1,180	-0.84	70,657	68,478
	1931	155,524	+16,389	+11.74	79,244	76,280
	1941	177,274	+21,750	+13.98	89,243	88,031
	1951	198,288	+21,014	+11.85	99,866	98,422
	1961	261,251	+62,963	+31.75	132,799	128,452
2. Nandikotkur Taluk	1901	50,622	..	..	25,546	25,076
	1911	52,366	+1,744	+3.45	26,227	26,139
	1921	54,649	+2,283	+4.34	27,448	27,201
	1931	59,064	+4,415	+8.15	30,160	28,904
	1941	71,707	+12,643	+21.38	36,219	35,488
	1951	78,007	+6,300	+8.79	39,148	38,859
	1961	90,034	+12,027	+15.42	45,245	44,789
3. Atmakur Taluk	1901	40,550	..	..	21,192	19,358
	1911	48,154	+7,604	+18.75	24,150	24,004
	1921	50,243	+2,089	+4.34	25,211	25,032
	1931	57,044	+6,801	+13.54	29,618	27,426
	1941	65,937	+8,893	+15.50	33,514	32,423
	1951	71,741	+5,804	+8.79	36,184	35,557
	1961	84,687	+12,946	+18.06	42,899	41,788
4. Markapur Taluk	1901	94,293	..	..	47,479	46,814
	1911	99,649	+5,356	+5.68	49,908	49,741
	1921	100,974	+1,325	+1.32	51,764	49,210
	1931	108,712	+7,738	+7.66	54,972	53,740
	1941	127,691	+18,979	+17.38	64,807	62,884
	1951	138,120	+10,429	+8.24	70,122	67,998
	1961	150,825	+12,705	+9.19	79,075	71,750
5. Giddalur Taluk	1901	115,881	..	..	57,209	58,672
	1911	125,594	+9,713	+8.39	62,019	63,575
	1921	119,931	-5,663	-4.51	59,519	60,412
	1931	132,272	+12,341	+10.29	66,071	66,201
	1941	151,824	+19,552	+14.78	76,469	75,355
	1951	163,845	+12,021	+7.92	83,113	80,732
	1961	180,909	+17,064	+10.45	91,059	89,850

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
6. Allagadda Taluk	1901	72,576	..	..	36,321	36,255
	1911	77,728	+5,147	+7.09	38,565	39,159
	1921	77,107	-616	-0.79	38,001	38,206
	1931	91,698	+14,591	+18.92	46,501	45,197
	1941	95,722	+4,024	+4.29	47,842	47,880
	1951	103,567	+7,845	+8.20	52,643	50,924
	1961	121,350	+17,783	+17.17	61,627	59,723
7. Nandyal Taluk	1901	87,000	..	..	44,050	42,950
	1911	91,209	+4,200	+4.93	45,640	45,650
	1921	92,328	+1,020	+1.13	46,603	45,725
	1931	101,028	+8,700	+9.42	51,289	49,739
	1941	111,911	+10,883	+10.77	56,390	55,525
	1951	125,393	+13,482	+12.05	63,123	62,270
	1961	150,003	+24,610	+19.65	76,340	73,663
8. Banganapalle Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	30,238	..	..	19,222	10,016
	1911	44,084	+13,846	+45.78	22,103	21,919
	1921	40,598	-3,486	-7.91	20,545	20,053
	1931	42,475	+1,877	+4.62	21,065	20,810
	1941	47,977	+5,502	+12.95	24,291	23,686
	1951	47,099	-878	-1.83	23,881	23,218
	1961	55,448	+8,349	+17.73	28,020	27,428
9. Koilkuntla Taluk	1901	82,188	..	..	41,278	40,910
	1911	87,941	+5,753	+7.00	44,293	43,708
	1921	79,534	-8,407	-9.56	40,288	39,246
	1931	83,777	+4,243	+5.32	42,439	41,338
	1941	90,084	+6,307	+7.53	45,072	44,412
	1951	89,490	-594	-0.67	45,301	44,089
	1961	101,911	+12,421	+13.88	53,080	51,881
10. Dhone Taluk	1901	83,807	..	..	43,280	40,527
	1911	95,724	+11,917	+14.22	49,620	46,104
	1921	88,828	-6,896	-7.20	46,134	42,694
	1931	108,101	+19,273	+21.70	56,180	51,921
	1941	122,858	+14,757	+13.65	63,110	59,748
	1951	127,234	+4,376	+3.56	65,322	61,912
	1961	150,210	+22,976	+18.03	76,907	73,303
11. Pattikonda Taluk	1901	90,722	..	..	51,362	48,360
	1911	111,501	+20,779	+22.91	57,213	54,288
	1921	101,403	-10,098	-9.06	52,497	48,906
	1931	122,436	+21,033	+20.74	62,512	59,924
	1941	126,879	+4,443	+3.63	64,325	62,554
	1951	126,922	+45	+0.03	64,194	62,728
	1961	149,528	+22,606	+17.81	75,375	74,153
12. Alur Taluk	1901	90,093	..	..	45,265	44,828
	1911	105,756	+15,663	+17.39	53,353	52,503
	1921	94,163	-11,593	-10.96	47,553	46,608
	1931	105,400	+11,237	+11.93	53,073	52,327
	1941	111,445	+6,045	+5.74	56,531	54,914
	1951	122,558	+11,113	+9.97	61,718	60,840
	1961	134,177	+11,619	+9.48	67,135	67,042
13. Adoni Taluk	1901	167,213	..	..	85,171	82,042
	1911	180,471	+13,258	+7.93	91,610	88,861
	1921	169,139	-11,332	-6.28	86,901	82,238
	1931	193,200	+24,061	+14.28	97,894	95,306
	1941	201,200	+8,000	+4.14	102,501	98,699
	1951	225,220	+24,020	+11.94	113,396	111,824
	1961	262,692	+37,472	+16.64	132,144	130,548

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37-Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	1901	856,680	..	..	432,628	424,052
	1911	1,010,657	+153,977	+17.97	512,680	497,977
	1921	987,889	-22,768	-2.25	499,921	487,968
	1931	1,174,054	+186,165	+18.84	596,392	577,662
	1941	1,308,883	+134,829	+11.48	664,614	644,269
	1951	1,447,132	+138,249	+10.56	724,903	722,229
	1961	1,590,686	+143,554	+9.92	794,041	796,645
1. Mahbubnagar Taluk	1901	82,872	..	..	41,884	40,988
	1911	101,847	+18,975	+22.20	51,463	49,884
	1921	101,377	+30	+0.03	51,271	50,106
	1931	124,314	+22,937	+22.63	63,217	61,097
	1941	139,222	+14,908	+11.00	70,685	68,537
	1951	152,751	+13,529	+9.72	77,579	75,172
	1961	179,858	+27,107	+17.75	90,992	88,866
2. Shudnagar Taluk	1901	68,070	..	..	34,450	33,620
	1911	83,355	+15,285	+22.45	42,366	40,989
	1921	82,670	-685	-0.82	41,843	40,827
	1931	100,432	+17,762	+21.49	51,145	49,287
	1941	114,151	+13,719	+13.60	57,974	56,177
	1951	127,278	+13,127	+11.50	64,548	62,690
	1961	143,733	+16,455	+12.93	72,449	71,283
3. Kalvakurthi Taluk	1901	82,393	..	..	41,612	40,781
	1911	100,780	+18,387	+22.29	51,195	49,585
	1921	100,790	+30	+0.03	50,974	49,816
	1931	123,504	+22,804	+22.63	62,851	60,653
	1941	138,417	+14,913	+11.09	70,229	68,188
	1951	151,867	+13,450	+9.72	77,300	74,567
	1961	175,094	+23,227	+15.29	88,691	86,403
4. Achampet Taluk	1901	38,880	..	..	19,650	19,230
	1911	47,547	+8,667	+22.29	24,144	23,403
	1921	47,561	+14	+0.03	24,054	23,507
	1931	58,323	+10,762	+22.63	29,659	28,664
	1941	65,317	+6,994	+11.09	33,139	32,178
	1951	71,684	+6,367	+9.72	35,914	35,770
	1961	84,172	+12,508	+17.45	42,023	42,149
5. Kollapur Taluk	1901	55,207	..	..	27,902	27,305
	1911	67,515	+12,308	+22.29	34,283	33,232
	1921	67,535	+20	+0.03	34,156	33,379
	1931	82,415	+14,880	+22.03	42,114	40,301
	1941	92,747	+10,332	+11.09	47,056	45,691
	1951	101,759	+9,012	+9.72	50,539	51,220
	1961	120,303	+18,544	+18.22	59,907	60,396
6. Nagarkurnool Taluk	1901	74,531	..	..	37,668	36,863
	1911	91,147	+16,616	+22.29	46,284	44,863
	1921	91,173	+26	+0.03	46,110	45,063
	1931	111,902	+20,729	+22.63	56,854	55,048
	1941	125,210	+13,308	+11.09	63,520	61,694
	1951	137,377	+12,167	+9.72	67,878	69,499
	1961	151,541	+14,164	+10.31	75,034	76,507
7. Wanaparthy Taluk	1901	65,915	..	..	33,314	32,601
	1911	80,610	+14,695	+22.29	40,933	39,677
	1921	80,634	+24	+0.03	40,780	39,854
	1931	98,877	+18,243	+22.62	50,282	48,595
	1941	110,785	+11,908	+11.09	56,182	54,603
	1951	121,496	+10,711	+9.72	60,995	60,501
	1961	138,254	+16,758	+13.79	67,921	70,333

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT 11.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Alampur Taluk	1901	62,368	..	..	31,309	31,059
	1911	66,968	+4,600	+7.38	33,851	33,117
	1921	61,757	-5,211	-7.78	31,296	30,461
	1931	65,830	+4,073	+6.60	33,224	32,606
	1941	73,134	+7,304	+11.10	37,145	35,989
	1951	81,330	+8,196	+11.21	40,754	40,576
	1961	90,999	+9,669	+11.77	45,651	45,348
9. Gadwal Taluk	1901	80,735	..	..	45,047	44,688
	1911	96,353	+15,618	+19.35	48,704	47,649
	1921	88,856	-7,497	-7.78	45,028	43,828
	1931	94,715	+5,859	+6.59	47,802	46,913
	1941	105,224	+10,509	+11.10	53,143	52,081
	1951	117,017	+11,793	+11.21	59,029	57,988
	1961	118,466	+1,449	+1.24	59,730	58,736
10. Atmakur Taluk	1901	53,346	..	..	26,961	26,385
	1911	65,240	+11,894	+22.30	33,128	32,112
	1921	65,259	+19	+0.03	33,005	32,254
	1931	80,024	+14,765	+22.63	40,695	39,329
	1941	89,621	+9,597	+11.99	45,470	44,151
	1951	94,330	+4,709	+5.02	48,955	45,375
	1961	102,276	+7,946	+8.42	50,178	52,098
11. Mukthul Taluk	1901	73,116	..	..	36,953	36,163
	1911	89,416	+16,300	+22.29	45,405	44,011
	1921	89,443	+27	+0.03	45,236	44,207
	1931	109,680	+20,237	+22.63	55,775	53,905
	1941	122,833	+13,153	+11.99	62,320	60,513
	1951	134,769	+11,936	+9.72	66,621	68,148
	1961	135,967	+1,198	+0.89	66,746	69,221
12. Kodungal Taluk	1901	110,247	..	..	55,848	54,399
	1911	120,309	+10,062	+9.21	60,954	59,355
	1921	110,834	-9,475	-7.94	56,168	54,666
	1931	123,648	+12,814	+11.56	62,774	60,874
	1941	132,272	+8,624	+6.97	67,498	64,774
	1951	151,494	+19,222	+14.53	75,951	75,543
	1961	144,023	-7,471	-4.93	71,720	72,303
13. HYDERABAD DISTRICT	1901	839,017	..	..	431,700	407,317
	1911	1,055,402	+216,385	+25.79	541,801	513,601
	1921	936,416	-118,986	-11.27	478,735	457,681
	1931	989,143	+52,727	+5.63	513,742	475,401
	1941	1,363,175	+374,032	+37.81	701,153	662,022
	1951	1,821,711	+458,536	+33.64	916,104	905,607
	1961	2,062,995	+241,284	+13.24	1,056,578	1,006,417
Hyderabad Town group	1901	406,301	..	..	256,455	250,846
	1911	620,025	+213,724	+52.63	319,439	300,586
	1921	536,308	-83,717	-13.50	275,090	261,218
	1931	546,053	+9,745	+1.82	286,183	259,870
	1941	800,573	+254,520	+46.75	417,775	382,798
	1951	1,128,974	+328,401	+40.95	568,164	560,810
	1961	1,251,119	+122,145	+10.82	618,575	632,544
14. Medchal Taluk (Excluding the portion falling in Hyderabad Town-group)	1901	32,890	..	..	16,996	15,894
	1911	41,089	+8,199	+24.93	21,170	19,919
	1921	35,541	-5,548	-13.51	18,230	17,311
	1931	36,187	+646	+1.82	18,906	17,281
	1941	53,050	+16,863	+46.63	27,095	25,955
	1951	74,816	+21,766	+40.95	37,626	37,190
	1961	87,507	+12,691	+17.08	44,327	43,180

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37—Contd.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Hyderabad East Taluk (Excluding the portion falling in Hyderabad Town-Group).	1901	80,353	..	..	15,685	14,668
	1911	37,921	+7,588	+24.93	19,537	18,384
	1921	32,800	-5,121	-18.50	16,824	15,976
	1931	35,897	+597	+1.82	17,503	15,894
	1941	49,518	+16,110	+48.26	25,551	23,967
	1951	69,048	+19,535	+39.45	34,342	34,706
	1961	83,513	+14,465	+20.95	41,987	41,526
3. Ibrahimpatnam Taluk	1901	45,782	..	..	23,642	22,110
	1911	57,157	+11,405	+24.93	29,448	27,709
	1921	49,440	-7,717	-13.50	25,359	24,081
	1931	50,328	+898	+1.82	26,382	23,956
	1941	74,631	+24,293	+48.26	38,513	36,118
	1951	104,075	+29,444	+39.45	53,057	51,018
	1961	121,639	+17,564	+16.88	61,650	59,989
4. Hyderabad West Taluk (Excluding the portion falling in Hyderabad Town-Group).	1901	26,692	..	..	13,792	12,900
	1911	33,345	+6,653	+24.93	17,178	16,167
	1921	28,843	-4,502	-13.50	14,795	14,048
	1931	29,867	+1,024	+1.82	15,391	13,976
	1941	43,539	+14,172	+48.26	22,468	21,071
	1951	60,717	+17,178	+39.45	30,364	30,353
	1961	77,744	+17,027	+28.04	39,870	37,874
5. Chevella Taluk	1901	37,378	..	..	19,220	18,152
	1911	49,365	+11,987	+32.07	24,639	24,726
	1921	44,281	-5,084	-10.30	21,915	22,366
	1931	47,410	+3,129	+7.07	24,518	22,892
	1941	63,692	+16,282	+34.34	32,709	30,983
	1951	83,891	+20,199	+31.71	42,208	41,683
	1961	100,788	+16,897	+20.14	50,488	50,300
6. Pargi Taluk	1901	53,416	..	..	26,997	26,419
	1911	65,325	+11,909	+22.29	33,172	32,153
	1921	65,814	+49	+0.03	33,048	32,296
	1931	80,128	+14,784	+22.62	40,747	39,381
	1941	89,738	+9,610	+11.99	45,529	44,209
	1951	98,458	+8,720	+9.72	49,803	48,655
	1961	107,181	+8,723	+8.80	53,579	53,602
7. Tandur Taluk	1901	62,159	..	..	31,488	30,671
	1911	67,882	+5,723	+9.21	34,397	33,515
	1921	62,489	-5,393	-7.94	31,968	30,521
	1931	69,714	+7,225	+11.56	35,393	34,321
	1941	74,577	+4,863	+6.98	38,050	36,521
	1951	85,414	+10,837	+14.53	42,479	42,935
	1961	98,555	+13,141	+15.39	48,916	49,639
8. Vicarabad Taluk	1901	54,076	..	..	27,420	26,656
	1911	83,293	+29,217	+54.03	42,851	40,442
	1921	81,370	-1,923	-2.31	41,805	39,565
	1931	98,550	+17,180	+18.66	48,660	47,890
	1941	104,261	+5,711	+7.09	52,866	51,395
	1951	116,318	+12,057	+11.56	58,061	58,257
	1961	134,859	+18,541	+15.94	67,206	67,653
14 MEDAK DISTRICT	1901	556,094	..	..	281,338	274,756
	1911	806,812	+250,718	+45.09	408,385	398,427
	1921	782,258	-24,554	-3.04	395,711	386,547
	1931	913,737	+131,479	+16.81	461,667	452,070
	1941	1,002,176	+88,439	+9.68	509,396	492,780
	1951	1,109,761	+107,585	+10.74	557,490	552,271
	1961	1,227,361	+117,600	+10.60	614,852	612,509

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
1. Sangareddy Taluk	1901	61,842	..	..	31,358	30,484
	1911	95,253	+38,411	+54.03	48,238	47,015
	1921	93,055	-2,198	-2.31	47,018	46,037
	1931	110,414	+17,359	+18.65	55,649	54,765
	1941	119,232	+8,818	+7.99	60,437	58,795
	1951	133,020	+13,788	+11.56	66,302	66,718
	1961	155,890	+22,870	+16.82	77,887	78,003
2. Zahirabad Taluk	1901	84,182	..	..	43,301	42,881
	1911	102,510	+18,328	+18.95	51,787	50,723
	1921	96,548	-5,962	-5.82	49,062	47,486
	1931	105,728	+9,180	+9.51	53,982	51,746
	1941	123,594	+17,866	+16.90	63,420	60,174
	1951	132,806	+9,212	+7.45	65,709	67,097
	1961	152,226	+19,420	+14.62	75,969	76,257
3. Narayankhed Taluk	1901	54,881	..	..	27,574	27,307
	1911	65,279	+10,398	+18.95	32,978	32,301
	1921	61,483	-3,796	-5.82	31,243	30,240
	1931	67,828	+6,345	+9.51	34,376	33,452
	1941	78,706	+10,878	+16.90	40,887	37,819
	1951	84,572	+5,866	+7.45	42,784	41,788
	1961	96,818	+12,246	+13.89	48,740	48,078
4. Andole (Jogipet) Taluk	1901	71,148	..	..	36,077	35,071
	1911	109,586	+38,438	+54.03	55,497	54,089
	1921	107,057	-2,529	-2.31	54,092	52,965
	1931	127,029	+19,972	+18.66	64,022	63,007
	1941	137,174	+10,145	+7.99	69,555	67,619
	1951	153,037	+15,863	+11.56	75,988	77,049
	1961	168,024	+14,987	+9.79	83,441	84,583
5. Narsapur Taluk	1901	48,332	..	..	24,507	23,825
	1911	74,444	+26,112	+54.03	37,700	36,744
	1921	72,726	-1,718	-2.31	36,746	35,980
	1931	86,298	+13,572	+18.65	43,491	42,807
	1941	93,185	+6,887	+7.99	47,250	45,935
	1951	103,961	+10,776	+11.56	52,437	51,524
	1961	116,486	+12,525	+12.05	58,028	58,458
6. Medak Taluk	1901	70,899	..	..	35,930	34,969
	1911	109,202	+38,303	+54.02	55,302	53,900
	1921	106,682	-2,520	-2.31	53,903	52,779
	1931	126,584	+19,902	+18.66	63,798	62,786
	1941	136,693	+10,109	+7.99	69,311	67,382
	1951	152,501	+15,808	+11.56	76,289	76,212
	1961	168,634	+16,133	+10.59	84,015	84,619
7. Gajwel Taluk	1901	63,425	..	..	33,190	32,235
	1911	100,539	+35,114	+53.67	50,921	49,618
	1921	98,170	-2,369	-2.36	49,607	48,563
	1931	114,487	+16,317	+16.66	58,717	55,770
	1941	125,832	+11,345	+9.02	63,811	62,021
	1951	140,391	+14,559	+11.57	71,782	68,609
	1961	146,059	+5,668	+4.04	74,002	72,057
8. Siddipet Taluk	1901	97,385	..	..	49,381	48,004
	1911	149,999	+52,614	+54.03	75,982	74,017
	1921	146,537	-3,462	-2.31	74,040	72,497
	1931	178,874	+32,337	+18.66	87,632	86,242
	1941	187,760	+8,886	+7.99	93,205	92,555
	1951	209,478	+21,718	+11.56	106,319	103,159
	1961	224,204	+14,726	+7.03	113,240	110,964

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT 11.37—*Contd.*
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	1901	694,180	..	..	346,084	348,096
	1911	562,099	-132,091	-19.03	280,229	281,870
	1921	543,251	-18,838	-3.35	269,433	273,818
	1931	655,735	+112,484	+20.71	329,470	326,265
	1941	731,901	+76,066	+11.60	367,046	364,755
	1951	835,243	+103,342	+14.14	413,745	421,498
	1961	1,022,013	+186,770	+22.36	509,183	512,830
1. Nizamabad Taluk	1901	143,762	..	..	71,671	72,091
	1911	112,935	-30,827	-21.43	56,273	56,662
	1921	109,213	-3,712	-3.29	54,085	55,128
	1931	133,107	+23,894	+21.84	66,815	66,292
	1941	144,378	+11,271	+11.62	74,430	74,148
	1951	169,717	+25,339	+17.23	84,443	85,274
	1961	226,847	+57,130	+33.68	114,249	112,598
2. Armar Taluk	1901	154,933	..	..	77,241	77,692
	1911	121,701	-33,232	-21.43	60,644	61,057
	1921	117,700	-4,001	-3.29	58,288	59,412
	1931	143,451	+25,751	+21.84	72,007	71,444
	1941	160,123	+16,672	+11.62	80,214	79,909
	1951	182,907	+22,784	+14.23	87,304	95,603
	1961	221,461	+38,554	+21.04	106,713	114,748
3. Kamareddy Taluk	1901	115,454	..	..	57,358	57,996
	1911	90,699	-24,755	-21.43	45,194	45,505
	1921	87,708	-2,991	-3.29	43,436	44,272
	1931	108,806	+21,098	+21.84	53,638	55,168
	1941	119,321	+10,515	+11.62	59,773	59,548
	1951	136,298	+16,977	+14.23	68,418	67,880
	1961	156,249	+19,951	+14.67	78,225	78,024
4. Yellareddy Taluk	1901	60,429	..	..	30,124	30,305
	1911	47,467	-12,962	-21.43	23,635	23,832
	1921	45,907	-1,560	-3.29	22,735	23,172
	1931	55,950	+10,043	+21.84	28,083	27,867
	1941	62,453	+6,503	+11.62	31,246	31,207
	1951	71,339	+8,886	+14.23	35,263	36,076
	1961	82,671	+11,332	+15.84	40,908	41,763
5. Banswada Taluk	1901	73,326	..	..	36,656	36,670
	1911	57,755	-15,571	-21.43	28,742	29,013
	1921	55,456	-2,299	-3.29	27,662	27,794
	1931	68,077	+12,621	+21.84	34,172	33,905
	1941	75,989	+7,912	+11.62	38,001	37,988
	1951	86,901	+10,912	+14.23	42,843	44,058
	1961	103,893	+16,992	+19.44	51,641	52,252
6. Madnur Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	39,262	..	..	19,542	19,720
	1911	47,652	+8,390	+21.37	23,866	23,786
	1921	45,725	-1,927	-4.04	23,043	22,682
	1931	49,359	+3,634	+7.95	25,042	24,317
	1941	54,945	+5,586	+11.32	27,977	26,968
	1951	62,085	+7,140	+12.99	31,182	30,903
	1961	73,722	+11,637	+18.74	37,090	36,632
7. Bodhan Taluk	1901	109,812	..	..	53,250	56,562
	1911	83,900	-25,912	-21.43	41,811	42,089
	1921	81,142	-2,758	-3.29	40,184	40,958
	1931	98,495	+17,353	+21.84	49,611	48,884
	1941	110,390	+11,895	+11.62	55,800	54,590
	1951	126,096	+15,706	+14.23	64,280	61,816
	1961	157,330	+31,234	+24.77	80,819	76,511

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
16. ADILABAD DISTRICT	1901	455,099	..	..	228,609	226,490
	1911	579,092	+ 123,993	+ 27.25	293,054	286,038
	1921	604,964	+ 25,872	+ 4.47	309,517	295,447
	1931	697,580	+ 92,616	+ 15.31	350,561	347,019
	1941	756,338	+ 58,758	+ 8.42	383,140	373,198
	1951	831,600	+ 75,262	+ 9.95	414,187	417,413
	1961	1,009,292	+ 177,692	+ 21.37	509,550	499,742
1. Adilabad Taluk	1901	54,523	..	..	27,417	27,106
	1911	69,851	+ 15,328	+ 28.11	35,400	34,451
	1921	73,804	+ 3,953	+ 5.66	37,832	35,972
	1931	85,794	+ 11,990	+ 16.25	43,881	41,913
	1941	92,728	+ 6,934	+ 8.08	46,944	45,784
	1951	101,611	+ 8,883	+ 9.58	49,709	51,902
	1961	117,330	+ 15,719	+ 15.47	59,005	58,325
2. Utnur Taluk	1901	18,461	..	..	9,283	9,178
	1911	23,651	+ 5,190	+ 28.11	11,986	11,665
	1921	24,989	+ 1,338	+ 5.66	12,909	12,180
	1931	29,048	+ 4,059	+ 16.24	14,857	14,191
	1941	31,396	+ 2,348	+ 8.08	15,994	15,402
	1951	34,404	+ 3,008	+ 9.58	17,462	16,942
	1961	55,099	+ 20,695	+ 60.13	28,076	27,023
3. Asifabad Taluk	1901	49,497	..	..	24,890	24,607
	1911	63,412	+ 13,915	+ 28.11	32,137	31,275
	1921	67,001	+ 3,589	+ 5.66	34,344	32,657
	1931	77,886	+ 10,885	+ 16.25	39,836	38,050
	1941	84,181	+ 6,295	+ 8.08	42,617	41,564
	1951	92,235	+ 8,054	+ 9.58	46,599	45,636
	1961	119,570	+ 27,335	+ 29.62	61,083	58,487
4. Sirpur Taluk	1901	55,854	..	..	28,087	27,767
	1911	71,556	+ 15,702	+ 28.11	36,264	35,292
	1921	75,605	+ 4,049	+ 5.66	38,755	36,850
	1931	87,888	+ 12,283	+ 16.25	44,952	42,936
	1941	94,991	+ 7,103	+ 8.08	48,090	46,901
	1951	104,091	+ 9,100	+ 9.58	52,759	51,332
	1961	134,648	+ 30,557	+ 29.36	69,405	65,243
5. Chinnur Taluk	1901	46,209	..	..	23,237	22,972
	1911	59,200	+ 12,991	+ 28.11	30,002	29,198
	1921	62,550	+ 3,350	+ 5.66	32,063	30,487
	1931	72,712	+ 10,162	+ 16.25	37,190	35,522
	1941	78,589	+ 5,877	+ 8.08	39,786	38,803
	1951	86,117	+ 7,528	+ 9.58	43,666	42,451
	1961	95,800	+ 9,683	+ 11.24	48,514	47,286
6. Lakshettipet Taluk	1901	53,021	..	..	26,662	26,359
	1911	67,927	+ 14,906	+ 28.11	34,425	33,502
	1921	71,771	+ 3,844	+ 5.66	36,789	34,982
	1931	83,430	+ 11,659	+ 16.24	42,672	40,758
	1941	90,174	+ 6,744	+ 8.08	45,651	44,523
	1951	98,812	+ 8,638	+ 9.58	50,150	48,662
	1961	123,397	+ 24,585	+ 24.88	63,330	60,067
7. Kharapur Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	23,270	..	..	11,702	11,568
	1911	29,811	+ 6,541	+ 28.11	15,108	14,703
	1921	31,498	+ 1,687	+ 5.66	16,146	15,352
	1931	36,615	+ 5,117	+ 16.25	18,727	17,888
	1941	39,575	+ 2,960	+ 8.08	20,035	19,540
	1951	43,366	+ 3,791	+ 9.58	22,391	20,975
	1961	55,710	+ 12,344	+ 28.46	28,831	26,879

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37—Contd.

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
8. Roath Taluk	1901	80,738	..	..	15,456	15,280
	1911	89,377	+ 8,639	+ 28.11	19,956	19,421
	1921	41,605	+ 2,228	+ 5.06	21,326	20,279
	1931	48,364	+ 6,759	+ 16.23	24,737	23,627
	1941	82,273	+ 8,909	+ 8.08	26,464	25,809
	1951	87,280	+ 5,007	+ 9.58	28,620	28,660
	1961	69,881	+ 12,601	+ 22.00	33,113	31,768
9. Nirmal Taluk	1901	64,043	..	..	32,657	32,286
	1911	83,200	+ 18,257	+ 28.11	42,166	41,034
	1921	87,908	+ 4,708	+ 5.66	45,061	42,847
	1931	102,169	+ 14,261	+ 16.25	52,267	50,922
	1941	110,448	+ 8,279	+ 8.08	55,915	54,533
	1951	121,029	+ 10,581	+ 9.58	58,306	62,723
	1961	137,860	+ 16,831	+ 13.49	67,601	69,759
10. Mudhol Taluk	1901	58,585	..	..	29,218	29,367
	1911	71,107	+ 12,522	+ 21.37	35,610	35,497
	1921	68,288	- 2,819	- 4.04	34,392	33,896
	1931	78,854	+ 5,421	+ 7.94	37,442	41,412
	1941	81,983	+ 3,129	+ 11.31	41,744	40,239
	1951	92,645	+ 10,662	+ 13.01	44,525	48,120
	1961	100,497	+ 7,852	+ 8.48	49,312	51,185
17. KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	1901	761,431	..	..	396,974	364,457
	1911	1,030,423	+ 268,992	+ 35.33	533,526	496,896
	1921	999,212	- 31,210	- 3.03	512,593	486,619
	1931	1,132,602	+ 133,390	+ 13.35	578,542	554,060
	1941	1,237,084	+ 104,482	+ 9.22	629,099	607,985
	1951	1,428,168	+ 191,084	+ 15.45	720,768	707,400
	1961	1,621,515	+ 193,347	+ 13.54	812,491	809,024
1. Karimnagar Taluk	1901	161,104	..	..	83,992	77,112
	1911	218,017	+ 56,913	+ 35.33	112,864	105,153
	1921	211,414	- 6,603	- 3.03	108,455	102,959
	1931	289,636	+ 78,222	+ 13.35	122,408	117,228
	1941	261,742	+ 22,106	+ 9.22	133,103	128,639
	1951	302,172	+ 40,430	+ 15.45	151,277	147,895
	1961	335,609	+ 33,437	+ 11.06	170,023	165,586
2. Sirsilla Taluk	1901	122,010	..	..	63,610	58,400
	1911	165,113	+ 43,103	+ 35.33	85,491	79,622
	1921	160,112	- 5,001	- 3.03	82,137	77,975
	1931	181,686	+ 21,574	+ 13.35	92,704	88,982
	1941	198,228	+ 16,542	+ 9.22	100,806	97,422
	1951	224,847	+ 26,619	+ 15.45	115,043	113,802
	1961	258,303	+ 33,456	+ 12.87	128,982	129,321
6. Metpalli Independent Sub-Taluk	1901	64,317	..	..	33,532	30,785
	1911	87,038	+ 22,721	+ 35.33	45,066	41,972
	1921	84,402	- 2,636	- 3.03	43,298	41,104
	1931	95,669	+ 11,267	+ 13.35	48,869	46,800
	1941	104,495	+ 8,826	+ 9.22	52,129	51,366
	1951	120,635	+ 16,140	+ 15.45	59,231	61,404
	1961	143,625	+ 22,990	+ 19.06	69,256	74,369
4. Jagtial Taluk	1901	108,691	..	..	56,666	52,025
	1911	147,088	+ 38,397	+ 35.33	76,158	70,930
	1921	142,633	- 4,455	- 3.03	73,170	69,463
	1931	161,674	+ 19,041	+ 13.35	82,584	79,090
	1941	176,589	+ 14,915	+ 9.22	89,801	86,788
	1951	203,868	+ 27,279	+ 15.45	101,818	102,050
	1961	239,065	+ 35,197	+ 17.27	117,802	121,263

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT II.37—Contd. VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Sultanabad Taluk	1901	129,984	..	..	67,767	62,217
	1911	175,903	+45,919	+35.33	91,078	84,825
	1921	170,573	-5,330	-3.03	87,505	83,070
	1931	193,346	+22,771	+12.85	98,763	94,583
	1941	211,182	+17,836	+9.22	107,393	103,789
	1951	243,802	+32,620	+15.45	122,794	121,008
	1961	278,051	+34,249	+14.05	139,784	138,267
6. Manthani Taluk	1901	46,302	..	..	24,140	22,162
	1911	62,659	+16,357	+35.33	32,443	30,216
	1921	60,761	-1,898	-3.03	31,170	29,591
	1931	68,873	+8,112	+12.85	35,181	33,692
	1941	75,226	+6,353	+9.22	38,255	36,971
	1951	80,846	+5,620	+7.45	41,434	39,412
	1961	98,350	+17,504	+21.25	50,077	48,273
7. Husurabad Taluk	1901	129,023	..	..	67,267	61,756
	1911	174,604	+45,581	+35.33	90,406	84,198
	1921	169,315	-5,289	-3.03	86,858	82,457
	1931	191,918	+22,603	+12.85	98,033	93,885
	1941	209,622	+17,704	+9.22	106,600	103,022
	1951	242,001	+32,379	+15.45	124,184	117,817
	1961	268,512	+26,511	+10.95	136,567	131,945
18. WARANGAL DISTRICT	1901	653,721	..	..	342,845	310,876
	1911	822,290	+168,569	+25.79	424,277	398,013
	1921	813,104	-9,186	-1.12	417,620	395,484
	1931	971,672	+158,568	+19.50	499,418	472,254
	1941	1,125,639	+153,967	+15.85	579,330	546,309
	1951	1,323,836	+198,197	+17.14	680,796	643,040
	1961	1,545,435	+221,599	+16.21	790,739	754,696
1. Warangal Taluk	1901	211,523	..	..	110,631	100,892
	1911	267,346	+55,823	+26.39	138,043	129,303
	1921	273,579	+6,233	+2.33	140,749	132,830
	1931	330,733	+57,154	+20.89	170,392	160,341
	1941	391,845	+61,112	+16.33	201,917	189,928
	1951	472,307	+80,462	+20.69	241,461	230,846
	1961	539,427	+67,120	+14.22	276,412	263,015
2. Parkal Taluk	1901	81,838	..	..	42,667	39,171
	1911	110,749	+28,911	+35.33	57,343	53,406
	1921	107,395	-3,354	-3.03	53,093	54,302
	1931	121,732	+14,337	+13.33	62,181	59,551
	1941	132,961	+11,229	+9.22	67,615	65,346
	1951	153,499	+20,538	+15.45	78,072	75,427
	1961	172,230	+18,731	+12.20	88,134	84,096
3. Mulug Taluk	1901	29,689	..	..	15,528	14,161
	1911	37,524	+7,835	+26.39	19,373	18,151
	1921	38,399	+875	+2.33	19,755	18,644
	1931	46,421	+8,022	+20.89	23,916	22,505
	1941	54,928	+8,507	+15.33	28,340	26,588
	1951	66,392	+11,464	+20.69	34,076	32,316
	1961	93,408	+27,016	+40.90	47,613	45,795
4. Narasampet Taluk	1901	47,809	..	..	25,005	22,804
	1911	60,427	+12,618	+26.39	31,201	29,226
	1921	61,885	+1,458	+2.33	31,813	30,072
	1931	74,784	+12,919	+20.89	38,513	36,271
	1941	88,453	+13,669	+15.33	45,638	42,815
	1951	108,753	+20,300	+20.69	54,532	54,221
	1961	147,126	+38,373	+35.22	75,361	71,765

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37.—*Contd.*
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Mahbubabad Taluk	1901	107,913	..	..	56,441	51,472
	1911	130,393	+22,480	+26.39	70,426	63,967
	1921	139,373	+8,979	+2.83	71,806	67,700
	1931	168,730	+29,358	+20.89	86,928	81,802
	1941	190,654	+21,924	+18.88	108,012	98,642
	1951	240,958	+50,304	+26.69	123,946	118,012
	1961	274,108	+33,150	+13.76	140,089	134,019
6. Jangaon Taluk	1901	174,949	..	..	92,578	82,376
	1911	209,851	+34,902	+19.95	107,889	101,962
	1921	192,824	-17,027	-8.35	98,404	98,920
	1931	229,302	+36,478	+19.23	117,488	111,814
	1941	258,818	+29,516	+12.65	132,808	125,510
	1951	290,027	+31,209	+12.28	149,089	140,938
	1961	319,136	+29,109	+10.04	162,910	156,226
10. KHAMMAM DISTRICT	1901	380,139	..	..	197,838	182,301
	1911	469,318	+89,179	+23.46	241,860	227,458
	1921	472,688	+3,570	+0.73	242,226	230,462
	1931	574,818	+102,130	+21.61	294,814	280,004
	1941	678,978	+104,160	+17.60	347,199	328,779
	1951	802,002	+123,024	+18.58	418,407	384,595
	1961	1,037,842	+235,840	+29.53	539,994	497,848
4. Nugur Independent Sub-Taluk (Agency)	1901	20,218	..	..	10,112	10,106
	1911	19,958	-260	-1.29	9,982	9,976
	1921	20,068	+110	+0.55	10,087	9,981
	1931	25,343	+5,275	+26.20	12,784	12,559
	1941	30,448	+5,105	+20.19	15,235	15,213
	1951	35,366	+4,918	+16.09	17,880	17,486
	1961	40,974	+5,608	+15.86	20,628	20,346
5. Bhadrachalam Taluk (Agency)	1901	48,658	..	..	24,920	23,738
	1911	55,952	+7,294	+14.99	28,244	27,708
	1921	50,088	-5,864	-10.57	25,021	25,067
	1931	62,788	+12,700	+25.43	31,898	31,490
	1941	69,684	+6,896	+10.99	34,846	34,738
	1951	77,620	+7,936	+11.47	39,016	38,604
	1961	91,001	+13,381	+17.24	45,716	45,285
AGENCY TOTAL	1901	68,876	..	..	35,042	33,834
	1911	75,910	+7,034	+10.21	38,226	37,684
	1921	70,106	-5,804	-7.65	35,108	35,017
	1931	88,138	+18,032	+25.71	44,077	44,061
	1941	100,097	+11,959	+13.57	50,071	50,026
	1951	112,986	+12,889	+12.58	56,896	56,090
	1961	131,975	+18,989	+16.81	66,844	65,131
1 Khammam Taluk	1901	103,045	..	..	53,894	49,151
	1911	130,289	+27,244	+26.89	67,246	63,043
	1921	133,277	+2,988	+2.23	68,567	64,710
	1931	161,119	+27,842	+20.89	83,008	78,111
	1941	190,646	+29,527	+18.33	98,306	92,340
	1951	230,088	+39,442	+20.69	117,804	112,784
	1961	275,293	+45,205	+19.65	140,848	134,445
2 Nellore Taluk	1901	53,458	..	..	27,980	25,478
	1911	67,567	+14,109	+26.39	34,888	32,679
	1921	69,142	+1,575	+2.33	35,572	33,570
	1931	83,587	+14,445	+20.89	43,068	40,519
	1941	98,905	+15,318	+18.23	51,081	47,824
	1951	119,367	+20,462	+20.69	60,794	58,573
	1961	176,619	+57,252	+47.96	89,726	86,893

VARIATION IN POPULATION

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STATEMENT 11.37 - *Contd.*
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Bhoorgampadu Taluk	1901	23,107	..	..	13,178	12,019
	1911	31,847	+6,650	+28.89	16,444	15,403
	1921	32,589	+742	+2.33	16,766	15,823
	1931	39,398	+6,809	+20.89	20,298	19,100
	1941	46,618	+7,220	+18.33	24,053	22,565
	1951	56,262	+9,644	+20.69	28,684	27,578
	1961	84,338	+28,076	+49.90	43,193	41,145
6. Kothagudem Taluk	1901	53,132	..	..	27,789	25,343
	1911	67,154	+14,022	+26.89	34,074	32,480
	1921	68,720	+1,566	+2.33	35,355	33,365
	1931	83,076	+14,356	+20.89	42,800	40,276
	1941	98,301	+15,225	+18.33	50,719	47,582
	1951	118,638	+20,337	+20.69	61,606	57,032
	1961	173,810	+55,172	+46.19	90,755	83,055
7. Madhira Taluk	1901	76,481	..	..	39,973	36,456
	1911	96,601	+20,120	+26.89	49,890	46,721
	1921	98,854	+2,253	+2.33	50,858	47,996
	1931	119,505	+20,651	+20.89	61,508	57,997
	1941	141,406	+21,901	+18.33	72,959	68,447
	1951	170,661	+29,255	+20.69	86,123	82,538
	1961	213,505	+42,844	+25.10	109,628	103,877
TOTAL PLAINS	1901	311,263	..	..	162,798	148,467
	1911	393,408	+82,145	+26.89	203,134	190,274
	1921	402,582	+9,174	+2.33	207,118	195,464
	1931	486,685	+84,103	+20.89	250,787	235,898
	1941	575,876	+89,191	+18.33	297,128	278,748
	1951	695,016	+119,140	+20.69	356,511	338,505
	1961	923,567	+228,551	+32.17	473,650	450,917
20. NALGONDA DISTRICT	1901	776,087	..	..	410,178	365,909
	1911	930,434	+154,347	+19.89	478,190	452,244
	1921	851,661	-78,773	-8.47	435,571	416,090
	1931	1,014,781	+163,120	+19.15	519,686	495,145
	1941	1,145,180	+130,399	+12.85	598,646	546,534
	1951	1,287,109	+141,929	+12.40	661,565	625,544
	1961	1,574,946	+287,777	+22.36	807,628	767,318
1. Nalgonda Taluk	1901	134,515	..	..	81,760	72,755
	1911	185,341	+50,826	+37.83	95,287	90,054
	1921	169,862	-15,479	-8.35	86,911	82,951
	1931	202,521	+32,659	+19.23	103,766	98,755
	1941	228,147	+25,626	+12.65	117,296	110,851
	1951	256,153	+28,006	+12.28	132,523	123,630
	1961	295,157	+39,004	+15.23	151,293	143,864
2. Suryapet Taluk	1901	180,578	..	..	99,091	81,487
	1911	156,623	-23,955	-13.26	80,523	76,100
	1921	143,542	-13,081	-8.35	73,444	70,098
	1931	171,139	+27,597	+19.23	87,687	83,452
	1941	192,796	+21,657	+12.66	99,121	93,675
	1951	216,462	+23,666	+12.28	111,077	105,385
	1961	280,073	+63,611	+29.38	138,201	141,872
3. Husurnagar Taluk	1901	99,831	..	..	52,082	47,749
	1911	118,659	+18,828	+18.86	60,841	57,818
	1921	107,658	-11,001	-9.27	54,908	52,750
	1931	127,737	+20,079	+18.65	65,138	62,599
	1941	145,894	+18,157	+14.21	74,890	71,004
	1951	165,228	+19,334	+13.25	84,460	80,768
	1961	198,807	+33,579	+20.33	100,888	97,919

VARIATION IN POPULATION

STATEMENT II.37—*Concid.*
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST SIXTY YEARS

District / Taluk 1	Year 2	Persons 3	Decade Variation 4	Percentage Decade Variation 5	Males 6	Females 7
4. Miryalguda Taluk	1901	77,347	..	..	40,928	36,419
	1911	92,777	+15,430	+19.95	47,698	45,079
	1921	85,029	-7,748	-8.35	43,505	41,524
	1931	101,377	+16,348	19.23	51,943	49,434
	1941	114,305	+12,928	+12.65	58,716	55,589
	1951	128,224	+14,019	+12.28	66,090	62,134
	1961	222,339	+94,115	+73.40	117,448	104,891
5. Devarakonda Taluk	1901	98,748	..	..	52,246	46,500
	1911	118,484	+19,736	+19.96	60,899	57,585
	1921	108,577	-9,907	-8.34	55,553	53,025
	1931	129,459	+20,882	+19.23	66,331	63,128
	1941	145,838	+16,379	+12.65	74,977	70,861
	1951	163,734	+17,896	+12.27	84,706	79,028
	1961	200,957	+37,223	+22.75	102,932	98,025
6. Bhongir Taluk	1901	112,478	..	..	59,517	52,961
	1911	134,917	+22,439	+19.95	69,364	65,553
	1921	123,649	-11,268	-8.35	63,266	60,383
	1931	147,423	+23,774	+19.23	75,536	71,887
	1941	166,077	+18,654	+12.65	85,344	80,733
	1951	186,464	+20,387	+12.28	95,212	91,252
	1961	213,616	+27,152	+14.56	108,543	105,073
7. Ramannapet Taluk	1901	103,095	..	..	54,562	48,533
	1911	123,663	+20,568	+19.95	63,578	60,085
	1921	113,334	-10,329	-8.35	57,938	55,396
	1931	135,125	+21,791	+19.23	69,335	65,790
	1941	152,228	+17,093	+12.65	78,262	73,966
	1951	170,909	+18,681	+12.28	87,497	83,412
	1961	193,997	+23,088	+13.51	98,318	95,679



Chapter III

URBAN POPULATION

Introductory

Urbanisation is a field of study that has been assuming increasing importance. Though the Indian sub-continent has been traditionally rural, scholars have observed that there is undeniable evidence that a change is under way and "urbanisation in India is likely to gain momentum as it goes forward and in the next few decades, barring major catastrophes, the pace may be extremely rapid..... If the signs are valid, if urbanisation is coming on a big scale, then a fundamental revolution will inevitably occur in society. The city is the diffusion centre for modern civilisation, and as it comes to dominate the countryside, the new will come to dominate the old. The city has so far led in the growth of literacy, in the education of women, in the decline of caste, in the reduction of fertility, and in the development of political awareness. It is therefore playing the same innovating and stimulating role that it has played in Western civilisation."*

2. The circumstances governing the birth and development of cities in the past in our country have been somewhat different from those in the West. The urban towns here generally did not grow around an established industry or around new centres of commerce and banking. On the other hand industries and commerce were generally drawn to the already established urban centres that had their origin mostly as centres of administration. The mediaeval cities in this part of this country owe their origin to their importance as seats of political power or as centres of religious importance or as strategic centres of communication. The capital city of this State, Hyderabad, is a typical example of how the city took its birth and developed. The Fort of Golconda shot into prominence all of a sudden after the Bahmani Kingdom was split and the Golconda became the headquarters of an independent Muslim Kingdom under the Qutub Shahis in the 15th century. The entire populace of the Kingdom's capital, including the nobles as well as the serving soldiers, was housed inside the impressive walled city of Golconda. As the Kingdom prospered, the city became extremely overcrowded and insanitary; epidemics often broke out. It was the fancy of the 5th ruler of Golconda, Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah, with all the romantic associations attached, that led to the foundation of an absolutely new city of Hyderabad which he named as Bhagunagar after his lady love Bhagmati, on the southern side of river Musi in the 16th century, to which the royalty and the nobility moved. But history records that subsequently when the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb attacked Hyderabad the residents of Hyderabad

rushed back to their safer precincts of Golconda Fort overnight for safety and from there resisted the seize for ten months till at last an act of treachery led to their defence completely breaking down and the Qutub Shahi rule crumbled. After this, Hyderabad city completely paled into insignificance with the capital of the Deccan Viceroy under the Mughal emperor being shifted to Aurangabad. Hyderabad city revived again when the headquarters of the independent Nizam was shifted back to Hyderabad in the 18th century. Hyderabad had no natural advantages of either being strategically located or even forming a geographical centre of the Golconda Kingdom. It was the fancy of the early rulers who established their headquarters there that led to the development of the city. Warangal city also owes its origin to its historical association as the seat of the ancient Kakatiya rulers of the 10-13th century A.D.

3. The old city of Bandar (Masulipatnam) prospered considerably as the chief port town of Golconda Kingdom. Cities like Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Nellore are located at points of important strategic crossings across the three great rivers of the State, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar. The development of road and railway communications gave further impetus to the growth of the above cities. Vijayawada as a result of its most advantageous location at the head of the Krishna delta system and being the meeting place of 5 railway lines grew very fast as a great commercial centre and assumed its place as the second largest city in the State. Several other towns grew at nodes of communications. The advent of the British rule saw the establishment of several administrative towns. As will be pointed out later on in this chapter, Rayalaseema area which forms one of the very backward tracts of this State had a larger degree of urbanisation in the early part of this century, than in several other areas mainly because this area formed an important centre of British rule in the earlier days of their administration. The district or the taluk headquarters were obviously chosen from amongst the more central places of the area that might already be enjoying some basic marketing and other facilities. With the establishment of the district administrative offices, courts, etc., there was an influx of population and the educational and other institutions such as hospitals etc., were concentrated there. These places certainly became the foci of road communications. All this led to the growth of a large number of administrative towns. Such towns generally enjoyed some amenities as electrification, protected water supply, etc. Some of these places in due course attracted industries as well. The purely industrial towns were a rarity. Only a few places, like the Sirpur-Kagaznagar, were built up around an industry

* Kingsley Davis — *The Population of India and Pakistan*, P. 146.

that was only established very recently, about 20 years ago. Some purely Mining Towns too such as Kothagudem and Bellampalli came into being in 1930* as a result of the opening of collieries. A few project towns such as the Vijayapuri at the head works of the gigantic Nagarjunasagar have also recently shot up after 1951. No large scale industrial development has as yet taken place. But the pressure on land of the agricultural population in rural areas is being increasingly felt. There is a tendency for the rural areas to push out the surplus population who are being forced to emigrate in order to find alternative sources of livelihood which they had to seek in certain other avocations outside their villages. Establishment of large rice mills, booming tobacco industries, white collared professions in administrative centres, expansion of trade at some centres provided the opportunity for the surplus rural population to be absorbed. Places where such concentrations of population ensued, sometimes remained merely as heavily populated large villages. In some cases they became large enough to be provided with a local municipal administration. Some places even if they did not have a local body of their own still assumed urban character which was distinct from the purely rural character of the neighbourhood.

Definition of Urban Centre

4. It has been the attempt of the Census authorities from the earliest of the Censuses to distinguish the urban centres from the purely rural centres and generally divide the population as rural and urban. They had not always completely succeeded in their attempts as there were no rigid tests laid down for places to be recognised as urban centres. In the past the definition of a town generally followed at all the Indian Censuses was "Besides municipalities, cantonments and civil lines any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which a Provincial Census Superintendent may decide to treat as town for Census purposes". While the municipalities, cantonments and civil lines which undoubtedly had distinct urban characteristics were invariably treated as towns in all areas, it was in regard to other places where discretion was allowed to the Census authorities in each State that there was great dissimilarity in the criteria applied. Even the population limit of 5,000 was not strictly observed in all the States. For example, in 1931, in the erstwhile Princely State of Hyderabad, the State Census Commissioner, Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan, admits "when a complete list of all the villages and hamlets in existence in each taluk was compiled, the District Census Officers were required to state in each case whether the collection of houses should be treated as a town or a village. This time all taluk headquarters, irrespective of population, have been treated as towns. Thus places with 2,000 people have become towns, and no place treated as a town in the last Census has receded to a village".* On the other hand the Census Superintendent of Madras State at the 1931 Census, Mr. M.W.M. Yeatts records "The criteria applied in reaching this decision (*i.e.*, whether a place should be treated as a town for Census purposes) were the character of population, the relative density of the residential dwellings, the importance of

the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations. Officers were warned against treating as towns mere overgrown villages without urban characteristics. Clearly no absolute criterion was in question and much depended here, as in so many other Census matters, on the application by district officers of general considerations. Every care was taken to secure consistent application but it is improbable that local vagaries have been avoided. In any country it would be difficult to condense into a formula the attributions of a town and in South India certainly no hard and fast line exists."† Thus it is obvious that the recognition of Census towns in the country in the past was marked by a lack of uniformity of criteria. In certain States, particularly the Princely States there was a blatant anxiety to show as many places as possible as urbanised apparently as indicative of the progress of the State whereas in other conservative States as in Madras, they suffered from too strict an application of certain principles.

5. It is a lack of uniformity in the recognition of towns that made a scholar observe "The urban-rural dichotomy is as untidy a sociological concept in India as it is elsewhere in the world. The Census cut-off point in size is at 5,000 population; but there appears in each Census a long list of settlements while, although they have more than 5,000 inhabitants, in the eyes of the local authorities are still sufficiently agricultural in their pattern of livelihood and habitation to be called villages. In other cases, communities of less than 5,000 which are said to possess "urban" characteristics are classed as towns.... This blurring of the line of demarcation occurs not only in demographic, but in geographic delimitation of cities as well. Many villages at the fringes of the great metropolises are rural or urban only in the fact that the most recent legal demarcation of the municipal limits does or does not happen to include them".† Again O.H.K. Spate observes "It hardly needs stressing that the great majority of 'Census towns' have still very strong agricultural elements within them.... The smaller ones are indeed little more than large market villages, with some very local administrative functions added; perhaps two or three central streets inadequately paved and lighted give the semblance of an urban 'cachet'." Realising these drawbacks and recognising that urbanisation will be a major field of study from 1961 onwards, it was felt that greater strictness and uniformity should prevail in the definition of 'town' so that precise criteria may be set up in the interest of comparability—perhaps even international comparability. The Registrar General of India therefore laid down that at the 1961 Census the following categories of places alone will be recognised as urban units :

1. All places covered by a city corporation, municipality or cantonment board;
2. Other places which satisfy the following criteria :
 - a. Minimum population of 5,000;
 - b. Density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile ; and
 - c. At least 3/4ths of the adult male population should be non-agricultural.

* Census of India 1931—Vol. XXIII H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (Hyderabad State; Part I—Report P. 43.

† India's Urban Future—Roy Turner—P.117 "The Impact of Urban Society upon village life" by Richard D. Lambert.

Difficulties in finalising the list of towns of the 1961 Census

6. Though the criteria prescribed for the recognition of towns at the 1961 Census appear to be simple and straight forward, their application in practice proved considerably difficult. I reproduce below what I had recorded in the Administration Report (Enumeration) in this regard.

"It was not an easy task to finalise the list of towns for the State. Firstly, even in regard to the notification of all municipal towns as Urban areas, there was some difficulty. There were two sets of municipal laws in force in this State, one in Telangana districts and the other in Andhra districts. In Telangana there were two categories of Municipalities namely Town Municipalities and City Municipalities. In Andhra districts there was only one category viz., the District Municipalities which corresponded to City Municipalities of Telangana districts. The smaller places were constituted into Panchayats. In the Andhra districts, the places with a population of less than 20,000 were treated as Class I or Class II Panchayats and not as municipal towns whereas in Telangana even small places with a population of 5,000 and above were treated as Town Municipalities and the larger towns treated as City Municipalities. The Town Municipalities of Telangana had lesser Urban characteristics than several Panchayats of Andhra area. There was a legislation on the anvil to make the Municipal laws uniform throughout the State and the category of Town Municipalities being given up and designated as Class I or Class II Panchayats as the case may be. It was, therefore, decided for the sake of ensuring uniformity throughout the State that only the Municipal Corporations, Cantonment Board areas, the District Municipalities and City Municipalities alone would be automatically treated as Urban units for Census purposes and for all other places to be qualified as Urban units at this Census the other prescribed criteria should be applied.

The application of the other tests was also found very difficult. The only criterion which was easy of application was the minimum population limit of 5,000. But as regards the density and the proportion of non-agricultural adult population of a place, the District Census Handbooks of 1951 did not provide definite information. For some places the area figures were not available and therefore the working out of density was difficult. There was no clear picture of adult agricultural and non-agricultural population. Therefore, in respect of all places having a population exceeding 5,000 and especially where they were treated as towns at the 1951 Census a very close examination was found necessary in most cases, requiring my personal visits to several places to see if the places had distinct urban characteristics."

7. It will be of interest to see how some slight stretchings had to be made in the application of the principles while finalising the list of towns of 1961 Census. If the criteria had been strictly applied as many as 136 from the 1951 Census list of towns would have been deleted and only 113 would have been recognised. Such a cut would have been too drastic to give a realistic picture of urbanisation. The Registrar General and the State Government were consulted and after slightly stretching the definitions, 212 units were finally recognised as towns. The correspondence leading to the finalisation of towns is reproduced in an Appendix to this Chapter.

8. The determination of the constituent units of Hyderabad city also presented a considerable problem in the absence of clear survey and demarcation of the boundaries. A conference of the Collector, the officers

of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and Secunderabad Cantonment and also Tahsildars concerned was convened and the limits of the city were arrived at as per the decisions at the conference. The notes of discussions, dated 9th February 1960 are reproduced below :

Copy of Notes of the Discussions held in the Collector's Office on 9th February 1960 at 3-00 p.m. to decide about the anomalies of the various units constituting the Hyderabad City.

The question of demarcation of boundaries between the various units forming the Hyderabad city particularly with reference to the urban units recognised at the last Census as falling outside the limits of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Corporations was discussed at a Conference of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Collector, Hyderabad, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, the representatives of Secunderabad Municipal Corporation and Secunderabad Cantonment and the Tahsildars of Hyderabad East and West Tahsils, at the Hyderabad Collector's Office on 9th February 1960 at 3-00 P.M.

2. Hyderabad city may be taken as constituted by Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Secunderabad Municipal Corporation* and Secunderabad Cantonment. Within the limits of Secunderabad Cantonment and the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation there are strictly military areas. Besides these there are a few villages on the fringes of the city which fall partly within one or the other of the above constituent units of Hyderabad city and partly outside. Some of these units are entirely urban in character and can be taken practically as parts of Hyderabad city though they may not fall within the limits of the Municipal Corporations or the Cantonment.

3. Though Hyderabad city falls entirely within the limits of Hyderabad district, it is made up of different areas of different taluks of Hyderabad district. Instead of treating these different areas as separate urban units of the different taluks it is obviously advantageous to recognise the entire Hyderabad city as a single unit of Hyderabad district and the different constituent units given a urban series within this unit. Therefore, Hyderabad city will be allotted an independent number (Code No. 1) in the taluk series of Hyderabad district. While the district code number of Hyderabad district is 13, the code number of Hyderabad city within Hyderabad district will be No. 1. The remaining taluks of Hyderabad district lying outside the limits of Hyderabad city will be allotted code numbers in a clockwise order as follows :

Medchal	.	.	.	2
Hyderabad East	.	.	.	3
Ibrahimpattam	.	.	.	4
Hyderabad West	.	.	.	5
Chevella	.	.	.	6
Pargi	.	.	.	7
Tandur	.	.	.	8
Vicarabad	.	.	.	9

4. The different constituent units of Hyderabad city will then be allotted code numbers in Roman figures to indicate that they are all urban units. The following code numbers will be allotted for the different units :

Area falling within the limits of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (except the strictly military area)	.	.	.	I
Area falling within the limits of Secunderabad Municipal Corporation	.	.	.	II

* Secunderabad Municipal Corporation was subsequently merged with the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

Area falling within the limits of Secunderabad Cantonment except the strictly military area	III
Strictly military area falling within Secunderabad Cantonment limits	IV
Strictly military area falling within Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits	V

Thus, the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation area can be indicated as follows under the Census Code numbering system :

13-1-II

Similarly the strictly military area lying in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits can be indicated as—

13-1-V and so on

5. As pointed out earlier there are a few villages on the fringes which though not falling within the limits of any of the above units are urban in character and practically form an integral part of Hyderabad city. These are listed below and the code numbers to be allotted are also indicated against them.

Macha Bolaram (Medchal Tahsil)	VI
Ammuguda (Medchal Tahsil)	VII
Malkajgiri (Hyderabad East Tahsil)	VIII
Osmania University (Hyderabad East and West Tahsils) made up of portions of Zamistanpur and Habshiguda villages	IX

(It is understood that though Osmania University area is formed from the villages of Zamistanpur and Habshiguda, the Campus has well defined limits and is an independent, easily recognisable unit. Hence it is proposed to treat this as one urban unit to be clubbed in Hyderabad city)

Zamistanpur (Hyderabad West)	X
Gaddiannaram (Hyderabad East)	XI
Attapur (Hyderabad West)	XII
Fatehnagar	XIII
Bowenpalle	XIV
Alwal	XV

5-A. The complete location code for the various units forming Hyderabad city will consist of the district number, namely, that of Hyderabad district (No. 13), and the city Number (No. 1), then the individual urban unit number (in Roman figures) as indicated below :

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area (excluding the strictly military area)	13-1- I
Secunderabad Municipal Corporation area	13-1- II
Secunderabad Cantonment area (excluding the strictly military area)	13-1-III
Strictly military area of Secunderabad Cantonment	13-1-IV
Strictly military area lying in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits	13-1- V

Villages or parts of village which lie outside the limits of the above units but still be reckoned as part of Hyderabad city for the purpose of Census

Macha Bolaram	13-1- VI
Ammuguda	13-1- VII
Malkajgiri	13-1- VIII
Osmania University	13-1- IX
Zamistanpur	13-1- X
Gaddiannaram	13-1- XI
Attapur	13-1- XII
Fatehnagar	13-1- XIII
Bowenpalle	13-1- XIV
Alwal	13-1- XV

6. The Housenumbers, Houselisting and Census enumeration in the urban units, Nos. 13-1-VI to 13-1-XV will have to be attended to by the Tahsildars of the respective taluks under the direction of the Collector. The population figures of those urban units will have to be included in the totals for Hyderabad city unit. The Collector, Hyderabad will kindly ensure this particularly at the stage of the reporting of provisional totals. The Tahsildars concerned will have to ensure that there is no overlapping of the area or the omission of any areas while enumerating the persons in the above units, as portions of some of the above units lie within the limits of the Hyderabad or Secunderabad Corporations or the Secunderabad Cantonment as the case may be. The Tahsildars will have to take particular care in communicating the correct code numbers for those areas to the enumerators and supervisors. The Tahsildars may appoint suitable agencies to take up enumeration in the areas concerned. For example, in the University Campus area it is best that the enumerators and supervisors are appointed from amongst the staff of the University.

7. The following units which were recognised as independent urban units at the 1951 Census now fall within the limits of one of the Municipal Corporations. Hence there is no need to recognise them as separate units now as they get merged within the larger urban units.

Begumpet	Now included entirely in Secunderabad Municipal Corporation limits.
Lalaguda	Do.
Bolakpur	Mostly in Secunderabad Municipal Corporation and the rest in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.
Khairatabad	Included entirely in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.
Kandikal	Do.
Kanchanbagh	Do.

8. It has been brought to notice by the Tahsildar (Hyderabad East) that Gaddiannaram which is shown as falling within the limits of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at the 1961 Census falls partly outside the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits. The portion lying outside the limits of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits will be treated as a separate unit and code number allotted as already indicated in para 5 above.

9. It is reported that portions of Bandlaguda and Shaikpet villages of Hyderabad West Tahsil now fall within the limits of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. The Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, will no doubt ensure that the areas included in Municipal limits are fully covered. The areas of these two villages that lie outside the jurisdiction of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation are said to be rural in character. The Tahsildar concerned may ensure that the portions of these villages are taken into the account of the rural areas of the taluk.

10. The North-western boundary of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation does not appear to be clear cut (particularly in regard to Fatehnagar village). The Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Tahsildar, Hyderabad West, will do a joint inspection along with their local subordinates and make sure of their respective jurisdictions and mark the limits on a map and clearly define the boundaries so as to facilitate the easy demarcation of enumerators' blocks in each area. Similarly in respect of Malkajgiri there appears to be some doubt. The Commissioner, Secunderabad Municipal Corporation may kindly ensure the proper demarcation of boundaries.

11. Since the strictly military areas within the Secunderabad Cantonment and Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits are proposed to be treated as separate units for the purpose of organising the Census, the Executive Officer, Cantonment Board, as well as the Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, may kindly ensure that the limits of the strictly military areas and non-military areas are clearly demarcated so that there is no overlapping of enumeration. They should in consultation with the military authorities concerned ensure as to which will be the area that is going to be covered by the respective authorities. Similarly in respect of Air Force lines in Begumpet area the Commissioner, Secunderabad Municipal Corporation should clearly demarcate the area so that the Air Force authorities may cover only the area falling in their limits.

12. Yaprul (Medchal Taluk) which was recognised as an independent urban unit and included in Hyderabad city population may not satisfy the criteria for being treated as a town now. It may be excluded. (The Superintendent of Census Operations hopes to inspect it if necessary).

13. The final list of towns for Hyderabad district will be as follows :

HYDERABAD CITY :

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
Secunderabad Municipal Corporation
Secunderabad Cantonment
Strictly Military areas of Secunderabad Cantonment and Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits ; and the following places lying on the outskirts of the city :

Macha Bolaram
Ammuguda
Malkajgiri
Osmania University
Zamistanpur
Gaddiannaram
Attapur
Fatehnagar
Bowenpalle
Alwal

NON-CITY URBAN :

Tandur
Shamshabad
Vicarabad

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh.

Note.—From the above list Ammuguda and Gaddiannaram were subsequently deleted and Kandikal and Laluguda were added.

(True copy)

9. It may thus be seen that there was considerable difficulty in finalising the list of towns at the 1961 Census. In several cases where it was not possible to accurately determine the density due to lack of reliable figures of the areas of the units concerned and also where it was difficult to determine the agricultural and non-agricultural composition of certain towns, the District Collectors were consulted and their opinion taken. I also visited quite a few border line cases, particularly larger units that had to be deleted from the 1951 list of towns before a final decision was taken about their status. It is quite possible that ultimately at the present Census some places recognised as urban

on the basis of the 1951 Census statistics may still be left with predominantly agricultural population. It is observed that even some fairly large towns in the agriculturally rich delta tracts have populations which are mostly agricultural in composition as the following statement will show.

STATEMENT III.1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS IN WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FORM OVER 25% OF THE POPULATION

Name of the District/Town 1	Total Population 2	Agricultural workers (Categories I & II) 3	Percentage to total Population 4
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT			
Strungavarapukota	9,807	3,271	33.35
GUNTUR DISTRICT			
Chebrolu	14,201	4,197	29.57
Gurazala	8,009	2,210	27.59
NELLORE DISTRICT			
Kovur	14,580	3,885	26.65
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT			
Madankurra	9,975	2,732	27.39
KURNOOL DISTRICT			
Maddikera	10,029	3,888	38.54
Konigi	11,139	3,021	27.13
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT			
Makthal	6,744	1,656	24.56
HYDERABAD DISTRICT			
Attapur (Constituent of Hyderabad Town-Group)	1,968	508	25.81
WARANGAL DISTRICT			
Narasimpet	6,800	1,831	26.99
Cherial	6,017	1,847	30.70

10. Even after pruning down the 1951 Census list considerably, in a heavily agriculture-based tract as Andhra Pradesh it is not inappropriate that quite a few towns have preponderant proportions of agricultural populations.

List of 1951 towns declassified into Rural at the 1961 Census

11. As many as 74 towns of the 1951 Census were declassified into rural at 1961 Census. The following are the places so declassified :

STATEMENT III.2

LIST OF PLACES WHICH WERE REGARDED AS TOWNS IN 1951 BUT DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

(By descending order of class range and population)

Name of district/town 1	Class of town in 1951 2	Population in 1951 3	Population in 1961 4
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT			
Haruva	V	7,824	8,722
Chinnamerangi	VI	5,586	5,162
Kasibuggapalasa	VI	3,337	4,427
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT			
Kothakota	V	9,952	10,421
Kasinkota	V	8,558	9,303
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT			
Kirlampudi	IV	14,030	17,708
Bhacavole	IV	12,874	14,861
Gollaprolu	IV	12,134	14,419
Yelleswaram	IV	11,926	17,564
Mummidiwaram	IV	11,379	13,846
Kothapeta	V	8,980	9,861

LIST OF DECLASSIFIED TO

STATEMENT III.2—Contd.

LIST OF PLACES WHICH WERE REGARDED AS TOWNS IN 1951
BUT DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

Name of the district/town	Class of Town in 1951	Population in 1951	Population in 1961
1	2	3	4
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT			
Mogalatur	IV	12,904	14,296
Velpur	IV	11,304	13,418
Attril	IV	10,964	13,074
Akividu	IV	10,307	13,061
Achanta	V	9,647	12,782
Relangi	V	9,509	10,225
Veeravaram	V	8,860	13,275
Pentapadu Agraharam	V	8,534	8,839
Undi	V	7,137	9,046
Pennamantra	V	6,097	7,286
KRISHNA DISTRICT			
Vallur	IV	10,415	11,844
Pamarru	IV	10,106	11,841
Kondlapalle	V	6,212	7,244
Challapalle	V	6,172	7,869
GUNTUR DISTRICT			
Allurukothapatnam	V	9,021	10,993
Kollipara	V	8,329	9,508
Kolluru	V	8,189	9,531
Duggirala	V	6,446	9,567
Henta Chintala	V	5,597	6,763
NELLORE DISTRICT			
Alluru	V	9,901	7,141
Buchireddipalem	V	7,076	8,281
Udayagiri	VI	4,893	7,102
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT			
Bakkapatnam	IV	11,224	8,003
KURNOOL DISTRICT			
Gudur	V	7,233	9,078
MAHABHAGNAGAR DISTRICT			
Teerja	V	6,458	7,611
Anungul	V	6,018	7,407
Atmakur	VI	3,887	4,089
Achampet	VI	3,183	4,481
HYDERABAD DISTRICT			
Shahabad	V	6,824	7,687
Ibrahimpattam	V	6,636	8,148
Pargi	VI	4,328	4,569
Medchal	VI	4,098	4,843
Bashirabad (Nawadgi)	VI	3,124	3,843
Yapral	VI	3,107	4,132
MEDAK DISTRICT			
Itamayampet	VI	4,929	5,348
Shankarampet	VI	4,769	4,721
Dubbaka	VI	4,588	4,520
Gajwel	VI	4,554	4,508
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT			
Yedpalle	V	8,095	7,876
Balkonda	V	5,779	7,038
Ranjul	V	5,333	5,293
Yellareddy	VI	4,788	5,133
Madhur	VI	4,040	4,102
ADILABAD DISTRICT			
Boath	VI	4,606	5,320
Serpur	VI	4,466	4,763
Lakshettipet	VI	3,757	3,962
Kasmapur	VI	2,444	2,740
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT			
Manakondur	V	5,914	5,830
Choppadandi	V	5,433	5,998
Ghanturao	V	5,733	5,757
Dharmapuri	VI	4,566	4,383
Huzurabad	VI	4,427	11,166
Jammikunta	VI	3,865	7,670
WARANGAL DISTRICT			
Mulug	VI	3,886	4,720
KHAMMAM DISTRICT			
Garia	V	8,298	8,783
Sripuram	V	5,891	5,393
Kallur	V	5,094	5,326
Dhoorgampadu	VI	3,754	4,656

STATEMENT III.2—Contd.

LIST OF PLACES WHICH WERE REGARDED AS TOWNS IN 1951
BUT DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

Name of the district/town	Class of Town in 1951	Population in 1951	Population in 1961
1	2	3	4
NALGONDA DISTRICT			
Kolanpaka	V	5,606	6,287
Bethavole	V	5,342	6,473
Chandur	VI	3,009	4,077
Ramannapet	VI	3,015	4,607
Narayanpur	VI	3,528	4,298

NOTE: In total, 74 places which were recognised as towns at 1951 Census became disqualified for recognition as Towns at the 1961 Census. Out of 74 towns there were 12 towns of Class IV, 35 towns of Class V and 27 towns of Class VI.

New towns added at the 1961 Census

12. Only 10 new urban units were added at the present Census which were as shown below.

STATEMENT III.3

LIST OF NEW TOWNS DECLARED FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN 1961 CENSUS

Class of town	Name of the district	Name of the town	Population in 1961
1	2	3	4
Class II	Nalgonda	Vijayapuri	55,300
Class III	Visakhapatnam	Malkapuram	29,186
Class IV	Krishna	Nandigama	10,244
Class V	Krishna	Tiruvur	9,299
		Kaikalur	7,051
		Gannavaram	6,702
	Chittoor	Tirumalai	5,561
	Adilabad	Kadam Damsite	6,235
	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	5,740
Class VI	Krishna	Mokhasa Mutyalampadu	3,963

13. There is only one town of less than 5,000 population that was recognised as urban unit at the 1961 Census, viz., Mokhasa Mutyalampadu, lying on the outskirts of Vijayawada city and made up of a settlement of the evicted canal bank dwellers of the city.

Final list of towns

14. Though a uniform criteria was sought to be strictly applied throughout the country in giving recognition to a place as urban at the present Census it is presumptuous to claim that foolproof uniform standard has been maintained. As already explained there was the difficulty of the application of the criteria themselves on the basis of the 1951 Census data available about several places. Sometimes area figures were not available to compute the density of population. The figures of agricultural and non-agricultural male adult population was also not available. The only criterion that was easy of application was the population limit of 5,000. But exceptions have been made even in respect of this population limit. Some States have been very liberal. Punjab had as many as 40 places with less than 5,000 population that were recognised as towns, Mysore had 35 and Jammu and Kashmir 29, while Andhra Pradesh had the least, just one, falling in this class. We had to decide on the urban or rural status of all places even before the 1961 Census count was organised and the Census schedules of the rural and urban areas had to be separately sorted out and separate Census

tables had to be compiled. Therefore, we had to finalise our list of towns fairly in advance on whatever information that was available from the 1951 Census figures. Ultimately 223 places including the 11 units merged in the Hyderabad town group were recognised as urban units at the 1961 Census. These places are listed in the following statement which also gives the particulars of civic status, population, density and the percentage of male agricultural workers to total male workers as revealed at the 1961 Census.

STATEMENT III.4

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS WITH THEIR CIVIC STATUS, POPULATION, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO MALE WORKERS, 1961

Particulars as per 1961 Census					
Name of the District/Town	Class of Town	Civic status	Total population	Density of population (per Sq. mile)	% of male Agricultural workers to total male workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
SRIKAKULAM					
Srikakulam	III	M	85,071	6,080	11.88
Chepurupalle	V	P	9,540	7,007	27.40
Hobbi	III	M	25,582	8,509	24.08
Sudur	III	M	26,111	8,440	22.44
Parvathipuram	III	M	25,281	8,077	19.84
Palkonda	IV	P	18,780	5,889	24.84
Rajam	V	P	7,729	26,852	27.24
Veerabhattam	V	P	8,951	2,763	83.60
Narasannapet	IV	P	11,167	5,584	19.81
Tekkali	IV	P	11,636	3,906	21.65
Sompeta	IV	P	10,588	4,393	19.89
Mandas	V	P	6,233	2,619	25.85
Ichchapuram	IV	P	12,961	6,481	20.12
VIKRAMPATNAM					
Visakhapatnam	I	M	182,004	16,178	1.22
Malkapuram	III	P	20,180	N.A.*	1.37
Anakapalle	III	M	46,402	3,308	20.94
Yellamanchili	IV	P	13,556	6,552	28.81
Narasannapet	III	P	22,768	1,738	32.85
Chodavaram	IV	P	14,948	2,293	28.96
Madugula	V	P	7,688	1,020	20.55
Sringavarapukota	V	P	9,807	9,807	55.78
Vizianagaram	II	M	70,808	22,591	2.81
Bheemunipatnam	V	M	9,868	9,868	10.53
EAST GODAVARI					
Kakinada	I	M	122,805	12,974	3.16
Samalkot	III	M	31,924	9,121	27.26
Amalapuram	III	M	24,063	8,640	14.66
Machavaram	IV	P	10,026	2,724	33.48
Hazole	V	P	7,562	4,608	27.75
Ramachandrapuram	IV	M	18,778	3,458	28.90
Draksharama	IV	M	16,353	1,791	46.12
Mandapeta	IV	M	19,766	2,364	85.59
Anaparthi	IV	P	12,802	1,837	87.32
Rajahmundry	I	M	130,002	81,785	1.81
Dowleswaram	IV	P	14,692	4,980	2.81
Peddapuram	III	M	24,502	12,091	14.78
Tuni	III	M	22,452	4,757	7.07
Pithapuram	III	M	27,910	3,024	80.60
WEST GODAVARI					
Eluru	I	M	108,321	23,345*	6.19
Kovvur	IV	P	15,427	4,851	22.00
Nidadavole	IV	P	16,842	1,548	15.22
Tadepalligudem	III	M	27,086	3,690	18.74
Tanuku	III	P	24,657	8,202	23.04
Penugonda	IV	P	13,978	2,065	44.11
Maruter	V	P	5,296	4,646	37.98
Narsapur	III	M	30,044	6,895	21.48
Palacole	III	M	28,481	15,735	11.52
Bheemavaram	III	M	43,821	4,869	13.96
KRISHNA					
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	I	M	101,417	10,564	8.86
Pedana	IV	P	15,033	3,025	24.94
Avanigadda	IV	P	11,949	2,502	50.19
Gannavaram	V	P	6,702	1,176	45.44
Vuyyur	IV	P	14,489	2,797	29.89

* The area of Malkapuram has been included in Rural area of Visakhapatnam taluk and is not separately available.

STATEMENT III.4—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS WITH THEIR CIVIC STATUS, POPULATION, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO MALE WORKERS, 1961

Particulars as per 1961 Census					
Name of the District/Town	Class of Town	Civic status	Total population	Density of population (per Sq. mile)	% of male Agricultural workers to total male workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vijayawada	I	M	230,397	25,146	2.09
Moklusa Mutyalampadu	VI	*	3,963	N.A.	0.70
Nandigama	IV	P	10,244	687	82.24
Jaggayyapet	IV	P	13,905	989	12.19
Tiruvur	V	P	9,209	870	32.58
Nuzvid	IV	P	18,974	1,563	27.47
Gudivada	III	M	44,901	16,655	11.13
Kaikalur	V	P	7,051	1,607	35.51
GUNTUR					
Guntur	I	M	187,122	16,145	4.15
Tadepalle	IV	P	12,994	2,079	12.00
Mangalagiri	III	P	22,182	7,994	9.42
Tenali	II	M	78,525	29,500	16.04
Cheluru	IV	P	14,291	1,743	51.09
Repalle	III	M	21,641	3,090	23.63
Bhuttuprolu	IV	P	16,617	1,711	35.89
Bapatla	III	M	88,668	6,764	27.32
Chirala	III	M	45,410	19,489	10.73
Vetapalem	IV	P	15,803	3,279	19.83
Ponnur and Nidubrolu	III	P	22,872	1,938	38.54
Ongole	III	M	85,804	17,551	6.37
Addanki	V	P	7,438	282	45.37
Narasannapet	III	M	29,744	11,310	6.65
Chilakaluripet	III	P	22,666	3,667	11.19
Vinukonda	IV	P	11,374	812	10.39
Gurazala	V	P	8,009	476	50.05
Macherla	IV	P	14,797	1,049	10.55
Sattenapalle	IV	P	17,495	2,070	20.21
Phirangipuram	V	P	8,175	1,584	20.44
NELLORE					
Nellore	I	M	106,776	20,223	5.58
Gudur	III	M	25,018	17,079	17.61
Sullurpet	V	P	9,807	5,702	34.43
Naidupet	V	P	7,273	4,060	24.82
Venkatagiri	IV	P	17,114	4,715	11.62
Kanagiri	V	P	9,629	748	18.81
Kundukur	IV	P	12,436	1,433	17.09
Kavali	III	P	20,544	31,006	17.97
Kovur	IV	P	14,580	1,693	46.79
CHITTOOR					
Chittoor	III	M	47,876	13,336	5.79
Palamaner	V	P	9,885	1,809	19.81
Kupam	V	P	9,272	6,906	19.24
Punganur	IV	P	13,806	1,372	35.98
Madanapalle	III	P	24,386	13,777	18.64
Vayalpad	V	P	8,016	894	44.31
Tirupati	III	M	85,845	21,085	2.98
Tirumalai	V	P	5,561	4,448	0.21
Henigunta	V	P	5,942	10,071	5.76
Pakala	IV	P	14,482	1,220	41.92
Kalahasti	III	M	26,400	3,025	13.51
Puttur	IV	P	10,078	5,039	17.50
Nagari	V	P	8,012	6,848	26.99
CUDDAPOH					
Cuddapah	III	M	49,027	18,371	3.59
Rayachoti	IV	P	16,721	992	22.56
Vempalle	V	P	9,031	701	38.85
Kumalapuram	V	P	7,641	1,111	40.94
Jammalamadugu	IV	P	16,616	1,652	10.40
Proddatur	II	M	80,616	18,406	9.14
Badvel	V	P	8,063	4,032	45.45
Rajampet	IV	P	11,650	1,462	29.93
Nandalur	V	P	7,742	1,480	9.84
ANANTAPUR					
Anantapur	II	M	52,280	7,21	3.20
Kalyandrug	IV	P	10,256	2,564	21.70
Rayadurg	III	P	23,779	1,229	15.65
Uravakonda	IV	P	17,926	1,533	20.58
Gooty	IV	P	19,057	1,412	19.44
Pamili	V	P	8,718	716	33.05
Guntakal	III	M	48,083	2,890	11.88
Tadipatri	III	M	23,129	8,059	8.96
Yadiki	V	P	9,276	400	37.69
Dharmavaram	III	P	20,493	1,451	21.17
Kadiri	III	P	24,307	1,182	28.14
Penugonda	V	P	7,993	1,098	6.57
Hindupur	III	M	32,445	12,078	7.11
Madakasira	V	P	9,975	737	50.48

STATEMENT III.4—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS WITH THEIR CIVIC STATUS, POPULATION, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO MALE WORKERS, 1961

Name of the District/Town	Particulars as per 1961 Census				
	Class of Town	Civic status	Total population	Density of population (per Sq. mile)	% of male Agricultural workers to total male workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
KURNOOL					
Kurnool	I	M	100,815	17,382	5.76
Kodumur	V	P	9,091	808	36.11
Nandikotkur	IV	P	12,130	1,361	40.35
Atmakur	IV	P	13,217	13,217	42.85
Markapur	IV	P	16,665	1,500	16.25
Giddalur	IV	P	12,084	1,501	32.66
Cumbum	V	P	9,303	2,068	47.19
Nandyal	III	M	42,927	7,763	18.33
Banganapalle	V	P	8,015	915	21.64
Koilkuntla	V	P	8,179	674	47.88
Dhone	IV	P	11,247	11,247	17.20
Pattikonda	IV	P	10,234	506	44.37
Maddikera	IV	P	10,929	308	63.19
Adoni	II	M	69,951	6,015	10.53
Kosgi	IV	P	11,189	1,882	46.34
Yemmuganur	III	P	21,051	3,239	24.94
MAHABUBNAGAR					
Mahabubnagar	III	C.M.	35,588	11,863	11.74
Halepalle	V	T.M.	4,438	24,109	12.79
Farooqnagar	V	T.M.	8,152	1,493	18.74
Kalyakurthi	V	T.M.	6,924	487	44.32
Kollapur	V	T.M.	7,949	1,120	40.51
Nagarkurnool	V	T.M.	6,577	2,237	27.23
Wanaparthy	IV	T.M.	12,685	905	26.43
Alampur	V	T.M.	7,378	33,556	33.74
Gadwal	IV	C.M.	16,375	10,917	22.72
Makthal	V	T.M.	6,744	523	44.05
Ukur	V	P	6,741	799	35.86
Narayanpet	III	C.M.	20,504	2,762	18.53
Kodungal	V	T.M.	6,812	57,844	42.85
Kosgi	V	T.M.	8,824	20,055	28.89
HYDRABAD					
Hyderabad Town-group	I	Town group	1,251,119	14,705	1.42
(a) Hyderabad		M.C.	1,118,553	N.A.	1.02
(b) Secunderabad Cantonment	"	"	78,412	"	1.19
(c) Osmania University	"	"	5,755	"	0.14
(d) Alwal	"	"	9,886	"	9.81
(e) Zamistanpur	"	"	1,877	"	0.22
(f) Kandikal	"	"	182	"	2.50
(g) Howenpalle	"	"	1,696	"	19.88
(h) Lalaguda	"	"	2,109	"	7.71
(i) Attapur	"	"	1,988	"	34.96
(j) Fatehnagar	"	"	11,813	"	0.79
(k) Malkajgiri	"	"	13,910	"	12.67
(l) Macha Bolaram	"	"	4,958	"	21.12
Shamshabad	V	P	5,790	975	28.69
Tandur	IV	C.M.	16,736	7,183	17.20
Vicrabad	V	T.M.	9,033	1,279	22.09
MEDAK					
Sangareddy	V	T.M.	9,762	3,309	10.60
Sadanypet	IV	T.M.	12,286	3,072	23.39
Zahirabad	IV	T.M.	13,075	1,555	14.60
Kohir	V	T.M.	8,407	811	54.32
Narayankhed	V	T.M.	6,059	1,853	30.57
Andole (Jogipet)	IV	T.M.	10,681	5,341	29.53
Medak	IV	C.M.	15,891	5,576	30.71
Siddipet	IV	C.M.	14,719	3,635	14.01
NIZAMABAD					
Nizamabad	II	C.M.	79,093	5,558	14.53
Armur	IV	T.M.	13,204	1,383	25.28
Kamareddy	IV	T.M.	10,318	3,850	19.61
Domakonda	V	P	6,509	938	38.55
Banewada	V	T.M.	8,201	1,007	36.32
Bodhan	III	C.M.	30,929	3,567	17.20
ADILABAD					
Adilabad	III	C.M.	20,970	2,706	10.25
Asifabad	V	T.M.	6,190	755	28.38
Hollampalli	III	"	29,101	10,217	0.58
Kagaznagar	III	"	30,604	5,360	2.41
Kinnur	V	T.M.	9,645	867	33.99
Mancheriyal	IV	C.M.	13,822	2,648	13.60
Kadam Damsite	V	"	6,235	9,447	0.27
Nirmal	IV	C.M.	19,806	3,267	15.60
Mudhol	V	T.M.	7,590	2,710	59.68
Bhainsa	IV	T.M.	12,346	4,048	28.30

STATEMENT III.4—Contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS WITH THEIR CIVIC STATUS, POPULATION, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO MALE WORKERS, 1961

Name of the District/Town	Particulars as per 1961 Census				
	Class of Town	Civic status	Total population	Density of population (per Sq. mile)	% of male Agricultural workers to total male workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
KARIMNAGAR					
Karimnagar	III	C.M.	31,554	7,696	6.41
Sirilla	IV	T.M.	15,466	19,577	8.24
Vemulawada	V	T.M.	7,420	10,027	22.68
Metpalli	V	T.M.	7,862	1,304	34.37
Koratla	IV	T.M.	11,780	1,331	23.06
Jagtial	III	C.M.	20,941	5,916	21.05
Peddipalli	IV	T.M.	11,712	2,928	20.39
Manthani	V	T.M.	7,779	3,890	20.32
WARANGAL					
Warangal	I	C.M.	156,106	6,504	6.81
Hasanparthy	V	P	7,719	1,838	40.99
Parkal	V	T.M.	6,722	1,293	43.18
Narasampet	V	P	6,860	1,677	44.37
Mahbubabad	IV	T.M.	13,248	1,948	21.31
Dornakal	V	T.M.	9,260	2,259	12.20
Jangaon	IV	C.M.	11,927	5,063	14.35
Cherial	V	T.M.	6,017	30,085	50.41
KHAMMAM					
Khammam	III	C.M.	35,888	10,713	5.68
Yellandu	IV	T.M.	10,935	4,702	4.78
Bhadrachalam	V	P	5,740	1,435	18.92
Kothugudem	II	"	69,728	3,613	3.31
Madhira	V	T.M.	6,059	6,059	15.26
NALGONDA					
Nalgonda	III	C.M.	24,383	4,936	20.20
Suryapet	IV	C.M.	16,162	9,977	13.48
Muzurnagar	V	T.M.	7,333	10,328	39.06
Miralguda	IV	T.M.	10,024	17,586	14.75
Vijayapuri	II	"	53,300	15,404	0.09
Devarakonda	V	T.M.	8,311	5,616	17.04
Bhongir	IV	C.M.	17,549	10,833	16.94
Aler	V	P	7,514	661	44.78

*The civic status not yet determined.

15. As already mentioned, despite all the heavy pruning resorted to, the list of towns as now finalised cannot be taken as perfect, fulfilling all the criteria that were sought to be applied, but it is certainly nearest to perfection that could be reached on the then available data. Statement III.4 above gives the 1961 Census particulars of each of the towns which will help us to judge how far the towns finally so recognised did come upto or failed to satisfy the standards prescribed. It was not possible to deduce the adult male agricultural or non-agricultural population to the total male population as the persons were sorted out according to the nine broad categories of workers and non-workers. Hence the percentage of male agricultural workers to total male workers of each place is given in the statement. It may be observed from the list that there were at least 28 places whose densities of populations fall below the prescribed standard of 1,000 persons per square mile. But then the concept of areas of the towns differs so largely that while in some places the built up area only comprises total area of the urban unit, in others the entire area falling within the limits of a revenue village including large extents of open agricultural and arable land is taken as the total area of the urban unit and so much so the population density in such places works out to a very low figure. However, it may be generally observed in most of the places which are unquestionably urban in character, the density of population is far above 1,000 per square mile. Taking the proportion of male agricultural workers to total

male workers there are as many as 88 towns in which the proportion exceeds 25%. These towns therefore, did not satisfy the test that at least 3/4ths of the working males should be non-agricultural workers. But in a predominantly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh it may not be surprising that in places which had otherwise distinct urban characteristics there should be a considerably large section of agricultural workers. In some places as Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatnam district, Avanigadda in Krishna district, Chebrolu and Gurazala in Guntur district, Maddikera in Kurnool district, Kohir in Medak district, Mudhol in Adilabad district and Cherial in Warangal district, the percentage of agricultural male workers to total male workers is 50% or more. The claims of these places to be treated as urban are somewhat doubtful but then in several other States as well, such as in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Madras there were a number of places that were recognised as urban for the first time in 1961 in which the percentage of agricultural male workers to the total male workers far exceeded 50%, in fact in four places in Jammu and Kashmir the percentage exceeds 80%.

16. The following places included in the 1961 Census list of towns of Andhra Pradesh do not satisfy both the criteria of (i) a minimum density of population of 1,000 per square mile and (ii) that not more than 25% of the male workers should be agricultural workers.

District	Town	Population	Density of population per square mile	% of male agricultural workers to total male workers
1	2	3	4	5
Krishna	Nandigama	10,244	687	22.24
	Tiruvur	9,299	870	22.58
Guntur	Addanki	7,438	282	48.37
	Gurazala	8,009	470	50.03
Chittoor	Vayalpad	8,016	894	44.81
Cuddapah	Vempalle	9,051	701	38.95
Anantapur	Panidi	8,716	716	33.03
	Yadiki	9,276	400	37.69
	Madakasira	9,975	737	50.43
Kurnool	Kodumur	9,091	803	36.11
	Koilkuntla	8,179	874	47.88
	Pattikonda	10,234	506	44.37
	Maddikera	10,929	308	63.19
Mahabubnagar	Kalvakurthi	6,924	487	44.82
	Wanaparthy	12,685	905	26.43
	Makthal	6,744	523	44.05
	Utkur	6,741	799	35.86
Hyderabad	Shamshabad	5,790	975	28.69
Medak	Kohir	8,407	611	54.32
Nizamabad	Domakonda	6,508	938	38.33
Adilabad	Asifabad	6,190	755	28.38
	Chinnur	9,645	867	33.99
Nalgonda	Aler	7,514	661	44.78

17. Of the above 28 places, four are class IV towns exceeding 10,000 in population size and the rest are class V, i.e., of population size 5,000-9,999. Probably most of these places undeservedly got included in the list of towns. But a place like Wanaparthy has long been the headquarters of a local 'Samsthanam'. The Rajah of Wanaparthy has his palace there—since converted into a Polytechnic. This place has a very distinct urban character with a density of population of 905 and the percentage of agricultural male workers to total workers was just above 25% (26.43). There are 10

others, viz., Nandigama, Tiruvur, Vayalpad, Madakasira, Koilkuntla, Pattikonda, Kalvakurthi, Makthal, Asifabad and Chinnur, which are administrative headquarters of the respective taluks and have developed distinct urban characteristics in the matter of habitations, electrification, organised markets, development of educational and medical services, etc. These may justify their selection as towns. Shamshabad, a nearby town, closely associated with Hyderabad city is an important suburban railway station with some industries like rice milling etc. Aler is a fairly important commercial centre on the Hyderabad-Warangal road. Other places like Addanki and Gurazala in Guntur district, Maddikera in Kurnool district which show very low density and whose workers are very predominantly agricultural seem to have been very mistakenly continued as urban centres in 1961 following their earlier recognition as towns. The cases of these towns will have to be closely examined when the list of towns of 1971 Census is drawn up. Taking all these towns together their total population is only 195,605 which accounts for only 3.12% of the total urban population of the State. Thus even if all these towns were to be reckoned as wrongly included in the list of towns it will not substantially affect the urban picture of the State.

18. On the other hand there were also several places with population above 5,000 and with densities exceeding 1,000 per square mile and the proportions of whose male agricultural workers among the total male workers were 25% or less and apparently deserving to be treated as towns but had been left out of account for lack of adequate data earlier. Such places which outwardly satisfied the criteria prescribed for the recognition of a place as urban but had not been treated as urban at this Census are the following:

STATEMENT III.5
PLACES HAVING URBAN CHARACTERISTICS BUT NOT
TREATED AS TOWNS IN 1961

District/ Taluk	Name of the place	Population	Density of population per square mile	% of agri- cultural male workers to total male workers	Remarks (Constitu- tion of Non-Agri- cultural workers)
1	2	3	4	5	6
VISAKHAPATNAM					
	Yellaman. Payakaraopet chilli	8,655	2,847	15.08	Other services, Household Indus- try & Trade.
	Vizianaga- Gajularega ram	5,150	2,628	20.21	Other services, trade & manufac- turing industry.
	Do. Nellimarla	8,754	1,387	19.09	Jute industry.
	Bheemuni- Chittivalasa patam	7,375	5,948	13.80	Do.
EAST GODAVARI					
	Kakinada Coringa	5,914	1,341	26.79	Mostly fishermen.
	Do. Polakurru	11,288	1,677	24.38	Do.
	Amala- Bandaru- puram lanka	6,915	3,583	20.84	Non-agricultural workers, mostly in Household Industry.
	Rajah- Rajahmundry mundry (Rural)	12,412	1,189	16.87	Non-agricultural workers mostly in mining, quarrying, fishing forestry & orchardry.
KRISHNA					
	Divi Challapalle	7,869	4,372	25.55	Handloom weaving, Other Industries and trade.
	Vijaya- Gunadala	5,971	1,360	24.05	Mining, quarrying, fishing, forestry & trade.

STATEMENT III. 5 -Concd.
PLACES HAVING URBAN CHARACTERISTICS BUT NOT
TREATED AS TOWNS IN 1961

District/ Taluk	Name of the place	Population	Density of population per square mile	% of agri- cultural male workers to total male workers	Remarks (Constitution of Non-agri- cultural workers)
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUNTUR	Bapatla	5,042	1,447	25.26	Mostly Household Industry, probably cashew nut pro- cessing.
	Pandilla- palle Chirala (Ru- ral) (Jan- drapeta)	12,000	1,386	26.56	
	Palnad . Karampudi	6,053	3,784	12.07	Mostly construction workers of Nagarjunasagar canals.
NELLORE	Kavali . Kovurpalle	6,571	2,133	9.85	Mostly Transpor- tation workers, probably gang of Railway workers.
CUDDAPAH	Pulivendla	7,309	2,844	27.96	Taluk headquarters mostly in other services, trade and household industry. Mostly Household Industry probably handlooms.
	Jammala- madugu . Dommara Nandyala	6,794	1,389	13.89	
ADILABAD	Lakshetti- pet.	6,380	424	18.99	Coal mining township.
KARIMNAGAR	Sultana- bad . Ramagun- dam	5,581	882	14.42	Power generation.
Total Population		136,624			

19. In the above list have also been included five places where the percentage of male agricultural workers exceeds 25% but very slightly. A couple of places, viz., Mandamari in Adilabad district and Ramagundam in Karimnagar district, which showed a density of less than 1,000 have also been included as Mandamari has been developing as a coal mining township and Ramagundam is the centre of a well known thermal power station of Telangana region and in both these places the percentage of agricultural workers is very small. Thus all these places seem to apparently satisfy all the criteria laid for qualifying a place as an urban centre for Census purposes. But it is observed from a close examination of the composition of workers, that the non-agricultural workers in places like Coringa and Polakurru in Kakinada taluk of East Godavari district are made up of mostly fishermen and it would hardly appear that the composition of the population of these congested villages had given the places any distinct urban atmosphere. These two places may not deserve to be treated as towns. In Bandarulanka of Amalapuram taluk in East Godavari district a large proportion of workers consists of those engaged in household industry, probably coir industry. It is doubtful if this place had acquired necessary urban characteristics otherwise. The preponderance of non-agricultural workers in Karampudi of Palnad taluk of Guntur district may be due to the temporary concentration of Nagarjunasagar canal construction workers. Similarly in Kovurpalle of Kavali taluk of Nellore district there has apparently been a gang of railway labour working which pushed up the proportion of non-agricultural workers. It is doubtful if these places would deserve to be treated as urban. The mere preponderance of handloom workers in Dommara Nandyala in Jammalamadugu taluk of Cuddapah district may not give the place any distinct urban characteristics.

60—23*

On the other hand, places like Payakaraopet, Gajularega, Nellimarla and Chittivalasa in Visakhapatnam district, Rajahmundry (Rural) in East Godavari district, Challapalle and Gunadula in Krishna district, Pandillapalle and Chirala (Rural) in Guntur district, Pulivendla in Cuddapah district and Mandamari in Adilabad district and Ramagundam in Karimnagar district do seem to have a good claim to be treated as towns. If all these places had been treated as urban at the 1961 Census, they would have contributed a total population of 136,624, which could not have substantially affected the total proportion of urban population of the State. The claims of all the above mentioned places deserve to be closely examined when the list of Census towns for the 1971 Census is drawn up. I may also suggest that some small units lying outside municipal limits of certain towns as for example the University Campus of Tirupati should also be recognised as urban. On the whole it would appear that among the 1961 Census towns of this State not many places had been undeservedly included nor have many deserving places been left out and the population recognised as urban is by and large truly urban in character and is comparable with that of other States as well as other countries.

Six classes of towns

20. As usual the towns are classified conventionally into six classes by their population sizes as follows:

Class	Population size
Class I Generally referred to as cities	100,000 and over
Class II	50,000-99,999
Class III	20,000-49,999
Class IV	10,000-19,999
Class V	5,000-9,999
Class VI	less than 5,000

Variations in the number of Urban Units by class 1901—1961

21. The following statement gives the number of towns recognised as such under each class at each of the Censuses from 1901.

STATEMENT III.6								
Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All Classes	212	291	212	176	153	133	116	
Class I	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	
Class II	8	10	10	8	2	1	..	
Class III	51	34	21	11	13	12	11	
Class IV	71	82	55	57	46	45	44	
Class V	70	116	121	78	70	70	60	
Class VI	1	43	4	21	15	4	..	

22. It may be seen from the above statement that while the number of towns went on increasing from decade to decade till 1951, in fact the period 1941-51 showing a big addition of 70 towns, the next decade 1951-61 is the only decade that shows a fall. As was already explained, the application of a stricter and a more uniform definition resulted in a large pruning of the 1951 towns. As the individual towns forming part of the Hyderabad town group had been shown as integral parts of the town group and not counted as independent units, the difference between 1951 and 1961 towns is larger than the net result of the deletions of declassified towns and additions of new towns.

Areas of Urban Units

23. The areas of towns were found to be somewhat difficult to determine in several cases where the limits of towns were not clearly defined. The area of each urban unit was ascertained from the Municipal Commissioners or Executive Officers concerned or from the Taluk Tahsildars. Several towns particularly Panchayats, were constituted of one or more revenue villages. Revenue villages would include not merely the built up area but all the agricultural land lying within the surveyed revenue village boundaries. So much so several small towns have reported large areas, much larger than the very big towns. For example, Addanki in Guntur district which is a class V town with a total population of only 7,438 has returned its area as 26.42 square miles or Maddikera in Kurnool district, a class IV town with a population of 10,929 covers an area of 35.46 square miles, while even a large city as Rajahmundry (Population 130,002) in East Godavari district has returned its area as just 4.09 square miles; even Vijayawada, the second largest city in the State with a population of 230,397 records an area of only 9.32 square miles. The old municipal towns in the Andhra districts have well demarcated surveyed boundaries and the compilation of areas of such towns is likely to be more accurate. The town limits of such towns generally exclude agricultural lands. But cities like Hyderabad have always created a problem. No accurate survey has been made. The periodic additions to or deletions from the city limits had not been properly demarcated. The Corporation authorities found it difficult to furnish the area of the city accurately. The area of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation excluding the Secunderabad division was reported as 64 square miles approximately. Even the approximate areas of constituent units like the strictly military areas, the satellite habitations included in the Hyderabad town-group were not furnished. The limits of the town-group were plotted on a map in consultation with the authorities concerned and the area computed, using a graph sheet, of the entire town-group of Hyderabad which worked out to 85.08 square miles. There were a few other places like Malkapuram Panchayat in Visakhapatnam district and Mokhasa Mutyalampadu in Krishna district, whose areas could not be furnished by the local authorities.

24. Every district and taluk as such have of course surveyed boundaries and each taluk is constituted of a number of revenue villages each of which is generally surveyed. The urban units are constituted of one or more of such whole revenue villages or parts of such villages. Therefore, even while preparing the Census maps for the demarcation of jurisdictions of Census personnel, the jurisdictions of the urban units were plotted on them with reference to the villages covered by each of the towns. In Appendix II to Table A-IV published in Part II-A Volume of this State's Census publications a complete list of the villages or part villages constituting each town at the 1961 Census has been given. Where only a portion of a village fell within the limits of a town, the local authorities had no record about the actual area of that village that was included within the town limits. Based on the particulars furnished by the local authorities while

fixing the location code lists of the urban and rural units of each district and taluk, the Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners, etc., were addressed to furnish the area of each urban unit and the area of each of the component villages constituting the town. The letter addressed to them ran as follows:

No. 987/59-73

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh

From

SHRI A. CHANDRA SEKHAR I.A.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

To

All Tahsildars
All Deputy Tahsildars (Independent Sub-Taluks)
All Commissioners of Municipalities in Andhra Area
All Executive Officers of City Municipalities
(Telangana area)

Hyderabad, dated the 20th October 1960

Sir,

Subject:—Census 1961—Compilation of area figures for districts, taluks, towns and villages.

All the Tahsildars and the Commissioners of Municipalities and Executive Officers of City Municipalities are requested to furnish the following information.

*Area figures of each town in the taluk:—*A statement showing the places declared as towns for the 1961 Census and their component villages (full and part revenue villages) as furnished by the Tahsildars themselves in the location code list is enclosed for information. The Tahsildars will please furnish information in respect of each of the towns including municipalities in their respective taluks. The Executive Officers of City Municipalities and the Commissioners of all Municipalities in the Andhra area will separately furnish direct to this office the figures of the municipal towns with which they are concerned.

Where portions of villages alone are included in an urban unit, the area of the non-urban portion of the village should be furnished.

The Tahsildars are also requested to furnish a list showing unsurveyed villages in their taluks with the approximate area of each village as available in their paimash or revenue accounts. But when a village has been surveyed but the survey has not yet been finalised the tentative area as found at the survey may be reported.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged and the information called for furnished immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations,

In response to this each Tahsildar and Municipal Commissioner, etc., furnished the areas of the constituent villages, as also the total area of the urban unit. It has to be taken that the areas so furnished are reasonably accurate. However, there is a need to more clearly demarcate the limits of Hyderabad town-group and compute its area and also to determine the areas of Malkapuram and Mokhasa Mutyalampadu.

Town-Groups

25. It was only at this Census that the concept of a town-group was recognised in this State. The only town-group formed in this State was the Hyderabad town-group made up of the basic Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area including the Secunderabad division, the Secunderabad Cantonment area, the strictly

military areas of Secunderabad Cantonment and those adjoining Hyderabad, the outlying habitations such as the Osmania University Campus, Malkajgiri, Macha Bolaram, Ammuguda, Zamistanpur, Gaddiannaram, Attapur, Fatehnagar, Bowenpalle and Alwal. The population covered by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation as such was 1,118,553 and that of the Hyderabad town-group by adding the other constituent units was 1,251,119.

26. The concept of a town-group had not been crystallised by the time we finalised the list of towns as otherwise I feel that the following deserve to be constituted into town-groups:

Visakhapatnam town-group to be made up of

- (i) Visakhapatnam Municipality
- (ii) Strictly Military and Naval areas
- (iii) Port area, and
- (iv) Malkapuram Panchayat

Rajahmundry town-group covering

- (i) Rajahmundry Municipality
- (ii) Dowleshwaram

Vijayawada town-group to cover

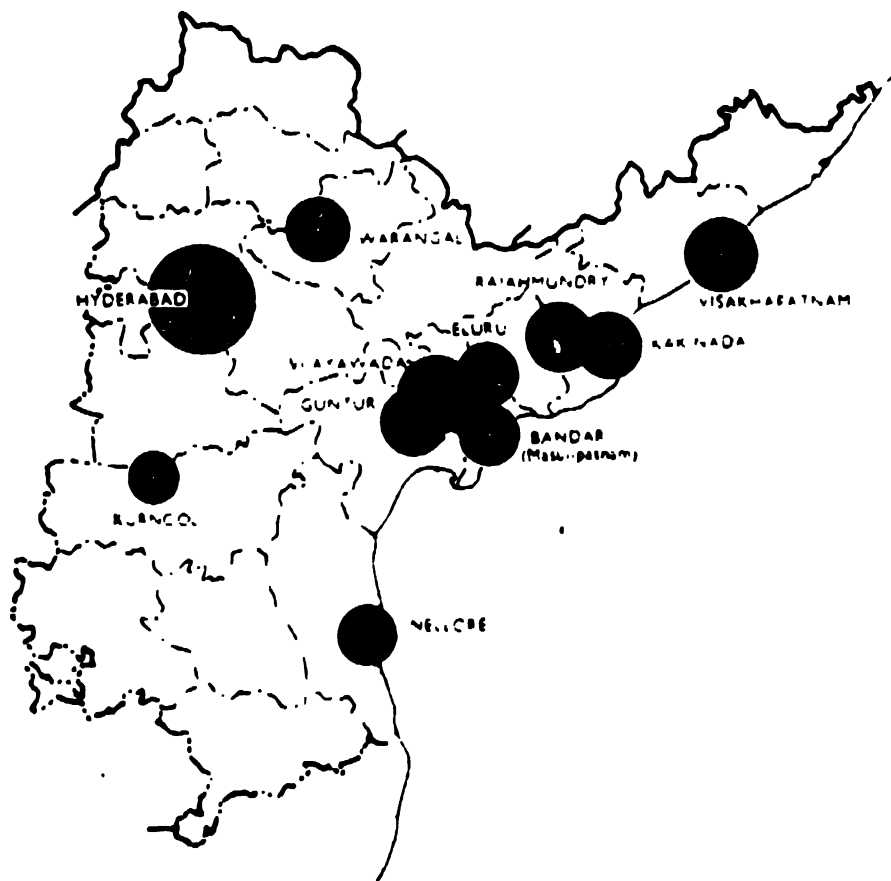
- (i) Vijayawada Municipality
- (ii) Mokhasa Mutyalampadu
- (iii) Gunadala
- (iv) Patamata
- (v) Vidya-lharapuram
- (vi) Bhawanipuram
- (vii) Machavaram

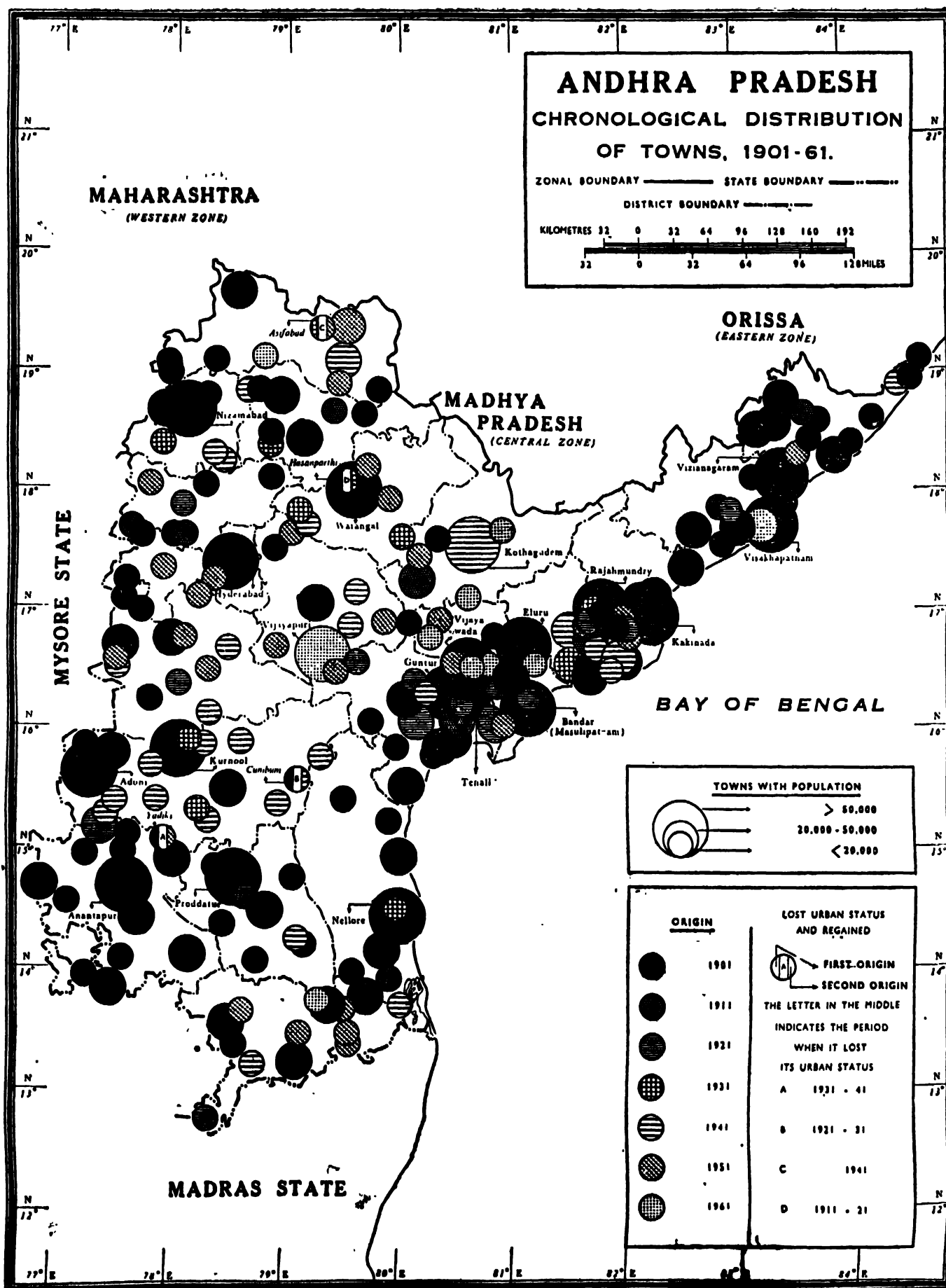
Tirupati town-group to cover

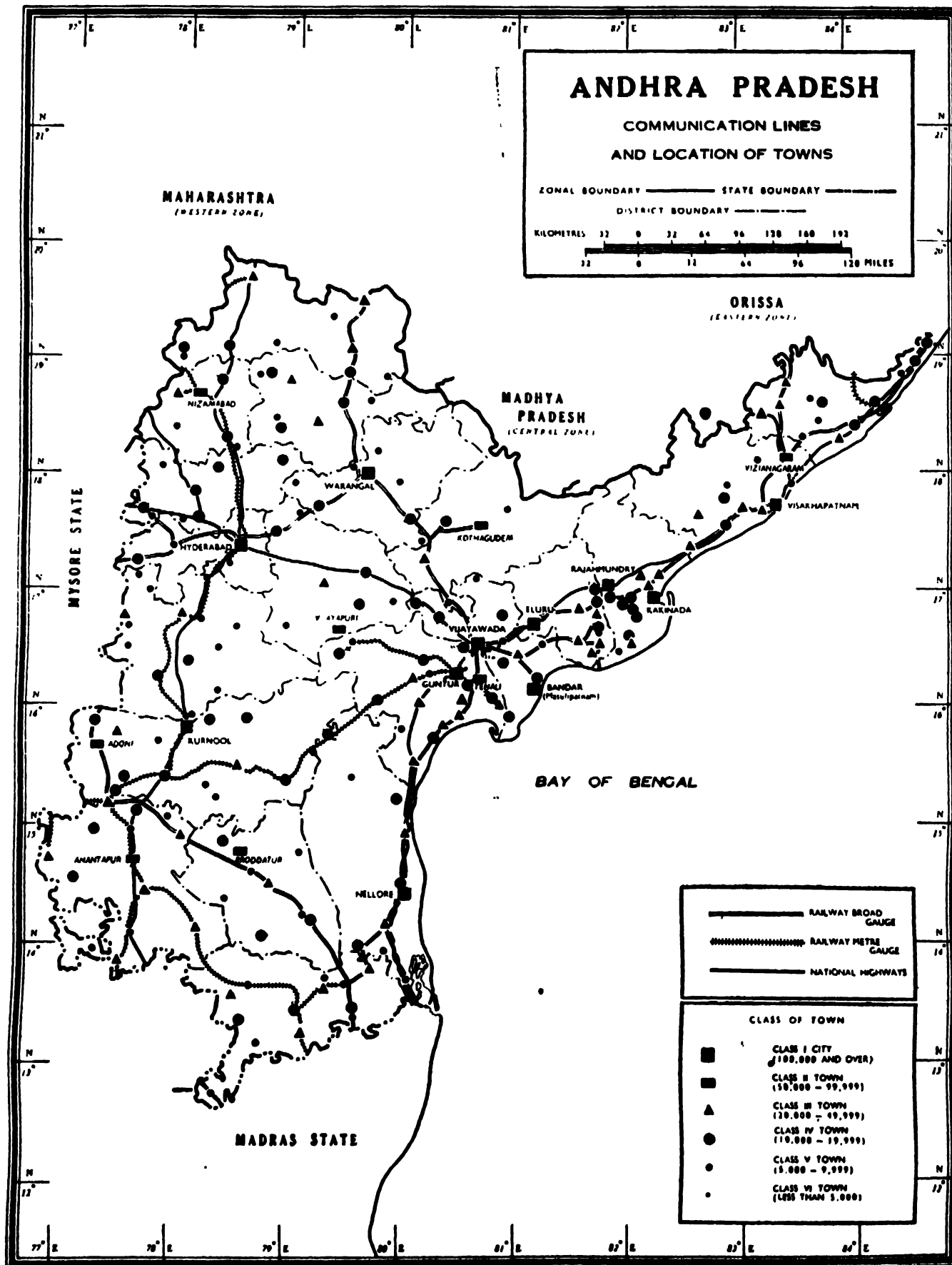
- (i) Tirupati Municipality
- (ii) Tirupati University area
- (iii) Tirumalai

27. The life in a town-group articulates as a whole and it will be more realistic to give the picture of the town-group as a unit than to split it up and treat the individual portions as independent urban units. For example, Malkapuram Panchayat has a number of industrial workers who work in the Shipyard and Caltex Refineries with which Visakhapatnam city cannot be disassociated. Unfortunately at the present Census, Visakhapatnam city and Malkapuram were treated as separate units and so much so while certain city Census tables were built up separately for Visakhapatnam Municipality, the statistics of Malkapuram Panchayat were merged with the other urban units of Visakhapatnam district as all the urban units of a district were (except the cities) treated together as a unit for purposes of tabulation. Similarly Rajahmundry Municipality and Dowleshwaram deserve to be treated as integral parts of one town-group. So also the units suggested against the remaining two proposed town-groups of Vijayawada and Tirupati. At least at the next Census, it is suggested that the above town-groups be conveniently formed.

28. The map below gives the location of cities and the single town-group of Hyderabad in the State.







29. The following Statement gives the geographical distribution of cities and town-group.

STATEMENT III.7
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWN-GROUP

District 1	City and town-group 2	Population 3	Density (Persons per Sq. mile) 4	DENSITY OF THE TALUK IN WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED	
				Total Density 5	Density of Rural area 6
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Town-Group	1,251,119	14,705	Medchal . 801	Medchal . N.A
	(a) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	1,118,553		Hyderabad East . 862	Hyderabad East . N.A
	(b) Secunderabad Cantonment	78,412		Hyderabad West . 4,560	Hyderabad West . N.A
	(c) Osmania University	5,755			
	(d) Alwal	9,886			
	(e) Zamistanpur	1,877			
	(f) Kandikal	182			
	(g) Bowenpalle	1,696			
	(h) Lalaguda	2,109			
	(i) Attapur	1,968			
	(j) Fatehnagar	11,818			
	(k) Malkajgiri	18,910			
	(l) Macha Bolaram	4,958			
Krishna	Vijayawada City	230,897	25,140	Vijayawada . 1,087	Vijayawada . 581
Guntur	Guntur	187,122	16,145	Guntur . 1,025	Guntur . 656
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	182,004	16,178	Visakhapatnam . 1,566	Visakhapatnam . 518
Warangal	Warangal	156,106	6,504	Warangal . 886	Warangal . 480
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	180,002	31,785	Rajahmundry . 1,012	Rajahmundry . 641
East Godavari	Kakinada	122,965	12,974	Kakinada . 1,050	Kakinada . 669
West Godavari	Eluru	108,321	23,345	Eluru . 613	Eluru . 404
Nellore	Nellore	106,776	20,223	Nellore . 603	Nellore . 395
Krishna	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	10,564	Bandar (Masulipatnam) . 780	Bandar (Masulipatnam) . 460
Kurnool	Kurnool	100,815	17,382	Kurnool . 408	Kurnool . 243

N. A.—Not available.

Note—Density particulars for each unit of Hyderabad Town-Group are not worked out as there are no separate area figures available for them.

Chronological distribution of towns

30. The opposite two maps may be referred to. One gives a chronological distribution of the towns in the State with reference to the year of origin, i.e., the Census year at which the unit was recognised for the first time as an urban unit and the other map shows the communication lines and the location of the towns.

31. A close study of the two maps indicates certain clear patterns of urban growth. First of all a distinct pattern of urban development in all the eastern coastal districts following the chief lines of road and railway communications, viz., the Madras-Calcutta G.N.T. Road and Railway is discernible. These two arteries of communication constitute almost a backbone like formation along the eastern coast of the State. This belt generally represents the richest area of the State. The delta tract in the middle portion of this backbone like belt exhibits very prominently what looks like an ebullient urban growth. The map of chronological distribution of towns shows as though a number of towns have been struggling to burst out in this area. Among them there are a number of old towns having had their origin in 1901 or earlier and almost at every Census year fresh towns have been added. The pressure on agricultural land in this rich delta tract has been leading to more and more urbanisation and centres of industry and commerce are fast developing. Leaving aside this coastal tract, some concentration of old towns existing from 1901 is found in the Rayalaseema tract, that too particularly in Anantapur district. Several centres in this tract are of historical interest as Penukonda, Gooty, Kadiri, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adoni etc., and owed their origin to the impetus under Vijayanagar rule and the interest of

the local chieftains. In the modern era the urban centres of this tract assumed importance more as a result of their being administrative headquarters right from the early days of the British rule than developing as centres of industry or communications. Guntakal seems to be the only exception that grew mainly on account of its importance as a railway junction and later assumed industrial importance as well. In Kurnool district, however, with the exception of some old towns as Adoni, Kurnool and Nandyal a number of new towns would appear to have been added particularly in 1941 probably as a result of the wartime activity. In the Telangana region it will be seen that the old towns having their origin from 1901 are comparatively very few, Hyderabad city, Warangal city and Nizamabad obviously being the prominent among them. A number of urban units received their recognition only later, particularly during 1941 and 1951. Prominent among them are the industrial town of Kagalnagar, and the coal mining towns of Bellampalli in Adilabad district and Kothagudem in Khammam district. Vijayapuri is another large town that came into existence after 1951 in Nalgonda district. The map would indicate that in Telangana region urbanisation is comparatively a recent trend. Some towns such as Hasanparthi in Warangal district though was recognised as a town in 1901, lost its urban status between 1911 and 1921 and regained it only in 1931. Similarly Asifabad in Adilabad district though was first given an urban status in 1931, apparently as it was then the district headquarters, lost its urban status in 1941 and again regained in 1951. The pattern of urban development in Kurnool district is akin to its adjoining Telangana region.

Zones of conurbation

32. By an exercise of eye judgement it is possible to form certain rough and convenient zones of conurbation. The map on the opposite page illustrates these zones.

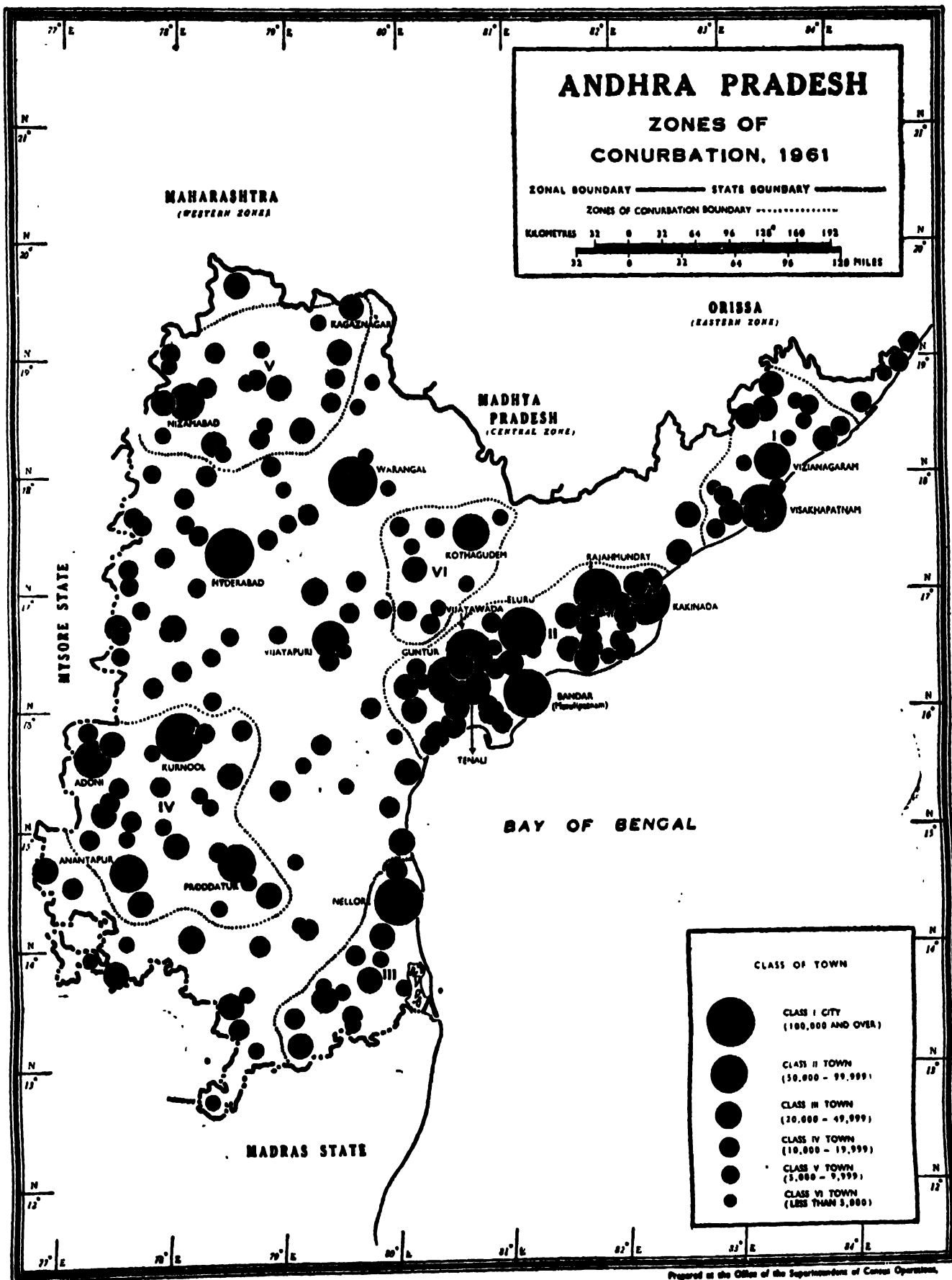
33. Six such zones could be delineated. For convenient reference these zones of conurbation may be referred to as follows :

Zone I	. North Coastal Plain
Zone II	. Godavari-Krishna Delta Region
Zone III	. South Coastal Plain
Zone IV	. Rayalaseema Region
Zone V	. North Telangana Region
Zone VI	. Khammam Region

The statement III.8 gives the list of towns that fall within each of the above zones as also the towns that do not fall within any sphere of conurbation.

STATEMENT III.8
ZONES OF CONURBATION, 1961

Zone 1	Name of the District 2	Class of Town 3	Name of the Town in the cluster or zone 4	Class of Town 5	Name of the Town outside the cluster 6
ZONE-I (18 Towns) (North Coastal Plain)	SRIKAKULAM	III	Srikakulam	IV	Tekkali
		V	Cheepurupalle	IV	Sompeta
		III	Bobbili	V	Mandam
		III	Salur	IV	Ichchapuram
		III	Parvathipuram		
		IV	Palakonda		
		V	Rajam		
		V	Veeraghattam		
		IV	Narasannapet		
	VISAKHAPATNAM	I	Visakhapatnam City	III	Narasapatnam
		III	Malkapuram		
		III	Anakapalle		
		IV	Yellamanchili		
		IV	Chodavaram		
ZONE-II (48 Towns) (Godavari-Krishna Delta Region)	EAST GODAVARI	V	Madugula		
		V	Srungavarapukota		
		II	Vizianagaram		
		V	Bhucunupatnam		
		I	Kakinada City	III	Tuni
		III	Samalkot		
		III	Amalapuram		
		IV	Machavaram		
		V	Razole		
	WEST GODAVARI	IV	Rumchhandrapuram		
		IV	Draksharama		
		IV	Mandapeta		
		IV	Anaparthi		
		I	Rajahmundry City		
		IV	Dowleshwaram		
		III	Peldipuram		
		III	Pithapuram		
		I	Eluru City		
	KRISHNA	IV	Kovvur		
		IV	Naladavole		
		III	Tadepalligudem		
		III	Tanuku		
		IV	Penugonda		
		V	Marut		
		III	Narsapur		
		III	Palacole		
		III	Bhucunavaram		
	GUNTUR	I	Bandar (Masulipatnam) City		(Jaggayyapet, Nandigama and Tiruvur Towns are included in Zone VI)
		IV	Pedana		
		IV	Avanigadda		
		V	Gannavaram		
		IV	Vuyyur		
		I	Vijayawada City		
		IV	Nuzvid		
		III	Gudiyada		
		V	Kankalur		
		VI	Mokhasa Mutyalampadu		
ZONE-III (14 Towns) (South Coastal Plain)	NELLORE	I	Guntur City	III	Ongole
		IV	Tadepalle	V	Ardanki
		III	Mangalaguri	IV	Vinukonda
		II	Tenali	IV	Maicherla
		IV	Chebrolu	V	Gurazala
		III	Repalle		
		IV	Bhattiprolu		
		III	Bapatla		
		III	Chirala		
		IV	Vetapalem		
		III	Ponnur & Nidubrolu		
		III	Narasaraopet		
		III	Chilakaluripet		
		IV	Sattenapalle		
		V	Phirangipuram		
		I	Nellore City	V	Kanigiri
		III	Gudur	IV	Kandukur
		V	Sullurpet	III	Kavali
		IV	Venkatagiri		
		V	Naidupet		
		IV	Kovur		



Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

ZONES OF CONURBATION

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STATEMENT III.8—Concd.

ZONES OF CONURBATION

Zone 1	Name of the District 2	Class of Town 3	Name of the Town in the cluster or zone 4	Class of Town 5	Name of the Town outside the cluster 6
ZONE—III—Concd.	CHITTOOR	III	Chittoor	V	Palmaner
		III	Tirupati	V	Kuppan
		V	Tirumalai	IV	Punganur
		V	Renigunta	III	Madanapalle
		IV	Pakala	V	Vayalpad
		III	Kalahasti		
		IV	Puttur		
		V	Naguri		
ZONE—IV (27 Towns) (Rayalaseema Region)	CUDDAPAH	III	Cuddapah	IV	Rayachoti
		IV	Jammalamadugu	V	Badvel
		II	Proddatur	IV	Itajampet
		V	Kamulapuram	V	Nandalur
		V	Vempalle		
	ANANTAPUR	II	Anantapur	IV	Kalyandrug
		IV	Urayakonda	III	Rayadrug
		IV	Gooty	III	Kadiri
		V	Pamidi	V	Penukonda
		III	Guntakal	III	Hindupur
		III	Tadipatri	V	Madakasira
		V	Yadiki		
		III	Dharmavaram		
	KURNOOL	I	Kurnool City	IV	Markapur
		V	Kodumur	IV	Giddalur
		IV	Nandikotkur	V	Cumbum
		III	Nandyal		
		IV	Atmakur		
		V	Bangannapalle		
		V	Koilkuntla		
		IV	Dhone		
		IV	Pattikonda		
		IV	Madlikera		
		II	Adoni		
		IV	Kosigi		
		III	Yemmiganur		
	*MAHRUBNAGAR	V	Alampur		
ZONE—V (21 Towns) (North Telangana Region)	NIZAMABAD	II	Nizamabad		
		IV	Armur		
		IV	Kamareddy		
		V	Domakonda		
		V	Janswada		
		III	Bodhan		
	ADILABAD	V	Asifabad	III	Adilabad
		III	Belampalli	V	Chinnur
		III	Kaganagar		
		V	Kadam Damsite		
		IV	Nirmal		
		V	Mudhol		
		IV	Bhainsa		
	KARIMNAGAR	IV	Mancheriyal		
		III	Karimnagar	V	Manthani
		III	Jagtiul		
		IV	Korutla		
		IV	Sirsilla		
		V	Vemulawada		
ZONE—VI (10 Towns) (Khammam Region)	KRISHNA	V	Metpalli		
		IV	Peddapalli		
		IV	Jaggayyapet		
	WARANGAL	IV	Nandiguma		
		V	Tiruvur		
		IV	Mahbubabad	I	Warangal City
	KHAMMAM	V	Dornakal	V	Husanparthi
				V	Parkal
				V	Narasapur
				IV	Jangaon
				V	Cherial
		III	Khammam		
		IV	Vellandu		
		IV	Bhadra-chalam		
		II	Kothagudem		
		V	Madhira		

*This is the only town of Mahbubnagar district which will come into the cluster of Zone IV

Note.—The towns of Hyderabad, Medak and Nalgonda districts do not come into any Zone.

34. The statement III.9 will indicate the proportion of urban population accounted for by each zone

and the distribution of population in each of the zones among the different classes of towns :

[Statement :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ZONE II (Godavari-Krishna Delta Region) 1,779,279		264	880,124	495	74,525	44	505,592	284	276,289	155	34,786	20	3,963	2
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT														
Kakinada Taluk	Kakinada City Samalkot Town	122,865 81,924	..	..	..	..	31,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amalapuram Taluk	Amalapuram Town Machavaram Town	..	..	..	..	..	24,063	..	10,026	..	..	..	..	..
Razole Taluk	Razole Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,562	..	..	..	..	..
Ramachandrapuram Taluk	Mandapeta Town Ramachandrapuram Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,766 18,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry Taluk	Draksharama Town Anaparthi Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,333 12,802	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddapuram Taluk	Rajahmundry City Dowleswaram Town	180,002 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,692	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram Taluk	Peddapuram Town Pithapuram Town	..	..	..	..	..	24,302 27,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT														
Eluru Taluk	Eluru City	108,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovvur Taluk	Nidadavole Town Kovvur Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,842 15,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tadepalligudem Taluk	Tadepalligudem Town	..	..	..	..	..	27,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanuku Taluk	Tanuku Town Pengonda Town Marteri Town	..	..	..	..	..	24,657	..	13,978	..	5,296	..	..	..
Narasapur Taluk	Narasapur Town Palacole Town	..	..	..	..	..	80,064 25,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bheemavaram Taluk	Bheemavaram Town	..	..	..	..	..	43,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KRISHNA DISTRICT														
Bandar (Masulipatnam) Taluk	Bandar (Masulipatnam) City Pedana Town	101,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,083	..	..	..	..	..
Divi Taluk	Avanigadda Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,949	..	..	..	..	..
Gannavaram Taluk	Vuyyur Town Gannavaram Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,489	..	6,702	..	..	..
Vijayawada Taluk	Vijayawada City Mokhasa Mutyalampadu Town	230,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,702	..	3,963	..
Nurvid Taluk	Nurvid Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,974	..	..	..	..	..
Gudivada Taluk	Gudivada Town	..	..	..	..	..	44,801	..	..	..	7,061	..	..	..
Kaikalur Taluk	Kaikalur Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUNTUR DISTRICT														
Guntur Taluk	Guntur City Mangalagiri Town Tadepalle Town	167,122	..	..	..	..	22,182	..	12,984	..	..	..	..	..
Tenali Taluk	Tenali Town Chebrolu Town	..	..	..	74,525	..	..	..	14,291	..	..	..	..	..
Repalle Taluk	Repalle Town Bhattiprolu Town	..	..	..	..	..	21,941	..	16,617	..	..	..	..	..
Bapatla Taluk	Chirala Town Bapatla Town Ponnur & Nidubrolu Town Vetapalem Town	..	..	..	..	..	45,410 33,668 22,873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,808	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.9.—Contd.
DISCERNIBLE ZONES OF CONURBATION IN THE STATE, 1961

Zone of Conurbation	1	2	3	Distribution of 1,000 of Urban Population of each Zone among the six Classes of Cities and Towns											
				Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Class IX	Class X	Class XI	Class XII
				Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion
Narasaraopet Taluk	Narasaraopet Town	29,744				29,744									
	Chilakaluripet Town	22,060				22,060									
Sattenapalle Taluk	Sattenapalle Town	17,495						17,495							
	Phirangipuram Town	8,175								8,175					
ZONE III (South Coastal Plains)		335,424	53	106,776	318		135,799	405	168	36,595	109				
NELLORE DISTRICT															
Nellore Taluk	Nellore City	106,776													
	Gudur Town	25,618				25,618									
	Sullurpet Town	9,807								9,807					
	Naidupet Town	7,278								7,278					
Venkatagiri Taluk	Venkatagiri Town	17,114						17,114							
Kovur Taluk	Kovur Town	14,580						14,580							
CHITTOOR DISTRICT															
Chittoor Taluk	Chittoor Town	47,876				47,876									
	Tirupati Town	35,845				35,845									
	Pakala Town	14,493						14,493							
	Renigunta Town	5,982								5,982					
	Tirumala Town	5,561								5,561					
	Puttur Town	10,078						10,078							
	Nagari Town	8,012								8,012					
	Kalahasti Town	26,460				26,460									
ZONE IV (Rayalaseema Region)		668,126	106	100,815	151	172,847	259	204,622	306	122,495	183	67,347	101		
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT															
Cuddapah Taluk	Cuddapah Town	49,027				49,027									
	Pulivendla Taluk	9,031								9,031					
	Kanlapuram Taluk	7,641								7,641					
	Jammalamadugu Taluk	16,616						16,616							
	Proddatur Taluk	50,616				50,616									
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT															
Anantapur Taluk	Anantapur Town	82,280				82,280									
	Urvakonda Taluk	17,926						17,926							
	Guntakal Taluk	43,083				43,083									
	Gooty Taluk	19,037						19,037							
	Pamidi Taluk	8,716								8,716					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tadipatri Taluk	Tadipatri Town	23,129						23,129							
	Yadiki Town	9,276										9,276			
Dharmavaram Taluk	Dharmavaram Town	20,405						20,405							
KURNOOL DISTRICT															
Kurnool Taluk	Kurnool City	100,815		100,815											
	Kodumur Town	9,091										9,091			
Nandikotkur Taluk	Nandikotkur Town	12,130								12,130					
Atmakur Taluk	Atmakur Town	13,217								13,217					
Nandyal Taluk	Nandyal Town	42,927						42,927							
Banganapalle Taluk	Banganapalle Town	8,015										8,015			
Koilkuntla Taluk	Koilkuntla Town	8,179										8,179			
Dhone Taluk	Dhone Town	11,247								11,247					
Pattikonda Taluk	Maddikera Town	10,929								10,929					
	Pattikonda Town	10,234								10,234					
Adoni Taluk	Adoni Town	69,951				69,951		21,051							
	Yemmiganur Town	21,051								11,189					
	Kosigi Town	11,189													
MAHABULNAGAR DISTRICT															
Alampur Taluk	Alampur Town	7,378										7,378			
ZONE V (North Telangana Region)		380,787	61			79,093	208	143,129	376	109,589	285	49,976	131		
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT															
Nizamabad Taluk	Nizamabad Town	79,093				79,093									
Armur Taluk	Armur Town	13,249								13,249					
Kamareddy Taluk	Kamareddy Town	10,318								10,318					
	Domakonda Town	6,508										6,508			
Banswada Taluk	Banswada Town	8,201										8,201			
Bodhan Taluk	Bodhan Town	30,929						30,929							
ADILABAD DISTRICT															
Asifabad Taluk	Bellampalli Town	29,101						29,101				6,190			
	Asifabad Town	6,190													
Sirpur Taluk	Kagaznagar Town	30,604						30,604							
Lakshettipet Taluk	Mancherial Town	13,822								13,822					
Khanapur Taluk	Kadam Damsite Town	6,235										6,235			
Nirmal Taluk	Nirmal Town	19,896								19,896					
Mudhol Taluk	Bhairasa Town	12,346								12,346					
	Mudhol Town	7,560										7,560			
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT															
Karimnagar Taluk	Karimnagar Town	31,554						31,554							
Sirsilla Taluk	Sirsilla Town	15,466								15,466					
	Vemulavada Town	7,420										7,420			
Metpalli Taluk	Korathla Town	11,780								11,780					
	Metpalli Town	7,862													
Jagtial Taluk	Jagtial Town	20,941						20,941							
Sulhasabad Taluk	Peddapalli Town	11,712								11,712					

STATEMENT III.9—Contd.
DISCERNIBLE ZONES OF CONURBATION IN THE STATE, 1961

Zone of Conurbation	Proportion of Urban population of the Zone as a whole	Distribution of 1000 Urban Population of each Zone among the six classes of Cities and Towns											
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI						
		Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion	Popula- tion	Propor- tion
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone VI (Khammam Region)	184,326	..	..	69,728	378	35,888	195	48,352	262	30,358	165	..	..
KRISHNA DISTRICT													
Nandigama Taluk	10,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,244	..	..	..	..	..
Jaggayyapet Town	18,905	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,905	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvur Taluk	9,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,299	..	..	..
WARANGAL DISTRICT													
Mahbubabad Taluk	13,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,248	..	..	..	..	..
Dornakal Town	9,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,260	..	..	..
KHAMMAM DISTRICT													
Khammam Taluk	35,888	..	..	..	..	35,888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellandu Taluk	10,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,955	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadrachalam Taluk	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,740	..	..	..
Kothagudem Taluk	69,728	..	..	69,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhira Taluk	6,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,059	..	..	..

35. The six zones of conurbation account for a total urban population of only 8,901,481 against the total urban population of 6,274,508 for the State, the reason being that the largest city of the State, viz., Hyderabad itself falls outside any sphere of conurbation. So over-bearing has been the position of Hyderabad city in the heart of the poor Telangana region that it hardly allowed any urban growth in its neighbourhood. The small urban units on the outskirts of Hyderabad city have already been included to form the Hyderabad town-group. There was no distinguishable region or conurbation surrounding this town-group. The area in the neighbourhood is a poor tract and did not encourage the growth of urban units. The services were all concentrated in the city. Similarly Warangal city, the second largest city of Telangana region had no separate region of conurbation. Leaving aside these two big cities and the few other odd towns which do not seem to fall in any particular zone of conurbation the six discernible conurbation zones covering 138 towns out of the total of 212 account for about 62% of the total urban population. As will be seen from statement III.9, Zone II, viz., the Godavari-Krishna delta region covering the rich, well developed areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts presents the highest degree of urban concentration covering 48 towns and accounting for 28.86% of the total urban population of the State. Six of the 11 cities of the State are found in this zone and they account for very nearly 50% of the urban population in this zone of conurbation. This area is well served by a net-work of road and railway communica-

tions. The large concentration of towns in this area serve as centres of marketing at which the rich agricultural produce of the area is generally collected and exported. They are also centres of industry mainly of rice milling, sugar factories and tobacco factories, etc. These centres provide necessary services such as educational and health services to the countryside. They are also centres of banking besides being administrative headquarters. Zone IV, i.e., the Rayalseema region has the next largest concentration with 27 towns accounting for 10.65% of the total urban population of the State. There is only one city in this region viz., Kurnool city and it accounts for 15.09% of the urban population of the zone. The region has a few progressive administrative as well as industrial towns as Anantapur, Adoni, Proddatur. The rest are all small and somewhat backward towns. Zone I, North Coastal Plains, comes next. It covers 18 towns and accounts for 8.82% of the total urban population. This zone contains the important and fast developing industrial and harbour city of Visakhapatnam. Zone V (North Telangana region), Zone III (South Coastal plain) and Zone VI (Khammam region) next follow in that order. Of these, only Zone III has a city viz., Nellore, with population exceeding 100,000. Zones V and VI do not have even a single city. Zone V accounts for 6.07%, Zone III 5.35% and Zone VI 2.94% of the total urban population of the State.

36. The statement III.10 will indicate the growth of the zones of conurbation in the last sixty years from 1901.

[Statement:

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60	Chandragiri Taluk	.	.	.	23,207	III	20,143	IV	10,138	IV	17,484	IV	16,701	IV	15,483
	Tirupati Town	.	III	III	4,408	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Pakhal Town	.	IV	VI	8,345	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Renigunta Town	.	V	VI	5,361	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
61	Thirumalai Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Puttur Taluk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Puttur Town	.	IV	V	7,989	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Nagari Town	.	V	V	6,567	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	Kalahasti Taluk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kalahasti Town	.	III	IV	17,921	IV	14,704	IV	18,152	IV	12,866	IV	12,939	IV	11,992
	ZONE IV (Rayalaseema Region)	.	.	.	495,651	.	369,517	.	275,531	.	233,309	.	221,279	.	214,582
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	.	.	.	648,126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
63	Cuddapah Taluk	.	III	III	37,438	III	28,246	III	22,602	IV	19,517	IV	17,807	IV	16,432
	Cuddapah Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Pulivendla Taluk	.	V	V	7,598	V	6,629	V	6,284	V	5,586	IV	10,291	IV	10,798
	Vempalle Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kamalapuram Taluk	.	V	V	6,633	V	5,987	V	5,809	V	6,902	.	.	.	.
	Kamalapuram Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Jammalamadugu Taluk	.	IV	IV	12,524	V	9,653	IV	15,944	IV	14,384	IV	16,099	IV	13,852
	Jammalamadugu Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Proddatur Taluk	.	III	III	36,924	III	26,961	III	20,124	IV	15,806	IV	15,736	IV	14,370
	Proddatur Town	.	II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	64	Anantapur Taluk	.	II	III	31,952	III	21,482	IV	16,099	IV	11,432	V	8,457	V	7,938
Anantapur Town		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urvakonda Taluk		.	IV	IV	16,662	IV	11,125	IV	12,079	IV	10,274	IV	11,026	V	9,385
Urvakonda Town		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gooty Taluk		.	III	III	81,341	III	20,414	IV	15,620	IV	12,519	.	.	.	.
Guntakal Town		.	IV	IV	15,437	IV	12,388	V	9,712	V	8,720	V	9,597	V	9,662
Gooty Town		.	V	V	6,473	V	5,807	V	5,147	V	5,230	V	7,737	IV	10,667
Pamidi Town		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tadipatri Taluk		.	III	IV	19,869	IV	15,184	IV	12,820	IV	11,283	IV	12,393	IV	10,859
Tadipatri Town		.	V	V	7,994	.	Declassified	.	Declassified	V	6,751	V	7,335	V	7,389
Yediki Town		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dharmavaram Taluk		.	III	IV	14,703	IV	12,087	V	9,346	V	8,117	V	7,366	IV	10,658
Dharmavaram Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	KURNOOL DISTRICT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kurnool Taluk	.	I	II	60,222	III	45,250	III	38,314	III	27,908	III	26,040	III	25,376
	Kurnool City	.	V	V	9,170	V	8,276	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kodumuru Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Nandikotkur Taluk	.	IV	IV	10,096	V	7,409	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Nandikotkur Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Atmakur Taluk	.	IV	IV	10,960	V	9,609	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Atmakur Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Nandyal Taluk	.	III	III	38,314	III	25,886	III	22,008	IV	18,121	IV	16,330	IV	15,187
	Nandyal Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Banganapalle Taluk	.	V	V	6,932	V	7,326	V	5,760	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Banganapalle Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Koilkuntla Taluk	.	V	V	6,738	V	6,141	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Koilkuntla Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
66	Dhone Taluk	.	IV	V	7,871	VI	4,828	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dhone Town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

STATEMENT III.10—Contd.
THE GROWTH OF ZONES OF CONURBATION—1901-1961

Zones of Conurbation District/Taluk/City/Town	1961			1941			1931			1921			1911			1901		
	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation	Class of Town	Popu- lation
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Pattikonda Taluk																		
Naddikera Town .	IV	10,929	V	9,971	V	8,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda Town .	IV	10,234	V	8,282	V	6,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adoni Taluk																		
Adoni Town .	II	69,931	III	53,583	III	35,431	III	35,635	III	30,232	III	31,645	III	30,416	III	30,416	III	30,416
Yemmiganur Town .	III	21,031	IV	15,696	IV	12,670	IV	10,911	IV	10,379	IV	12,873	IV	12,890	IV	12,890	IV	12,890
Kodgi Town .	IV	11,139	IV	11,009	IV	10,035	IV	10,271	V	9,805	V	6,907	V	7,767	V	7,767	V	7,767
MAHABUNAGAR DISTRICT																		
Alampur Taluk																		
Alampur Town .	V	7,378	V	6,789	V	5,703	VI	4,646	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ZONE V (North Telangana Region).																		
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT																		
Nizamabad Taluk																		
Nizamabad Town .	II	79,092	III	55,195	III	32,731	IV	18,809	IV	15,672	IV	17,353	IV	12,871	IV	12,871	IV	12,871
Armur Taluk																		
Armur Town .	IV	13,249	IV	11,630	V	8,693	V	7,279	V	7,121	V	7,530	V	9,081	V	9,081	V	9,081
Kamareddy Taluk																		
Kamareddy Town .	IV	10,318	V	7,829	V	5,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domakonda Town .	V	6,606	V	5,889	V	5,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banawada Taluk																		
Banawada Town .	V	8,201	V	6,816	V	5,863	VI	4,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodhan Taluk																		
Bodhan Town .	III	80,929	III	22,491	IV	19,443	V	7,045	VI	4,188	V	6,996	V	6,438	V	6,438	V	6,438
ADILABAD DISTRICT																		
Asifabad Taluk																		
Bellampalli Town .	III	29,101	IV	15,874	V	6,294	VI	3,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asifabad Town .	V	6,190	V	5,564	Declassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirpur Taluk																		
Kaganagar Town .	III	30,004	IV	14,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshettipet Taluk																		
Mancheriyal Town .	IV	18,822	V	8,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanapur Taluk																		
Kadapa District Town	V	6,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nirmal Taluk																		
Nirmal Town .	IV	19,896	IV	17,947	IV	14,499	IV	12,565	V	9,457	V	9,568	V	7,751	V	7,751	V	7,751
Mudhol Taluk																		
Bhains Town .	IV	12,346	IV	11,200	V	8,207	V	8,525	V	8,311	V	8,444	V	7,128	V	7,128	V	7,128
Mudhol Town .	V	7,560	V	7,459	V	6,613	V	6,185	V	5,451	V	6,876	V	6,040	V	6,040	V	6,040
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT																		
Karimnagar Taluk																		
Karimnagar Town .	III	31,554	III	23,926	IV	17,437	IV	10,908	V	9,899	V	8,847	V	5,752	V	5,752	V	5,752
Sirilla Taluk																		
Sirilla Town .	IV	15,466	IV	10,260	V	6,836	V	5,723	V	5,986	V	8,075	V	5,872	V	5,872	V	5,872
Vemulavada Taluk																		
Vemulavada Town .	V	7,420	V	7,878	V	6,640	V	7,645	V	6,004	V	6,068	V	4,334	V	4,334	V	4,334
Metpalli Taluk																		
Kosarla Town .	IV	11,780	V	8,847	V	8,161	V	6,996	V	6,004	V	6,068	V	4,334	V	4,334	V	4,334
Metpalli Town .	V	7,862	V	6,286	V	5,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

37. As is evident from the above statement, Zone II, i.e., the Godavari-Krishna delta region held the pride of place as the leading Zone of conurbation right from 1901. The number of towns increased from 22 in 1901 to 48 in 1961 and the urban population increased by about 4 or 5 times. Zone IV, i.e., the Rayalaseema Zone, that occupied the second place in 1901 lost the rank in 1911 and 1921 to Zone I, i.e., North Coastal Plain. From 1931 Zone IV regained and maintained its second rank. The plague epidemic, famines and the great influenza of 1918 that afflicted the Rayalaseema area should have accounted for the low growth of urbanisation in 1911 and 1921. The overall growth of urban population in this zone over the sixty years is only little over 3 times and the number of towns increased from 16 in 1901 to 27 in 1961. In Zone I, i.e., North Coastal plain the growth is not spectacular, the number of towns increased from 13 to only 18 during 1901-1961 and the population went up by about 2½ times. This zone, however, occupied second place in 1911 and 1921. Zone V, i.e., North Telangana region, though trailing behind shows a fairly rapid growth. The urban population went up by about 5 times between 1901-1961. The growth is particularly marked from 1931. This is obviously due to the impact of the Nizamsagar irrigation project that was completed round about that time and the fast growth of towns like Nizamabad and Bodhan and the founding of industrial town as Kagaznagar and the collieries town as Bellampalli. Zone III, i.e., Southern Plain, does not show any impressive growth, the urban population going up by about 3.13 times and the number of towns increasing from 6 in 1901 to 14 by 1961. Zone VI, the Khammam region, though the smallest region shows the most spectacular growth. The number of towns went up by 5 times from just 2 in 1901 to 10 in 1961 and the urban population of the zone recorded an increase of nearly 9 times during the period. This is mainly accounted for by the large population growth in the colliery towns as Kothagudem in this zone as also the rapidly growing Khammam town.

Classification of towns according to functional type

38. Leaving aside the conurbations and taking up individual towns, we may make an attempt to classify the towns according to the predominant functional characteristics of each town. A classification is attempted on the basis of the proportion of workers in the various industrial categories of workers in each of the towns.

39. At this Census all the population is basically divided into workers and non-workers and the workers further classified under nine categories. The broad industrial categories are:

Industrial category with Description

- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural labourers
- III Workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
- IV Workers in Household Industry
- V Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry
- VI Construction workers
- VII Workers in Trade and Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage and Communications workers
- IX Workers in Other Services
- X Non-workers

Where a particular industrial category of workers accounts for 40% or more of the working population, the town is classified accordingly as for example, if in a certain town the workers in Trade and Commerce (Category-VII) amounted to 40% or more of the workers, that place is classified as a Trade and Commerce town. Similarly if the number of workers in Industrial Categories IV and V account for over 40% of the workers then the town is classified as a Manufacturing town. Towns with a predominance of workers in Industrial Category VIII were treated as Transport and Communication towns. If the workers in Other Services, i.e., Category IX, were to predominate the town is classified as Administrative. But where no particular category was predominant, i.e., the number of workers in any category did not exceed 40% the more important categories of workers were taken into consideration and the town classified according to the generally known more important characteristic as seen from workers composition as well as its general reputation. Where certain towns also had a good proportion of agricultural and primary workers i.e., under Categories I, II and III the towns were classified as Residential and Educational. However, certain towns as Visakhapatnam town, irrespective of the proportion of workers of various categories is classified as a port town for obvious reasons.

40. The following statement gives the cities and towns classified according to their predominant functional characteristics.

STATEMENT III 10
CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1961

Class of Town	Total Number of Towns	Total Population	Port		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing		Transport and Communications		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
			Number of Towns	Population	Number of Towns	Population	Number of Towns	Population	Number of Towns	Population	Number of Towns	Population	Number of Towns	Population
I	11	2,676,044	1	182,004	1	230,307	4	581,551	..	..	5	1,082,992	..	..
II	8	532,301	..	..	2	155,333	5	824,688	..	..	1	52,280	..	..
III	51	1,520,603	..	..	4	127,872	20	520,098	1	48,083	8	280,357	18	554,293
IV	71	992,500	..	..	4	59,072	20	427,852	2	33,589	..	..	36	473,007
V	70	548,197	..	..	2	17,989	14	112,272	3	22,944	1	9,702	50	885,430
VI	1	3,963	..	..	..	..	1	3,968	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	212	6,274,508	1	182,004	13	590,668	73	1,980,554	6	104,566	15	2,025,391	104	1,893,180

NOTE:—"Industrial and Manufacturing" towns include Mining and Construction towns also.

STATEMENT III.12 (a)

Class of town	Port		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing		Transport and Communications		Administrative		Residential and Educational		
	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	
I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	Visakhapatnam	.	182,004	Vijayawada	.	Guntur	. 187,122	..	..	Hyderabad	. 1,281,119	..	..
		.	.	Varangal	.	Warangal	. 136,106	..	..	Kakinada	. 122,965	..	..
		.	.	Rajahmundry	.	Rajahmundry	. 130,002	..	..	Nellore	. 106,776	..	..
		.	.	Eluru	.	Eluru	. 104,321	..	..	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	. 101,417	..	..
		Kurnool	. 100,615	..	..
TOTAL	.	.	182,004	.	230,397	.	581,551	.	1,682,992	.	.	..	..
II	.	.	Tenali	.	78,323	Nizamabad	.	79,093	..	Anantapur	.	52,280	..
	.	.	Vizianagaram	.	76,808	Adoni	.	69,651	..	..	..	..	..
	.	.		.		Kothagudem (Mining Town)	.	69,728	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijayapuri (Project Town)	.	55,390	..	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur	.	50,016	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	155,333	.	324,688	.	52,280	.	.	..	..
III	.	.	Ankaville	.	46,402	Chirala	.	45,410	49,083	Guntakal	.	49,027	44,801
	.	.	Hindupur	.	32,445	Samalkot	.	31,924	..	Chittoor	.	47,876	43,821
	.	.	Pulacole	.	28,181	Bellari	.	30,929	..	Khammam	.	35,898	42,927
	.	.	Kavali	.	26,344	Kargan, Gar	.	31,004	..	Mahabubnagar.	.	35,588	35,845
	Narsapur	.	30,984	..	Srikakulam	.	35,071	35,804
	Malkapuram	.	29,186	..	Karimnagar	.	31,554	33,668
	Bellampalli (Mining Town)	.	29,101	..	Nalgonda	.	24,383	29,744
	Tadepalligudem	.	27,086	..	Ahilabad	.	20,970	27,910
	Kadapa	.	26,460	..	Salur	.	..	26,111
	Gudur	.	25,618	..	Bobbili	.	..	25,592
	Tirunuku	.	24,657	..	Parvathipuram	.	..	25,281
	Peddapuram	.	24,302	..	Madanapalle	.	..	24,886
	Rayachoti	.	23,779	..	Kadiri	.	..	24,307
	Tadipatri	.	23,129	..	Amalapuram	.	..	24,063
	Chilakaluripet.	.	22,066	..	Ponnur & Nidubrolu.	.	..	22,872
	Mangalagiri	.	22,182	..	Narasapatnam	.	..	22,768
	Yemmiganur	.	21,051	..	Tuni	.	..	22,452
	Jagtial	.	20,941	..	Repalle	.	..	21,941
	Narayana Pet	.	20,504	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharuvaram	.	20,403	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	127,872	.	522,998	.	48,083	.	280,357	.	534,293

STATEMENT III.12(a) -Contd.
CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES/TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1961

Class of Town	Port		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing		Transport and Communications		Administrative		Residential and Educational			
	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population	Name of the city/town	Population		
I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
IV	Bhongir	17,549	Nirmal	..	19,896	Gooty	19,057	..	..	Nuzvid	..	14,974
			Survapet	16,182	Mandapeta	..	19,766	Pakala	14,882	..	..	Ramachandrapuram	..	18,774
.	.	.	Zahirabad	13,075	Siddipet	..	18,719	..	..	..	..	Nidadavole	..	16,443
			Sadasivpet	12,286	Uravakonda	..	17,926	..	..	..	..	Rayachoti	..	16,721
.	Sattenapalle	..	17,495	..	..	..	..	Draksharama	..	16,333
			..	..	Venkatagiri	..	17,114	..	..	..	..	Medak	..	15,891
.	Tandur	..	16,739	..	..	..	..	Kovvur	..	15,427
			..	..	Markapur	..	16,665	..	..	..	..	Chodavaram	..	14,948
.	Bhattiprolu	..	16,617	..	..	..	..	Kovur	..	14,580
			..	..	Jammalamadugu	..	16,616	..	..	..	..	Penugonda	..	13,978
.	Gadwal	..	16,375	..	..	..	..	Jaggayyapet	..	13,905
			..	..	Vezapalem	..	15,803	..	..	..	..	Punganur	..	13,808
.	Sirella	..	15,406	..	..	..	..	Palakonda	..	13,780
			..	..	Pedana	..	15,033	..	..	..	..	Yellamanchilli	..	13,556
.	Macherla	..	14,797	..	..	..	..	Mahabubabad	..	13,248
			..	..	Dowleswararam	..	14,692	..	..	..	..	Atmakur	..	13,217
.	Vuyyur	..	14,489	..	..	..	..	Ichchapuram	..	12,961
			..	..	Chelcholu	..	14,291	..	..	..	..	Wanaparthy	..	12,685
.	Mancheriyal	..	13,822	..	..	..	..	Kandukur	..	12,436
			..	..	Armur	..	13,249	..	..	..	..	Bhainsa	..	12,346
.	Tadepalle	..	12,994	..	..	..	..	Nandikotkur	..	12,130
			..	..	Anaparthi	..	12,802	..	..	..	..	Giddalur	..	12,084
.	Koratla	..	11,740	..	..	..	..	Avanigadda	..	11,949
			..	..	Vinukonda	..	11,374	..	..	..	..	Jangaon	..	11,927
.	Narasannipet	..	11,167	..	..	..	..	Peddapalli	..	11,712
			..	..	Kosigi (Kurnool district)	..	11,139	..	..	..	..	Rajampet	..	11,636
.	Yellandu (Mining Town)	..	10,955	..	..	..	..	Tekkaali	..	11,636
			..	..	Puttur	..	10,978	..	..	..	..	Dhone	..	11,247
.	Machavaram	..	10,026	..	..	..	..	Maddikera	..	10,929
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andole (Jogipet)	..	10,681
.	Sompeta	..	10,588
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kamareddy	..	10,318
.	Kalyandrug	..	10,256
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nandigama	..	10,244
.	Pattikonda	..	10,234
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Miryalguda	..	10,024
Total	59,072	..	427,882	..	33,539	..	..	..	..	472,007
V	Veeraghattam	8,931	Yadiki	..	9,276	Dornakal	9,260	Sangareddy	9,762	Madakasira	..	9,975
			Badepalle	8,438	Kuppam	..	9,272	Nandakal	7,742	..	..	Bheemunipatnam	..	9,866
.	Kodumur	..	9,091	Renigunta	5,942	..	..	Palmaner	..	9,865
			..	..	Vempalle	..	9,051	..	..	..	..	Srungavarapukota	..	9,807
.	Kosigi (Mahabubnagar District)	..	8,824	..	..	..	..	Sullurpet	..	9,907
		

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS

V (Contd.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Devarakonda	4						8,311	..	..	..	..	Chinnur .	9,645
Phirangipuram							8,175	..	..	..	..	Chepurupalle	9,540
Nagari ..							8,012	..	..	..	..	Kanigiri .	9,839
Metpalli. .							7,862	..	..	..	..	Cumbum	9,805
Kamalapuram							7,641	..	..	..	..	Tiruvur .	9,399
Naidupet ..							7,273	..	..	..	..	Vicarabad	9,088
Utkur ..							6,741	..	..	..	..	Pamidi .	8,716
Domakonda							6,308	..	..	..	..	Kobir .	8,407
Kadam Damsite							6,235	..	..	..	..	Banswada .	8,201
												Koilkuntla	8,179
												Farooquagar	8,152
												Badvel .	8,068
												Vayalpad	8,016
												Banganapalle	8,015
												Gurazala	8,009
												Penukonda	7,998
												Kollapur	7,949
												Nanthani	7,770
												Rajam .	7,729
												Hasanparthi	7,719
												Madugula	7,688
												Razole	7,562
												Mudhol .	7,560
												Aler	7,514
												Addanki .	7,438
												Vemulawada	7,420
												Alampur	7,378
												Huzurnagar	7,333
												Kaikalur	7,051
												Kalvakurli	6,924
												Narasampet	6,860
												Kodangal	6,812
												Makthal .	6,744
												Parkal .	6,722
												Gannavaram	6,702
												Nagarkurnool	6,577
												Mandasa .	6,238
												Asifabad	6,190
												Medhira .	6,059
												Narayankhed	6,059
												Cherial .	6,017
												Shamahabad	5,790
												Rhadrachalam	5,740
												Tirumalai	5,561
												Maruter .	5,296
TOTAL		17,389					112,272	22,944			9,762		365,830

41. We may examine to see to what extent the classification of towns as done above is justified and if there were other factors such as the existence of certain types of factories that confirm or tend to modify the predominant character of each town.

Port Towns

42. *Visakhapatnam* is the only town classified as a Port town in the State, which is justified as the place has one of the finest natural harbours and can receive heavy international ships in the harbour. 1,364,066 tons of imports and 1,439,922 tons of exports were handled at this port in the year 1960-61. There is a large scheme of further expansion of the harbour. Heavy machinery, foodgrains and crude oil form the chief articles of import and iron ore is the main article of export through this port. An analysis of the composition of the workers of this city, however, shows that 41.70% are those engaged in Other Services while those in Transport and Communications which include railways and shipping are 21.71%. Industrial and Construction workers account for 17.59% and Trade workers 12.69% and Agricultural workers 6.31%. The predominance of those engaged in "Other Services" is obviously due to the fact that this city, besides being a Port town is an important University centre, a medical centre where a large hospital and Medical College are located. A Naval Training establishment is located here and ultimately it is an important district headquarters. There may also be considerable section of general labourers in this city who are classified as workers under Other Services. But the existence of Naval Personnel and a good number of general labourers does lend support to the character of this town as a Port town while the University and Medical College tend to modify the character of the town as a mere Port town. Transport workers are made up of mostly the harbour workers as well as the railway workers. This is an important terminus of the South-Eastern and Southern Railways. A few important industries as the Hindusthan Ship building yard and the Caltex Refinery are located here. But for the harbour facilities available here these two industries might not have been located here at all and therefore, these industries, particularly the first, confirm the character of this town as a harbour town. The city has also developed some fine handicrafts as ivory inlay, tortoise shell work and polished horn work.

Trade and Commerce Towns

43. The Trade and Commercial Towns of the State arranged in the order of their population sizes are the following :

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TOWNS		
Town	Population	District in which located
1	2	3
Vijayawada (M)	230,307	Krishna
Tenali (M)	78,525	Guntur
Vizianagaram (M)	76,808	Visakhapatnam
Anakapalle (M)	16,402	

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TOWNS—Concd.

Town	Population	District in which located
1	2	3
Hindupur (M)	32,445	Anantapur
Palacole (M)	28,481	West Godavari
Kavali (P)	20,544	Nellore
Bhongir (C.M.)	17,549	Nalgonda
Suryapet (C.M.)	16,162	
Zahirabad (T.M.)	13,075	Medak
Sadasivpet (T.M.)	12,286	
Veeraghattam (P)	8,951	Srikakulam
Hadepalle (T.M.)	8,438	Mahbubnagar

M. = Municipality

P. = Panchayat

C.M. = City Municipality

T.M. = Town Municipality

44. *Vijayawada city* is a well known commercial centre most advantageously and strategically situated at the meeting point of five railway lines, namely, from Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Masulipatnam and Guntakal. Located at the head of the Krishna canal system it commands the delta. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural tract and is the chief exporting centre of the rice of Krishna delta. The city also handles considerable trade in other articles such as vegetables, fruits, textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, etc. The composition of the workers of this city, however, shows that Trade and Commerce workers form only 21.75%. Those in "Other Services" and "Industry and Manufacturing including construction" had recorded higher percentages, viz., 29.95% and 25.92% respectively and Transport and Communication workers account for 18.16%. But the importance of this place as a trade and commercial centre is not deterred. The fast growth of this town on account of its trade and commerce has been observed even from 1901. By virtue of its commercial importance and the city's growth of population, it became an important municipal town with all the concomitant Municipal Services concentrated. Judicial courts, P.W.D., Revenue and other Administrative offices and a number of schools and colleges were also located here. There is quite a large section of general labourers as well living in the city. All these have obviously contributed to a fairly large number of those shown as working in "Other Services" at the Census 1961. The chief industries of the place are rice milling and the cement manufacture and tobacco grading, besides a number of other minor industries as foundries, miscellaneous workshops, etc. The rice milling only confirms the character of the city as the chief rice trading centre while the other industries tend to detract. The fairly large proportion of communication workers made up of those working in the railways as also lorry transport services confirms the commercial importance of the place. Vijayawada railway station is said to have the largest goods yard in the country to enable it to handle the very heavy movement of rice. There are also a number of lorry transport services functioning to

handle the export and import of rice, vegetables, fruits, coconuts and other goods.

45. *Tenali* in Guntur district is a fast growing town situated in the midst of the chief paddy growing tract of that district. Though Trade and Commerce workers form only 19.55% of the total workers, this town owes much of its importance and growth as a trading and exporting centre of the agricultural produce of the area. The workers in "Other Services" account for 27.14% and those in household industry, manufacturing and construction together form 25.30%; and agricultural workers 19.41%. The chief industry of the place is rice-milling. There are a number of large rice mills. This is an agriculture based industry and the mills serve mainly as centres of wholesale trade in paddy and rice. Tenali is a railway junction at which the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle railway line meets the Vijayawada-Madras line, which facilitates the food grains trade of the area. The "Other Service" workers are mostly made up of those working in administrative offices, Municipal employees, educational institutions, hotel establishments, those in personal services as barbers and launderers, etc. This place is said to have a good number of hotels catering to a large floating population and the town is rapidly growing in prosperity and its population size may soon cross the 100,000 mark qualifying the town to the status of a city. The town is also a reputed cultural centre that has contributed considerable talent to the Andhra Stage and screen for a long time. This place has a dubious reputation as the "Paris of Andhra".

46. *Vizianagaram* town in Visakhapatnam district has also been classified as a commercial town though the Commerce and Trade workers form only 21.68% of the total workers. In fact the workers in "Other Services" form a large proportion of 36.44% and those in Household Industry, Manufacturing and Construction form 25.39%. The town which was the headquarters of a prominent zamindari, served as an important commercial centre in agricultural produce, jute products, motor vehicles and other miscellaneous goods. But Vizianagaram town also enjoyed a reputation as a noted educational centre with arts and music colleges and a number of schools being located there. This is the headquarters of a district police force mainly serving Srikakulam district. All this has contributed to a considerable section of working population being engaged in "Other Services". The chief industry of the place is made up of jute pressing mills which also detracts the place from its importance as a commercial town.

47. *Anakapalle* in Visakhapatnam district has a slightly larger number of persons working in Agriculture and Mining (28.15%), and also in other services (29.56%) than in Trade and Commerce (20.73%). This town is positively a reputed market for gur. The place is located in the midst of a tract growing sugarcane to a considerable extent and most of the gur manufactured out of it is marketed through this town. The place owes its importance largely to its trade and we are justified in classifying this town as a Trade and Commerce town.

48. *Hindupur* in Anantapur district though having only 24.80% of its workers in Trade and Commerce is a reputed commercial centre of the district. This is also an important gur marketing centre and maintains a regular and thriving trade with Bangalore city which is only at a distance of about 65 miles from here connected both by rail and road. The industry of the place is mostly made up of groundnut mills. The neighbourhood is assuming some importance for sericulture. A yarn spinning mill is also under erection near this town.

49. *Palacole* in the middle of West Godavari delta is also a place of considerable commercial importance, though the workers contributed by Industries and Other Services form a higher proportion than the Commerce and Trade workers. The trading of this place is mostly in agricultural produce as also in fruits and miscellaneous goods as lace work for which this area including Narsapur is noted for. A large weekly market is held at this place. The industry of this town is entirely rice-milling which assists the trading in rice.

50. *Kavali* in Nellore district is also classified as commercial, though the workers in primary activities as cultivation and agricultural labour, and Other Services form a much larger proportion than the Commerce and Trade workers. This town located on the G.N.T. road is a fairly busy marketing town in agricultural produce. Being the administrative headquarters of a Revenue division of the district and as a result of a college and other educational institutions being located here quite a large number of workers of the town are those belonging to "Other Services" (32.82%).

51. *Bhongir* and *Suryapet* of Nalgonda district have been classified as Trade and Commerce towns though the actual proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce may be much smaller than those in Other Services and Agriculture. In fact in Suryapet the workers in Other Services are 39.63% while those in Trade and Commerce only 18.28%. But both these towns owe their urban importance mainly on account of their location on important highways, viz., Hyderabad-Warangal and Hyderabad-Vijayawada and serve as the important trading centres of the district. Though the towns assumed their original importance as centres of marketing, in due course the Other Services were obviously drawn in. These towns were constituted into City Municipalities and several administrative offices of the district were located there and educational institutions grew, hotels came to be established and thus the workers in Other Services gradually far outnumbered those working in Trade and Commerce.

52. *Zahirabad* and *Sadasivpet*, two small towns of class IV, are reputed marketing centres of Medak district. These places, however, have a considerable number of workers in Household Industry probably engaged mostly in cattle and sheep rearing.

53. *Veeraghattam* in Srikakulam district is a well known marketing place of Agency produce. The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Financial and Development Corporation has its godowns there. This small town of class V has, however, over 40% of its workers engaged in Agriculture.

54. *Badepalle* in Mahbubnagar district is yet another small town of class V which is a noted wholesale trading centre in foodgrains and oil seeds. The groundnut and oil mills of the place contribute a few industrial workers, but the place owes its importance chiefly as a wholesale marketing centre of foodgrains, oil seeds and pulses.

Industrial and Manufacturing towns

55. There is a fairly large number of Industrial and Manufacturing towns—73 in all. Amongst these, there are 4 cities with population exceeding 100,000 each, viz., Guntur, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Eluru. Five are class II towns, i.e., in the population range of 50,000 and above but less than 100,000 viz., Nizamabad, Adoni, Kothagudem, Vijayapuri and Proddatur. There are 20 class III towns (Population size 20,000 to 49,999) and 29 class IV towns (Population size 10,000 to 19,999) and 14 class V towns (Population size 5,000 to 9,999) and the only one class VI town of less than 5,000 population, viz., Mokhasa Mutyalampadu. These Industrial Towns cover a variety of industries.

56. Taking up first the cities that are classified as Industrial. *Guntur city* (Population : 187,122) is the largest. Any one approaching Guntur by road from Vijayawada side will at once be impressed by the large number of busy and prosperous looking factories on either side of the road on the outskirts of the city. Guntur district is reputed for its Virginia tobacco production. Guntur city has a very large number of tobacco grading factories, about 117 of them being registered factories, besides a large jute mill. 41.65% of the working population is engaged in Construction, Industries and Manufacturing. The next largest number of workers are those in "Other Services", accounting for about 30%. Guntur city is an important district administrative headquarters centre which will naturally have a number of persons in Government service. There are also a large hospital, a medical college and a number of other educational institutions. The city has a good number of hotels and recreation services as cinemas catering to the large population. The workers in all such establishments come under "Other Services".

57. *Warangal* (Population: 156,106) is a city of considerable industrial activity. There is a large textile mill viz., the Azamjahi Textile Mills, engaging about 4,000 workers. Warangal is also a centre of Beedi Industry containing at least 19 registered beedi factories of which one provides employment to over 200 workers. A number of tanneries are also located here and the place is noted for its woollen pile carpet and cotton durrie industry. Being an important

district headquarters of Telangana and of late an important educational centre, about 28.10% of the workers in the city are engaged in "Other Services".

58. *Rajahmundry* (Population : 1 30,002) is the next important industrial city. 30.2% of the workers in this city are engaged in Industry, Manufacturing and Construction. But there are also 29.89% of workers in Other Services and 22.49% in Trade and Commerce. Rajahmundry owes its industrial importance to the existence of several aluminium factories (there are 33 registered aluminium and brass work factories), saw mills and a paper mill. It has also got a cycle industry called the Raja Cycle Industries. A few motor repair shops and several engineering works are also found. The reputed tobacco companies namely, I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Co. of India have also got their grading centres at this place, engaging over 3,000 workers during the season. All these have lent industrial atmosphere to this city. The historical city of Rajahmundry is strategically located at the head of the Godavari delta. The River Godavari is crossed at this point by an imposing railway bridge. This convenient location of Rajahmundry also gives the place considerable commercial importance. Boats plying in the Godavari river and the canals bring in large cargoes of agricultural produce as also coconuts, palmyra fibre, plantains, mangoes and other fruits. With the development of the city as an important industrial and commercial centre obviously it became an important administrative centre too. The hotel and recreational services, laundries and barbers' saloons provide work to a considerable section of the population, besides there being a good number of general labourers, as a result of which ultimately nearly 30% of the workers are those returned under "Other Services". The city is also a centre of learning where one of the oldest colleges and a Teachers Training College are located. The Central Jail is also located in this city.

59. *Eluru city* (Population : 108,321) is the last industrial city. The Industrial workers form 33.46% of the total workers. The jute mill and the rice mills account for the largest proportion of the industrial workers. The town is also reputed for its pile carpet industry which is done both on a factory basis and household industry basis and these provide work for a good number of workers. The city being the headquarters of the district obviously has a fairly large section of service workers amounting to 32.00% of the total workers.

60. Taking up class II towns next, *Nizamabad* is the largest of this class (Population : 79,098) which is classified as Industrial, 30.41% of its workers being engaged in Industry, Manufacture and Construction. In this town are found two large khandasari factories. A number of large beedi factories are also located in this town. By virtue of the development of the surrounding agricultural lands into a rich rice growing area under the Nizamsagar project quite a few rice mills have also developed in Nizamabad town. A few saw mills are also located in this town. Apart from being industrial in character the town is also

an important district administrative headquarters. There are 29% of the workers accounted for under "Other Services".

61. The next industrial town of class II is *Adoni* (Population : 69,951) in Kurnool district. This town is located in the midst of the rich cotton growing tract and so much so this has become the centre of cotton ginning and spinning mills. The Adoni Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. engages over 1,000 workers, the Rayalaseema Cotton Mills Ltd. over 900 workers and the Adoni Cotton Mills Ltd., over 400 workers. About 42% of the workers of this town are engaged in Industry, Manufacturing and Construction, Other Services accounting for only about 21%. This town is thus overwhelmingly industrial in character. The town is also noted for the manufacture of cotton durries.

62. The next in population size in this class is *Kothagudem* (Population : 69,728). Though classified as industrial it is essentially a Mining town with 53.55% of the workers being engaged in the collieries. This is the most important coal mining centre of the State located in Khammam district. The town practically owes its origin and development completely to the mining activity. It is thus almost entirely a mining town with only a limited percentage of the workers being found in other concomitant activities like Other Services (15.79%), Industry, Manufacturing and Construction (12.86%), Trade and Commerce (10.19%) and Transport, Storage and Communications (3.64%).

63. *Vijayapuri* in Nalgonda district comes next (Population : 55,300). This town had its origin within the last decade after the gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project head works were started. The project works obviously require the concentration of Industrial and Construction workers chiefly of the latter category. And so much so, 79.70% of the workers come under this category. This town has, therefore, been appropriately classified as Industrial-cum-Construction town.

64. *Proddatur* (Population : 50,616) is the last of the class II towns which is categorised as Industrial. This town has about 10 oil mills and ginning factories and about half a dozen rice mills. But the industrial character of this town seems to have been lent mainly by the preponderant workers in Household Industry. Over 7,500 workers of this town are those who have been working in the Household Industry. The chief Household Industry of the town is handloom weaving. This accounts for about 52% of the workers of this town being returned as industrial workers and the town consequently being classified as predominantly Industrial and Manufacturing.

65. Under class III towns of population size 20,000 to 49,999 there are 20 towns classified as Industrial and Manufacturing. Columns 6 and 7 of Statement III.11 may be referred to. The industrial importance of each one of the places included in the list may be briefly referred to. Chirala in Guntur

district is an important centre of tobacco industry where the well known Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd., has its largest factory of tobacco leaf grading engaging over 5,000 workers, mostly women. Chilakaluripet of the same district is another important tobacco centre included in this list. Samalkot in East Godavari, Bodhan in Nizamabad district, Tanuku in West Godavari district, which find place in this list are the centres of sugar manufacture. There are also a few other industries in these centres such as tile manufacturing at Samalkot, textile mills at Tanuku and alcohol manufacture at Bodhan. Kagaznagar in Adilabad district is an important industrial centre where are located the Sirpur Paper Mills and the Sirsilk Rayon factory. Narsapur in West Godavari district is a centre of rice milling as also lace work that is done as a Household Industry extensively. Malkapuram Panchayat adjoining Visakhapatnam city is the place where the two major industries, viz., Caltex Oil Refineries and the Hindustan Ship Building Yard are located. Bellampalli in Adilabad district is an important collieries centre. Tadepalligudem in West Godavari is noted for its rice milling industry. Kalahasti, the pilgrim centre in Chittoor district is famous for its brass and bell metal industry. Gudur in Nellore district has a concentration of mica industry besides the Government Ceramic Factory and the Block Glass Factory also being located there. Peddapuram in East Godavari district and Dharmavaram in Anantapur district are noted for their silk handloom weaving. Rayadrug in Anantapur district has a number of silk twisting units. Mangalagiri in Guntur district and Yemmiganur in Kurnool district are reputed for cotton handloom weaving. Tadpatri in Anantapur district has cotton ginning and pressing mills as also other oil mills. Jagtial in Karimnagar district is noted for handloom industry and beedi manufacture. Narayanpet in Mahbubnagar district is a well known handloom weaving centre of cotton, silk and wool. Only in Malkapuram, Mangalagiri, Chirala, Chilakaluripet, Kalahasti, Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Yemmiganur, Narayanpet, Bodhan and Kagaznagar does the percentage of the workers in industrial manufacture exceed 40%. In Kagaznagar they account for 71% of the total workers. In Narayanpet, Rayadrug, Kalahasti, Chilakaluripet and Mangalagiri, they exceed 50%. In most of these towns, however, the workers in Other Services, as we found in respect of the industrial towns of class I and II, account for a fairly substantial proportion of the total workers.

66. Amongst Class IV towns, i.e., of population size of 10,000 to 19,999 there are 29 towns categorised as Industrial. These include some noted handloom centres as Siddipet in Medak district, Uravakonda in Anantapur district, Venkatagiri in Nellore district, Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district, Gadwal in Mahbubnagar district, Armur in Nizamabad district, Narasannapet in Srikakulam district, Kosigi in Kurnool district, Puttur in Chittoor district and Pedana in Krishna district. Markapur which is famous for its slate industry, having nearly 40 registered slate factories, also comes in this category. Tandur, the noted centre of flooring stones in Hyderabad district

is also included here. Vetapalem in Guntur district is reputed for its cashew processing industry. Macherla and Tadepalle in Guntur district and Mancheriyal in Adilabad district have each an important cement factory. The collieries town of Yellandu though of declining importance also comes in this list. Koratla in Karimnagar district as also Armur in Nizamabad district are noted as beedi manufacturing centres, besides the latter being also noted for its silk weaving. Among the other class IV Industrial towns, Sattenapalle in Guntur district and Anaparthi in East Godavari district owe their industrial importance to the tobacco industries located there. Machavaram along with its hamlet Ambajipet in East Godavari district is noted for cocoanut fibre as also cocoanut oil industry. Mandapeta has a brick kiln factory and also some rice mills and saw mills. Dowleshwaram in the same district is the centre of P.W.D. workshops. Vuyyur in Krishna district has a sugar factory. Nirmal in Adilabad district is reputed for its famous wooden toy industry and also for brass work.

67. Among class V towns, *i.e.*, of population size 5,000 to 9,999, there are 14 towns categorised as Industrial. These include places like Yadiki in Anantapur district which has some concentration of oil mills, Kuppam in Chittoor district which is noted for sandalwood oil industry, stone polishing industry and manufacture of silk cotton quilts. Handloom centres as Kodumur in Kurnool district, Nagari in Chittoor district, beedi manufacturing centres as Metpalli in Karimnagar district, Utkur in Mahbubnagar district and Domakonda in Nizamabad district are there. The damsite township of Kadam in Adilabad district is also categorised as Industrial on account of the concentration of the Construction workers.

68. Lastly, Mokhasa Mutyalampadu, the only class VI town, is also categorised as Industrial mainly because the population of this township is made up of the Industrial Workers of the Vijayawada city who have been evicted from the canal banks and housed in a colony in Mokhasa Mutyalampadu.

Transport and Communication Towns

69. All told there are only 6 Transport and Communication towns in the State. All the 6 owe their importance to their being railway junctions or places where important railway workshops are located. Guntakal is a class III town (Population : 48,083) in Anantapur district located at an important junction of the Madras-Bombay broad gauge line, Hyderabad-Bangalore and Vijayawada-Hubli metre gauge lines. This is a divisional headquarters of the railways. However, the percentage of workers in Transport and Communications form only about 30% of the total workers. Other Services account for about 21% and Industry and Manufacture just over 18% and primary activities about 19%, the rest being in Trade and Commerce. A noted industry that has come up in this place is the Co-operative Spinning Mills. In a centre like this it is but natural that there should be a fair number of administrative personnel and those in

personal services, etc., that account for a fairly large percentage of Other Service workers. Gooty (Population 19,057) of Anantapur district lying within about 30 miles from Guntakal on the Madras Railway line, and Pakala which is a small metre gauge railway junction in Chittoor district are the two class IV towns that are categorised as Transport and Communication towns. These have been brought under Transport and Communication centres even though the percentage of workers under Transport and Communication form only 23.47% in respect of Gooty and 19.04% in Pakala. Those in primary activities like agriculture, account for the largest proportion of workers 25.5% in Gooty and 50.87% in Pakala. However, their primary importance is on account of the location of railway loco sheds at Gooty and Pakala serving as a railway junction. The remaining 3 Transport and Communication towns are Dornakal in Warangal district (Population 9,260), Nandalur (Population 7,742) and Renigunta (Population 5,942), and all these are class V towns. In Renigunta Transport and Communication workers account for 41% of the workers. Renigunta is a noted railway junction on the Guntakal-Madras broad gauge line and the Katpadi-Gudur line. There is a Spinning and Weaving mill also located at Renigunta which accounts for 22% of total workers being Industrial workers. Dornakal is a small railway junction on the Kazipet-Vijayawada line connecting Bhadrachalam road. The place owes its importance to the railway activity and about 40% of the workers come under Transport and Communications. Nandalur in Cuddapah district that lies on the Bombay-Madras broad gauge line has only about 21% of its workers in Transport and Communications. Loco sheds of the Southern Railway are located here. This town owes its importance mainly to its location on this railway line at a point where river Cheyyer is crossed. Actually nearly 48% of the workers are in agriculture in this small town. However, the place is noted more as a railway centre.

Administrative Towns

70. Administrative towns are 15 in number. Five of the 11 cities are classified as administrative, and these are Hyderabad, Kakinada, Nellore, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Kurnool. As we had occasion to discuss even at the very beginning of this chapter, several of the old towns took their birth and developed as centres of political power typical of which was Hyderabad city which was founded as the capital of the Golkonda Kingdom as a result of the individual fancy of Qutub Shahi ruler in the 15th century A.D. The location was not of any particular strategic importance nor was it very central in the Kingdom. The place was founded in the neighbourhood of Golkonda Fort more to commemorate the love of the Muslim ruler for a local Hindu dancing girl. The king and his nobles, and in due course all the people repaired to this new capital city that owed its importance purely as a place of political power. After the fall of the Qutb Shahis, when the capital of Deccan was shifted to Aurangabad, Hyderabad almost fell into decay till it was resurrected in the 18th century by reshiftng the capital to Hyderabad. Till about the twenties or thirties of the 20th

century the city of Hyderabad was a purely administrative headquarters of a feudal kingdom. Thereafter some determined effort of development in other fields was made. A University was established and later some industries were developed under the impetus of the last World War. The population of the city grew considerably between 1931 and 1951. The State Secretariat and the other offices of the State and Central Governments, the Defence Establishments, the Municipal Corporation services, the hotel and recreation services, the educational services, personal services etc., in the main provide employment to the largest proportion of workers—46% of the workers in Hyderabad city thus coming under "Other Services". Manufacture and Industry account for 23.25% of workers and Trade and Commerce only 17.33%. The larger industries that had been in existence in the city so far are the textile mills, like the D.B.R. Mills under the Hussainsagar tank bund, the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Factory in Azamabad, the Taj Glass Works, the Allwyn Metal Industries, Andhra Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, the Praga Tools and a number of smaller units in the industrial estate and others in the city such as engineering and fabricating units, printing presses and so on. The industries were established in the city long after it developed as purely administrative town. A big spurt in the industrial growth of the city is likely to be observed in the very near future with the establishment of gigantic factories such as the Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drugs Project, Jay Engineering Works, Hindustan Machine Tools, the expanded Praga Tools Corporation, the Republic Forge and a host of others in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad city. It is hoped that the city limits will encompass this future industrial area and the day may not be far when Hyderabad city will have acquired an overwhelmingly industrial complex. I do not know whether it is a prospect to be welcomed or looked forward to with apprehension. It is fortunate that this city has still considerable open areas providing breathing space to its population. Seeing the plight of the overcrowded cities as Calcutta and Bombay, one would wish that our cities do not expand to such gigantic proportions in their population sizes. The new industries seem to be helping Hyderabad city to eat up the open spaces on the outskirts of the city and the day may come when all the scourges of a large over-populated city will overtake it such as over-congested traffic, inadequate living space, lack of play grounds and open grounds for schools, poor civic amenities and vertical growth of towns in the heart of the city and so on. Some rethinking on urban planning will be necessary and there should be a limit to the population size of large cities. It is better that well planned satellite towns are developed with independent civic administration that can look after the needs of their populations and provide safe and healthy abodes to the people who should be enabled to live close to the places of their work. Industries can be dispersed among such satellite towns instead of their being located entirely in the close proximity of the city which will make more and more people pour into the city only to create all the problems that the over-populated cities all over the world are facing.

71. The very appearance of Kakinada city, the district headquarters of East Godavari district with its well laid out streets, a peaceful atmosphere but for the busy Government offices reveals that this city developed purely as an administrative headquarters. The town was at one time a port town of some importance. But, by virtue of the shallow waters the ships have to anchor at quite some distance and cargo has to be carried to the ships or to shore from the ships by smaller country craft. With such natural handicaps this has no possibility of developing into a large port. There is a fairly large textile mill, namely, the Sarvaraya Textiles employing about 500 workers and a few coir factories. The city therefore besides having 38.0% of its workers in "Other Services" also has 23.11% of the workers in Industry and Manufacture. Trade and Commerce workers form about 18.66%.

72. Nellore city, the headquarters of the district of the same name also owes its importance mainly as the administrative headquarters with the district Revenue, Police, Judicial and other offices located there. The T.B. hospital and the various industrial institutions and the Municipal services also contribute their share to the Other Service workers who, all told, account for 38.72% of the total workers. The industrial workers form about 26.93% mostly those engaged in motor transport workshops, beedi factories, rice mills, saw mills and carpentry workshops.

73. Bandar (Masulipatnam) is another old historical city, serving as the district headquarters of Krishna district. This place at one time enjoyed considerable reputation as a port town with a very thriving trade in the Kalamkari printed cloth. It was the chief outlet to the sea of the Goleonda Kingdom and a well known port on the sea ways of the world. The early Western settlers in India, viz., the Dutch, the British and the French vied with one another to establish a factory there. Even now parts of the town are still called Englishpalem, Vollandapalem (Hollander's town) and Frenchpet. The town had been a place of great importance and it had been referred to by a Dominican Friar who visited it in 1670 as being "famous all along the coast of Coramandal" and as "resembling Babel in the varieties of tongues and the differences of garbs and costumes."* It is now a mere shadow of its past. The creek leading from the port to the deeper sea is now blocked by a sand bar and even the light country craft find it hard to cross this. The place has lost its importance as a port town, though even now an odd foreign ship, mainly Japanese ships call at the port anchoring at quite some distance off shore to pick up iron ore. The great tidal wave of 1873 caused havoc to the place which hardly ever regained its old glory as a reputed port and trading town. The Kalamkari industry of the place almost completely died down with the industrial revolution of the west and the banning of the imports of Indian textiles to U.K. and Persia. Bandar (Masulipatnam) retained its importance only as the administrative headquarters of the district of Krishna. The only industry of note in this city at present being of quite recent origin is manufacture of precision

*Imperial Gazetteer of India—Provincial Series (Madras), 1908, P. 525

instruments at the Andhra Scientific Company, and of course its rice mills. The trade of the district is concentrated in Vijayawada city at the head of the delta. Bandar (Masulipatnam) has a peaceful old world atmosphere with an imposing old cemetery, large sprawling old buildings housing Government offices and the official residential quarters spread over with wide interspaces on the northern outskirts of the city. The port area also consists of old, gaunt looking and dilapidated constructions with their own stories to tell of the glorious state that the place was once upon a time. 31.53% of the workers of the present population are engaged in "Other Services". A fairly large proportion, *viz.*, 27.74% of the workers are returned under Industry and Manufacture. They are mostly made up of the factory workers in the Andhra Scientific Company and the rice mills and the workers in household industries as Kalamkari work which is now sought to be revived and the manufacture of gold covered ornaments for which the place has won some reputation. This town which has just assumed the status of a city at the present Census is more of an administrative town than industrial.

74. The last of the cities classified as Administrative is Kurnool. This place which was considered a remote and backward district headquarters of Rayalaseema would never have assumed its status as a city so soon but for its having developed as an administrative headquarters of the interim State of Andhra between 1953 and 1956 when a lot of money and efforts was spent on this place to house the large number of State offices and the personnel that were shifted from Madras to look after the newly born State. Even after the State's capital was shifted to Hyderabad on the formation of the enlarged Andhra Pradesh State, Kurnool continued as an important regional headquarters. A large hospital and a medical college are now located there. The establishment of the fairly large Tungabhadra Industries, manufacturing vegetable oil and a few other oil mills of the place, motor workshops as those of M.G. Brothers, household industries as goldsmithy and carpet weaving etc., have contributed quite a large proportion of industrial workers who account for over 35% of the total workers. But the place retains its importance mainly as the administrative headquarters with about 35% of the workers being engaged in "Other Services".

75. Anantapur is the only Class II town that falls in the category of Administrative towns. Anantapur is an important regional administrative centre in Rayalaseema area where, besides a number of regional offices of the State Government, a Police Training School, an old well-established Arts College, a number of High Schools, a Polytechnic and an Oil technological Institute and an Engineering College are located. A large hospital too has come up. This town is overwhelmingly an administrative town with over 49% of the workers being engaged in "Other Services". Industrial Workers form about 24%. They mostly work in the groundnut oil mills of the place. There is no industry of any large proportion that has developed in this town.

76. There are eight class III towns coming under the category of Administrative towns. These are Cuddapah, Chittoor, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Srikakulam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad. It will be observed that all of them are the district headquarters towns of some of the more backward districts of the State and these places have grown solely on account of their being the headquarters of the district administration. These places had not attracted any large industry as apparently they enjoy no natural advantages as to induce industrial activity nor was there a possibility of these places developing as important centres of trade and commerce. In Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda the percentage of workers in Other Services exceeds 40%. In the remaining towns the percentage is between 33 and 38. In Nalgonda town which is perhaps the most backward of all these towns the agricultural workers account for 27% whereas in the rest of the towns those working in Industry and Manufacture form about 20 to 27% except in Adilabad which records a low percentage of 16.55%. Industries like the Nutrine Confectionery, groundnut oil mills, motor workshops and beedi industry in Chittoor town, the handloom and filigree industry in Karimnagar town and similar minor industries in the other district headquarters towns must have contributed the industrial workers. The minor industries do not, however, deter the character of all these towns as chiefly the administrative headquarters of districts.

77. There is no class IV town which is classified as an administrative town.

78. There is only one class V town, *viz.*, Sangareddy, which also claims its importance purely as the administrative headquarters of Medak district. Nearly 52% of the workers of this town are engaged in "Other Services".

79. It will be interesting to notice that the headquarters towns of 15 districts out of 20 districts continue to exist as administrative towns and these had hardly attracted any large industry nor have they developed into important trading or commercial centres. Only in 5 district headquarters towns other predominant activities have helped to alter the character of the towns from being purely administrative headquarters. Visakhapatnam has assumed importance as a port town. Guntur, Warangal, Eluru and Nizamabad have marked themselves out as industrial towns. The administrative cities such as Hyderabad, Nellore, Bandar (Masulipatnam), Kurnool are fairly old towns which could not assume any other character than being predominantly administrative headquarters. This proves the conclusion drawn earlier that the old towns grew as centres of political power and administration than around any established industry. It was only the towns of a recent origin as the mining towns of Kothagudem or project towns as Vijayapuri or industrial towns as Kagaznagar or Bodhan that came to be built up around a new project or industry.

Residential and Educational Towns

80. The Residential and Educational Towns form the largest section of towns accounting for nearly half of the total towns of the State—104 to be exact. But they are all small towns. There is not even a single large town of class I or class II coming under this category but there are 18 class III towns, 86 class IV towns and 50 class V towns. It will be observed that most of these towns are small taluk headquarters or those grown around pilgrim centres as Tirupati in Chittoor district or Vemulawada in Karimnagar district. It is interesting that none of the class III towns falling in this category is located in Telangana area. The larger of the residential towns are mostly found in the heart of the thickly populated rich agricultural delta regions, e.g., Gudivada, (Population: 44,801), Bheemavaram (Population 43,821), Pithapuram (Population 27,910), Amalapuram (Population: 24,063), etc. In most of the small residential towns the proportion of workers in Industrial categories I, II and III, i.e., those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers or in livestock, fisheries, plantations, etc., is very high. These small towns have developed as residential centres in the middle of a rich agricultural tract in which most of the population is made up of agricultural workers who have been trying to induce some urban characteristics into those centres by establishing civic administrations or locating large schools or developing them as centres of trading of agricultural produce. The more prosperous and centrally located residential places are often chosen as the taluk administrative headquarters. Some of these towns have been constituted into statutory municipalities. 16 of the 18 class III towns in this type are municipalities and the remaining 2 are class I panchayats. The municipal towns are Gudivada, Bheemavaram, Nandyal, Tirupati, Ongole, Bapatla, Narasaraopet, Pithapuram, Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram, Madanapalle, Kadiri, Amalapuram, Tuni and Repalle. They have a smaller proportion of agricultural workers and a larger proportion of "Other Services" workers whilst most of the remaining towns in this category have a large proportion of agricultural workers and a sprinkling of other workers most of whom will be those in State Government service or quasi-Governmental service. The smaller towns of class IV may represent urban centres in a formative stage. As they start growing in their population sizes and more of industry and trade are attracted, these towns may blossom forth into industrial or commercial towns. Or some with no potential may stay for a long time as administrative towns as we saw in the case of several old district headquarters towns. At present some towns as Maddikera in Kurnool district, Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatnam district, Madakasira in Anantapur district, Mudhol in Adilabad district, Kohir in Medak district, Kalvakurthi in Mahbubnagar district, Cherial in Warangal district have more than 60% of their working population engaged in agriculture. In Maddikera and Mudhol the agricultural workers exceed 70% of total workers. Excepting those constituted into statutory municipalities, several of the other residential towns may not strictly satisfy the criteria laid down for

Urban recognition at the 1961 Census. But as pointed out earlier, in a predominantly agricultural tract as Andhra Pradesh it is quite likely that agricultural workers in certain centres may predominate which have otherwise distinct urban atmosphere and hence recognised as towns at the 1961 Census. It may be remembered that the 1951 Census list of towns had already been heavily pruned and as many as 74 places, which would have perhaps mostly fallen in the category of residential towns had they been given urban recognition at the present Census, have been declassified into rural. It was considered impracticable to apply the axe more severely.

81. Of the total of 70 very small towns falling in class V, 50 are residential or may even be termed as "Agricultural" towns. Only two class V towns, viz. Vccraghattam in Srikakulam district and Badepalle in Mahbubnagar district were recognised as commercial towns as they were important centres of marketing even though agricultural workers form quite a large proportion of the total workers of these two towns. 14 towns of class V were recognised as industrial as they had concentration of some industries as beedi making or handlooms or a small project township as Kadam Damsite. 3 developed as communication centres as Dornakal, Nandalur and Renigunta even which had quite a large proportion of agricultural workers. Only one viz., Sangareddy was classified as administrative being the headquarters of a district. But the bulk of the class V towns were classified as residential towns.

Functional characteristics of towns—Registrar General's paper presented to the All India Seminar of Population, 1964

82. We saw from the above descriptions of the different types of towns that it will be impossible to stamp a town as a purely industrial or a purely commercial or a purely residential town and so on. By the very nature of urban development, the towns are bound to serve a variety of purposes. In order to see to what extent the functions are diversified or the predominant characteristic is accentuated, Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General of India, has evolved a scheme of statistical classification that was incorporated in a paper read out at the "All India Seminar of Population" in March 1964. Extracts from his paper are reproduced below for the easy understanding of the functional classification.

"A variety of classifications is possible for towns. Indices of population growth over a given time period provide an interesting basis of classification. Migration, sex ratio, physical growth provide others. The growing complexity of India's urban future demands on the other hand that composite indices of growth should be taken into account and the single index approach discarded. A multiple index approach is all the more desirable, when projections are contemplated.

"What has been attempted here is a composite classification based on the predominant function of a town in 1961. To qualify for a town, three-fourths of the working population of a particular place were to be outside agriculture. Although this test was sought to be more vigorously applied in 1961 than at

any previous Census, a process which led to the elimination from the list of 1931 Census towns of a large number of places which had been classified as towns in 1931, still as will be presently seen, a large number of 'agricultural towns' no less than 600 in number escaped the axe. In fact, as will be seen, the content of agricultural work in towns all over India is of such magnitude that it would be impracticable to eliminate all towns which have a pronounced agricultural bias.

"The broad industrial classification of all workers into nine divisions adopted at the 1931 Census provided a basis for the functional classification of towns attempted below. The nine-fold industrial classification of the 1931 Census broadly corresponds to the Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—

Brief description	Census Industrial Categories of workers	Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification
1. Cultivator . . .	I	0
2. Agricultural Cultivator .	II	0
3. Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Mining and Quarrying, etc. .	III	0 & 1
4. Household Industry	IV	Part of 0, Part of even 1 & 2 and 3
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	V	2 & 3
6. Construction	VI	4
7. Trade & Commerce	VII	6
8. Transport, Storage and Communications	VIII	7
9. Services	IX	5, 8 & 9
xx	xx	xx

"For each town a percentage distribution was made of all workers into the seven non-agricultural census industrial categories III to IX. The agricultural categories I and II were excluded in each case as it was intended to study the inter-relationships of only the non-agricultural categories. Besides, the non-agricultural categories were sought to be grouped under three rubrics A, B, C to take an advantage of triangular co-ordinates. In other words, the sum of workers in Census Industrial Categories III to IX was taken as 100, and the number of workers classified in each of the seven categories was worked out as percentage of this sum. Hereafter the following groupings were made:

Groups of town	Census Industrial Category
A . . .	III, IV, V and VI
B . . .	VII and VIII
C . . .	IX

"Three broad functional classifications were next attempted as follows:

1. Where the sum of percentages in III, IV, V and VI under Group A was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B or the percentage of IX in C, the town was called a *Manufacturing Town*.

2. Where the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of values in A or C, the town was called a *Trade and Transport Town*.

3. Where the percentage of IX in C was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages in A or in B, the town was called a *Service Town*.

"Towns and town-groups which fall within the above three categories invariably satisfy what is later described as towns with 'Predominant function accentuated'. A further refinement stemmed from this broad threefold classification.

1. Where the percentage of III was observed to be greater than that of IV, V or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a Mining or Plantation town.

2. Where the percentage of IV was observed to be greater than that of III, V or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called an Artisan town.

3. Where the percentage of V was observed to be greater than that of III, IV or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a Manufacturing town.

4. Where the percentage of VII was observed to be greater than that of VIII by 10 per cent or more the town was called a Trading town.

5. Where the percentage of VIII was observed to be greater than that of VII by 10 per cent or more the town was called a Transport town.

"Towns and town-groups which fall within the above five categories invariably satisfy what is later described as towns with 'predominant function moderately diversified or accentuated'.

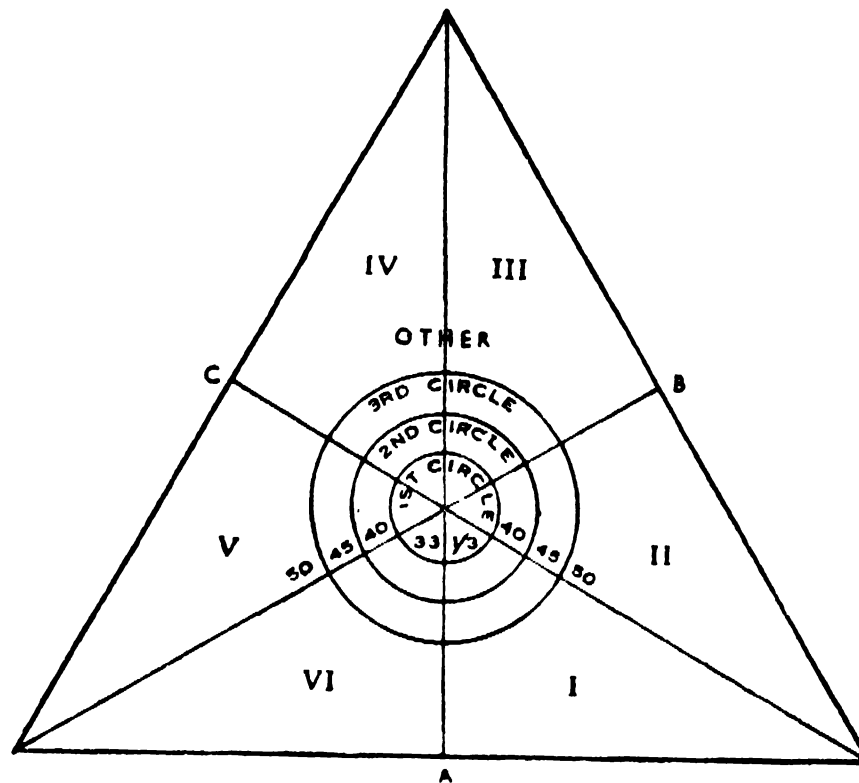
"There were of course numerous instances where the percentage differences were by no means so clear cut. These are the towns which are described in this paper as towns with 'functions diversified'. In the case of a number of towns with 'functions highly diversified' the only feasible statistical expedient was to label a town according to the highest percentage value of any one category even if that value failed to qualify for the predominance tests indicated above.

"The need therefore, arose of further stratification to distinguish the strong and weak strains of functional characteristics of towns. This was accomplished with the help of triangular co-ordinates.

"The sum of A, B and C, as explained above, is 100. If the values of A, B and C for each town were plotted by triangular co-ordinates, then the position of each town in the field of the triangle would facilitate its study with reference to the position of other towns in the field. The closer the position of town to the point of intersection of the perpendiculars, the more balanced would be the functions of a town. The further away the position of a town from the point of intersection, the more pronounced would be the function whose value pushes its position away from the point of intersection.

"Acting on this simple hypothesis it is possible to adopt a variety of standards of balance of all, or intensification of any one or two, of the three functional characteristics (A, B and C). The standards that have been adopted for the present classification are explained in the chart on next page.

[Chart :



"The point of intersection of the perpendiculars represents a value of $33\frac{1}{3}$ for each of A, B and C. Three circles are now thrown around this point of intersection in the field of the triangle with the intersection point as centre. The first circle has a radius of $6\frac{2}{3}$, the second a radius of $11\frac{2}{3}$, the third a radius of $16\frac{2}{3}$. It will be readily conceded that (i) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling inside the first circle will be highly balanced, that is, the function of the town will be composite in character; (ii) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the first but inside the second circle will be moderately balanced with the sector value farthest away from the centre tending to disturb the equilibrium. Here, too, the functions of the town will be generally composite in character; (iii) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the two inner circles but inside the third circle will be ill-balanced, the sector value farthest away from the centre accentuating the predominant characteristic of a town; (iv) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the three circles will give the town a very pronounced character of that predominant sector the value of which pushes its position farthest away from the centre. In numerous cases the values were so close to each other that a particular character was picked upon as the most expedient, although the economic diversification was such that still another rubric might be equally apt. It will also be appreciated that in the marginal cases especially, the consideration of the agricultural components (I and II) might tip the scales in favour of still another appellation.

"It will thus be seen that ad hoc judgment and local knowledge have to be applied the most in deciding upon a function label for towns falling inside the first two

circles, particularly inside the first. In many cases of almost equal value in the three sectors or even in sub-sectors of the same sector, more than one rubric for the same town might be equally valid. The need for the application of ad hoc judgment or local knowledge disappears and the reliability of the statistical indicator grows as a town moves further away than the second circle, so much so that a town falling outside the third circle can be readily taken to have an unmistakable predominant characteristic.

"The value ranges of A, B and C in the three circles and outside of them in the field will therefore be as follows:

Ranges of percentage values of A, B and C in the Degrees of Balance of Functions of Towns, 1961.

Functions	Circle	Sector (Co-ordinate)	Minimum percentage value	Maximum percentage value
1	2	3	4	5
1. Highly balanced	1st	A	26	40
		B	26	40
		C	26	40
2. Functions moderately balanced	2nd	A	21	45
		B	21	45
		C	21	45
3. One sector accentuated	3rd	A	16	50
		B	16	50
		C	16	50
4. One sector highly accentuated	Outside of 3 circles but within the field	A	0 to 16	50+ to 100
		B	0 to 16	50+ to 100
		C	0 to 16	50+ to 100

"The six sub-triangles themselves, formed by the intersection of perpendiculars, offered scope for further refinement as follows. A town according to its position within any of the six sub-triangles would tend to have the characteristics noted against each.

Degrees of intensity of functions according to position of town in any of the six sub-triangles of triangular co-ordinates.

Predominant Function	Sub-triangle	Secondary Functions
Service Towns	I	Low Industry Medium Trade & Transport High Service
	II	Low Trade & Transport Medium Industry High Service
Industrial Towns	III	Low Trade & Transport Medium Service High Industry
	IV	Low Service Medium Trade & Transport High Industry
Trade and Transport Towns	V	Low Service Medium Industry High Trade & Transport
	VI	Low Industry Medium Service High Trade & Transport

"The classification finally adopted was as follows:

Class of Town	Class I	Population 100,000+
	Class II	50,000—99,999
	Class III	20,000—49,999
	Class IV	10,000—19,999
	Class V	5,000—9,999
	Class VI	Up to 5,000
Predominant Function	Services: Services Cantonments	
	Industrial: Mining, plantation, artisan or manufacturing construction	
Relationship between Industry, Trade & Transport & Service	High Service	A. Low Industry
		B. Medium Trade & Transport
		C. Low Trade & Transport
		D. Medium Industry
	High Industry	A. Low Trade & Transport
		B. Medium Service
Type of balance or accentuation of function (s)	High Trade & Transport	C. Low Service
		D. Medium Trade & Transport
		A. Low Service
		B. Medium Industry
		C. Low Industry
		D. Medium Service
	1. Several functions highly balanced: highly diversified	
	2. Several functions moderately balanced: moderately diversified	
	3. One function accentuated	
	4. One function highly accentuated	

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"It may be argued that the above classification does not give us handy rubrics to go by. Thus, industrial is too omnibus a nomenclature to serve any practical purpose and should be split up into mining, plantation, artisan (handicrafts and small industries), manufacturing and construction. Similarly, Trade and Transport should be classified into trading, port, road transport and railway towns. Since cantonments are included in town-groups for the purpose of this classification they cannot be separated in all cases from service towns here, but they have been separately distinguished anyway in the list by printing the word cantonment against each. Similarly towns which have a predominantly agricultural characteristic (Industrial Categories I and II) have the letter A attached to them. Service towns include those which are residential, educational or mainly confined to service institutions.

"There is yet another category of cities and towns which because of their geographical location and function deserves to be placed on a special footing. This is the category of Ports. The argument in favour of recognising a special category of Ports in this case is that irrespective of whether or not the majority of workers are engaged in river or ocean transport work, the town's special feature as a port is still the dominant one around which the other characteristics have slowly accrued over time. In other words, the other features owe their origin primarily to the life of the town as a port which still continues, even if these other features now overshadow the function of the town as a port. It is in recognition of the prime importance of such towns as ports that the letter P has been attached to all active port towns.

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"The overwhelming numerical predominance of service towns, particularly the number in which this function is accentuated lays the finger on the main weakness of urban growth in India. It suggests the weakness of the 'pull' factor (usually denoting shortage of and demand for labour) which is associated with the expansion of industries. In the 679 towns where the predominant function of services is conspicuously accentuated, this pull factor must be specially weak. It is even possible that the natural growth of the labour force in these service towns has a negative effect on industrial employment and that what industrial growth obtains in this type of towns is more closely related to population growth itself rather than to other factors. In other words industries in these service towns mainly, fulfil the function of catering directly to the local population, and employment in the services is strongly affected by the population itself. That is, population growth creates work for itself by employing more people for the same kind of work. The dominance of the agricultural ratio in towns of Class IV, V and VI betrays its inhibitory effect on the growth of towns of population below 20,000 and the limited role they play in economic and industrial expansion. For, even the majority of what passes for industrial towns in these class ranges is concerned with processing of agricultural produce and artisan trades catering to agricultural communities and not industries in the modern sense of the word, except of course where the component of agricultural workers is substantially low. By the same token, in the majority of service, and trading and transport towns in these class ranges which contain a high agricultural ratio, services, trade and transport mainly cater to the agricultural classes, to the processing and sale and transport of agricultural produce. The category of industrial towns in these class ranges shows a high figure but the number of artisan towns is substantial."

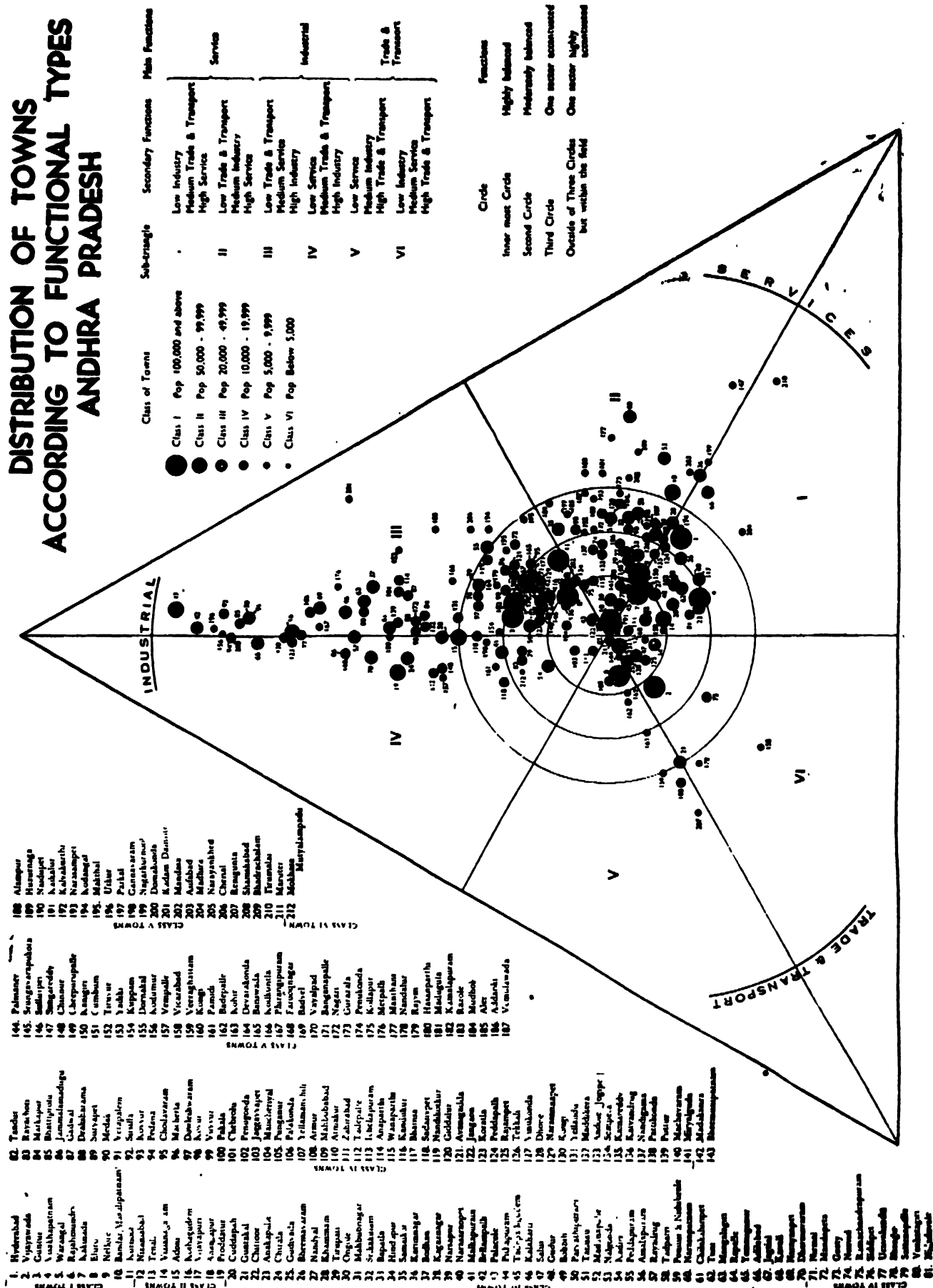
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83. A diagrammatic distribution of the towns according to the different functional types and the extent to which the functions are diversified or the main

ANDHRA PRADESH

LIST OF TOWNS



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functions accentuated is given on the opposite page. The extracts from the Registrar-General's paper already explained how to read this diagram. To state briefly, the towns falling in each of the six sub-triangles represent the following types :

Sub-triangle	Secondary functions	Main function
1	2	3
I	Low Industry Medium Transport & Trade High Service	Service
II	Low Trade & Transport Medium Industry High Service	
III	Low Trade & Transport Medium Service High Industry	Industrial
IV	Low Service Medium Trade & Transport High Industry	
V	Low Service Medium Industry High Trade & Transport	Trade & Transport
VI	Low Industry Medium Service High Trade & Transport	

84. In each of the sub-triangles, the towns falling in the first circle, i.e., the innermost circle, show highly diversified functions, that is, the range of variation from the most predominant to the least predominant characteristic falls within the range of 26% to 40%. Those falling in the second circle show that the functions are moderately balanced, the range of variation in the three different functions of the towns falling in this circle will be from 21% to 45%. In the third outer circle the functioning of one sector will be accentuated and the range of variation of the functions will be from 16% of the minimum characteristic to 50% of the maximum characteristic. As regards the towns that fall outside the circles but within the field, one sector will be highly accentuated and the range of variation of the highly accentuated function may be from 50% to 100% while that of the minimum function the range may vary from 0 to 16%.

85. The distribution of the towns of this State among the six functional types will be as follows :

Functional type	No. of towns
I. Service Towns with Low Industry and Medium Trade & Transport	24
II. Service Towns with Low Trade & Transport but Medium Industry	54
III. Industrial Towns with Low Trade & Transport and Medium Service	79

Functional type	No. of towns
IV Industrial Towns with Low Service and Medium Trade & Transport	32
V Trade and Transport towns with Low Service and Medium Industry	12
VI Trade and Transport towns with Low Industry and Medium Service	11
Total	212

86. The extent to which the predominant function of the town is accentuated or the functions are diversified depends on the positioning of the towns in each of the sub-triangles, those falling within the innermost circle showing highly balanced functions, i.e., no particular function having less than 26% of the workers or more than 40% and as the town gets further away from it one function shows greater prominence. It is indeed difficult to stamp a town falling in the first two circles as clearly of one functional type except that the percentage of workers in one particular functional category may be slightly higher than that of those falling in the other two categories.

87. All the individual towns of the State may then be classified under the above scheme as follows :

STATEMENT III.12

Predominant function and sub-functional type	Name of the town (in descending order of population in each type)	Percentage of workers in Industrial categories			A Highly balanced B Moderately balanced C One function accentuated D One function highly accentuated	Sl. No. of town in descending order of population size as indicated in the triangle
		Industry, III IV V VI	Trade and Transport, VII & VIII	Service, IX		
1 SERVICE		3	4	5	6	7
(i) Less Trade and Transport	Hyderabad Town-Group	25	28	47	C	1
Least Industry	Visakhapatnam (Port) Town	28	35	42	B	4
	Kakinada	30	31	39	A	7
	Vizianagaram	27	35	38	A	14
	Cuddapah	26	34	40	B	20
	Anakapalle	28	36	41	B	23
	Bheemavaram	25	30	45	C	26
	Nandyal	29	31	40	B	27
	Narasaraopet	28	32	40	B	40
	Parvathipuram	26	32	42	B	50
	Madanapalle	29	34	37	A	52
	Tuni	25	33	42	B	62
	Adilabad	22	25	53	D	66
	Kavali	23	33	44	C	68
	Nidadavole	24	36	40	B	81
	Zahirabad	31	34	35	A	111
	Bhainasa	28	33	44	C	117
	Peddapalli	27	28	45	C	124
	Kanigiri	30	30	40	A	150
	Vicarabad	27	36	37	A	158
	Razole	26	32	42	B	183
	Kalkalur	32	33	35	A	191
	Madhira	18	31	15	C	204
	Shamshabad	30	30	40	A	208
	Tirumalai	14	18	68	D	210
(ii) Less Industry, Least Trade and Transport	Nellore	30	29	41	B	9
	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	33	32	35	A	10
	Anantapur	26	28	51	C	16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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88. In the above statement the chief characteristic of the towns with functions highly diversified or moderately diversified, i.e., those with symbol A or B in column 6 has to be mostly determined by one's personal knowledge than by the mere percentage of the workers of the different categories. In this State we come across several towns where there is a preponderance of agricultural workers. Such towns may be mostly residential towns. But we are classifying all the towns taking into consideration only the Industrial categories of III to IX. However, in respect of towns which have a preponderance of Agricultural workers accounting for more than 50%, "Agricultural" has been added to the town in brackets in the above statement. The preponderant characteristic of each of these towns may be judged in the light of the detailed discussion already had of the functioning of individual towns.

Hyderabad Town-group—Functional Characteristics of Component Units

89. We had labelled Hyderabad Town-group as Administrative. We may examine and see if the component units of the town-group present a composite or diverse picture. Hyderabad town-group is

made up of, in the main, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area which includes the Secunderabad Division, and holds a population of 1,118,553 out of the total population of 1,251,119 of the Town-group. Secunderabad Cantonment with a population of 78,412 is the other important component unit of the Hyderabad Town-group. Both the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation as well as Secunderabad Cantonment are primarily of administrative importance. The other 10 units making up the Hyderabad Town-group are smaller units, the population of none of which exceeds 14,000. Of these, Fatchnagar, where the Industrial Estate is located is of industrial importance, in Lalaguda is located the railway workshop and Zamistanpur too has a large representation of industrial workers. The remaining seven units, viz., Malkajgiri, Alwal, Osmania University, Macha Bolaram, Attapur, Bowenpalle and Kandikal are all Residential or Educational units. The individual characteristics of these small component units of Hyderabad Town-group do not off-set the main characteristic of the central unit of the Town-group, viz., the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation which is primarily of administrative importance as the State capital city. The following table shows the characteristics of the individual units of the Hyderabad Town-group :

STATEMENT III.12 (a)
PREDOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSTITUENTS OF TOWN-GROUPS, 1961

Name of Town-group	Port		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing		Transport and Communication		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Fatchnagar	11,813	..	..	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	1,118,553	Malkajgiri	13,910
					Lalaguda*	2,109	..	..	Secunderabad Cantonment	78,412	Alwal	9,886
					Zamistanpur	1,877	..	..	..	..	Osmania University	5,735
											Macha Bolaram	4,958
											Attapur	1,908
											Bowenpalle	1,096
											Kandikal	182
Hyderabad Town-group					3 Constituents	15,799	..	..	2 Constituents	1,196,965	7 Constituents	38,855

* Railway Workshops

Cities:

90. The opposite schematic maps give a picture of each of the 11 cities in the State with particular reference to the different functional regions in each city such as the commercial, wholesale and retail marketing areas, chief administrative office areas, areas where educational and medical institutions are concentrated, industrial areas and areas of residential expansion, places of religious worship, etc. These are indicated by different conventional signs as explained in the index to each map. The main arterial communications in each city and the railways and canals, if any, passing through the city are also shown. The different depths of colouring that cover each map indicate the wardwise densities of population. Thus these maps attempt to represent how the life in each city articulates and how the city discharges its chief functional characteristics. Wherever possible, sketches of the cities relating to certain earlier periods have also been reproduced which would help to show how the city had developed over a number of years. It may, however, have to be borne in mind that in some cities as Hyderabad and Warangal no town survey had been done and the boundaries would thus be approximate and the alignment and locations of the various institutions, etc., may not be very accurate. However, the maps would certainly give a fairly good idea of the functioning of each region of the city.

91. The cities are arranged in the descending order of their population sizes. However, Warangal which should have taken a place immediately after Visakhapatnam to occupy the fifth place had to be printed after Eluru in order to facilitate the arrangement of the maps in such a way that the sketches showing the growth of the city came immediately opposite the main map of the concerned city.

A brief description of each of the cities is given below:

92. *Hyderabad City*:—As was already explained, Hyderabad town-group is made up of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Hyderabad and Secunderabad Divisions), the Secunderabad Cantonment, Osmania University area, Alwal, Zamistanpur, Kanlikal, Bowenpalle, Lalaguda, Attapur, Fatehnagar and Malkajgiri. The location of all these constituent units of the Hyderabad town-group has been shown in the map. The city of Hyderabad is the State's capital and the most populous city of the State covering an extensive area of 220.36 square kilometres and a population of 1,251,119. Hyderabad and Secunderabad Divisions which were till recently considered separate towns have been merged and constituted into a single Municipal Corporation. Hyderabad town-group has been classified as predominantly a Service or

Administrative city for its predominant functional type and among its sub-functions Trade and Transport takes the first place and Industry the second place. 47% of the non-agricultural workers are in Other Services, 28% in Trade and Transport and 25% in Industry. Thus "Other Services" is distinctly accentuated.

93. Hyderabad is a historic city which took its birth in the 16th century under the Qutub Shahi rulers of Golconda. As may be seen from the sketches of the city relating to the earlier periods, the capital of the Qutub Shahi rulers in early 16th century was entirely confined within the fort walls of Golconda whence it spread out along the line of communication leading in the direction of the chief port town of Masulipatnam. The habitation area along this road leading to Golconda is known as Karwan Sahu where apparently the traders of old that came to this prosperous city stayed. In due course the Golconda city became so overcrowded that epidemics broke out and the nobles petitioned to the ruler to construct a new city to which the king and the nobles could shift their residences. The nucleus city of Hyderabad was constructed on the southern bank of River Musi in 1591 during the reign of the fifth ruler of Golconda, namely, Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah. To this is also associated a romantic story of the ruler's love for a Hindu dancing girl called 'Bhagmati' that lived in the area where the new city was located and in fact the city was named after her as "Bhagyanagar". The city was primarily a residential city for the nobles at that time. The city was considered well planned with broad and straight roads and laid out in a grid iron pattern and some contemporaneous writers as the French traveller, Tavernier, had left a glorious account of how well the city was laid out.

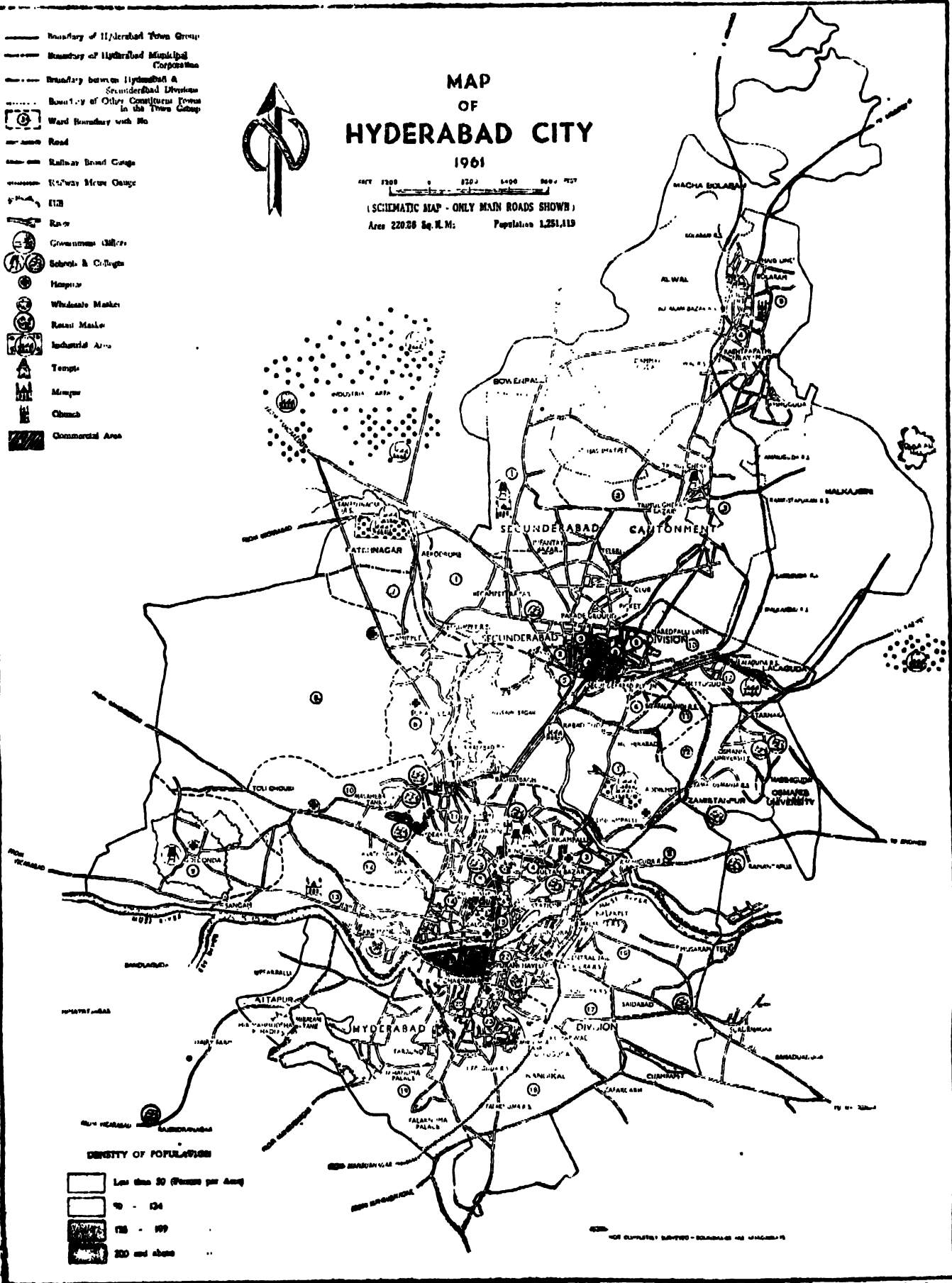
94. But the city soon received a death blow after the conquest of Golconda kingdom by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687 and the capital of the Deccan was shifted to Aurangabad. The city, however, received a fresh lease of life when the capital of the Deccan was shifted back to Hyderabad in 1708 and under the Asifia rulers the city showed rapid strides of progress. The old Golconda area which was called Mohammadnagar Municipality remained a separate unit till it was merged with Hyderabad Municipality in 1921. The establishment of a British Residency on the northern bank of River Musi led to an expansion of residential area and new bazaars like Begum Bazaar, etc., adjacent to this area on the northern bank of Musi river. A separate municipality called the Chaderghat Municipality was constituted to cover the area north of River Musi and there was a separate locality called the Residency Bazaar. This had apparently become a favoured residential area and very soon it was quite congested in population. The

MAP OF HYDERABAD CITY

1961

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 220.28 Sq. M.M. Population 1,251,113

- Boundary of Hyderabad Town Group
- Boundary of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Boundary between Hyderabad & Secunderabad Division
- Boundary of Other Constituents Towns in the Town Group
- Ward Boundary with No.
- Road
- Railway Broad Gauge
- Railway Meter Gauge
- ETB
- River
- Government Office
- School & College
- Hospital
- Wholesale Market
- Retail Market
- Industrial Area
- Temple
- Mosque
- Church
- Commercial Area



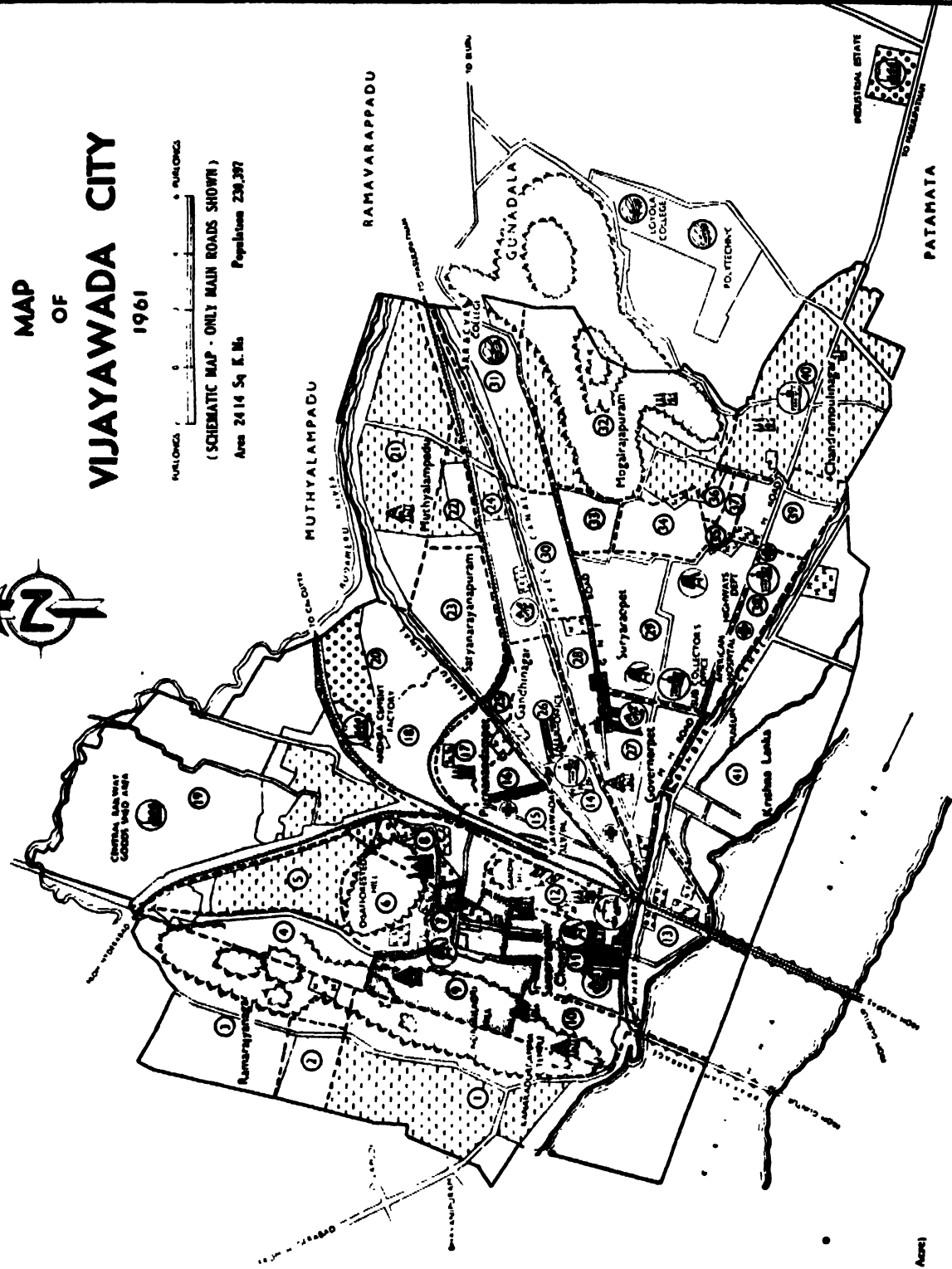
DENSITY OF POPULATION

Less than 50 (Persons per Acre)
50 - 124
125 - 199
200 and above



MAP OF VIJAYAWADA CITY 1961

0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS
 (SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
 Area 2414 Sq. K.Ms. Population 230,397

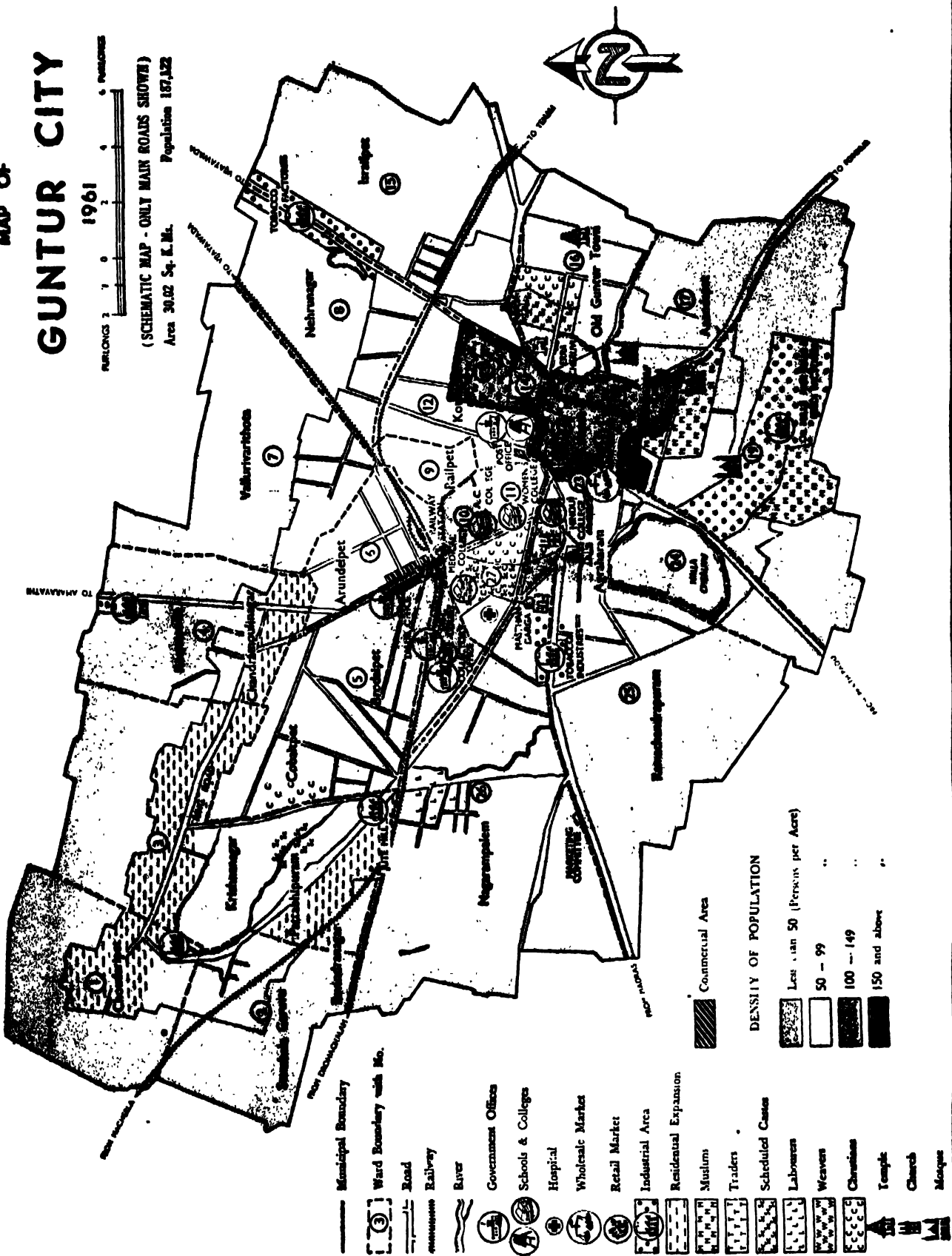


- Municipal Boundary
 - Ward Boundary with No.
 - Road
 - Railway
 - River
 - Hill
 - Government Office
 - Schools & Colleges
 - Hospital
 - Wholesale Market
 - Retail Market
 - Industrial Area
 - Residential Expansion
 - C. Stations
 - Jain
 - Muslim
 - Sikh
 - Scheduled Caste
 - Fishermen
 - Labourers
 - Temple
 - Mosque
 - Church
 - Commercial Area
- DENSITY OF POPULATION**
- Less than 50 (Persons per Acre)
 - 50 - 99
 - 100 - 149
 - 150 and above

MAP OF GUNTUR CITY

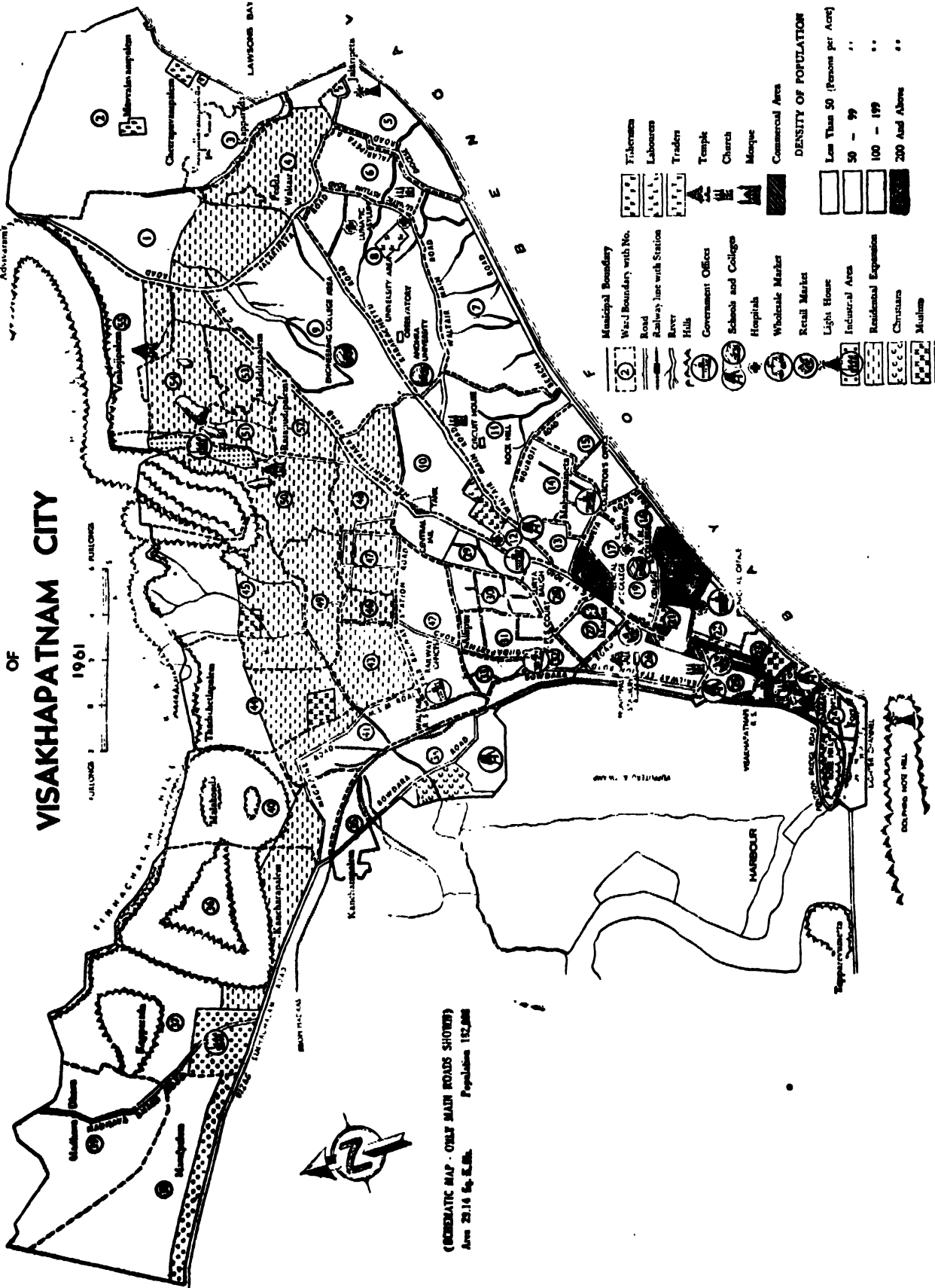
1961
MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometers 0 1 2 3 4 5

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 30.02 Sq. K.M. Population 137,132



MAP OF VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

1:50,000
1961



(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)
Area 28.16 Sq. K.M.
Population 182,000

MAP OF RAJAHMUNDRY CITY

1961

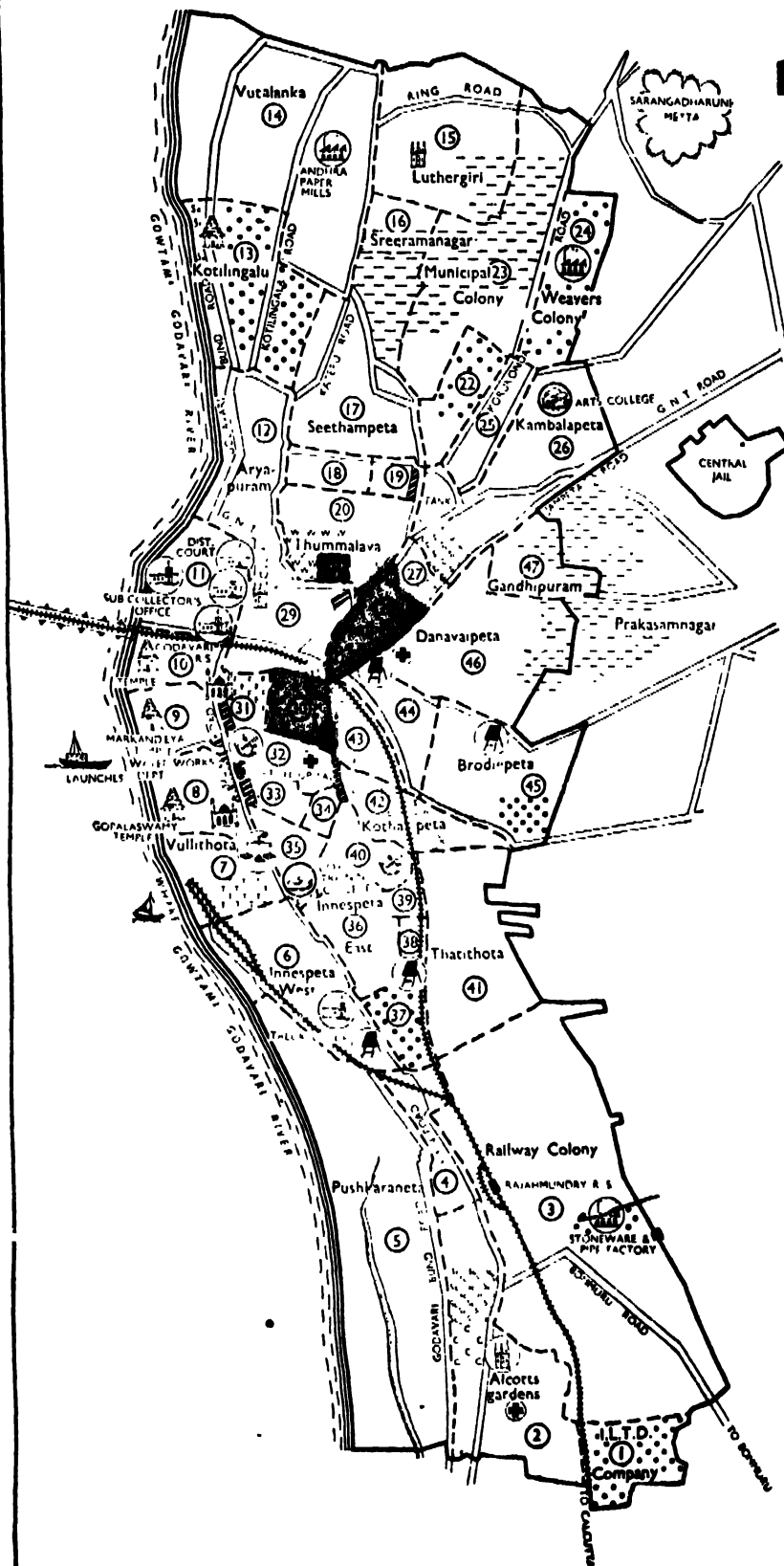
PURLONGS 1 0 1 2 3 PURLONGS



(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)

Area 10.59 Sq. K. Ms.

Population 130,002



- Municipal Boundary
- ② Ward Boundary with No
- Road
- Railway
- Hill
- River
- Government Offices
- Schools & Colleges
- Hospital
- Wholesale Market
- Retail Market
- Industrial Area
- Residential Expansion
- Muslims
- Scheduled Castes
- Fishermen
- Weavers
- Labourers
- Traders
- Christians
- Church
- Mosque
- Temple
- Commercial Area

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Less than 100 (Persons per Acre)		
100 - 199	"	"
200 - 299	"	"
300 and above	"	"

MAP OF KAKINADA CITY

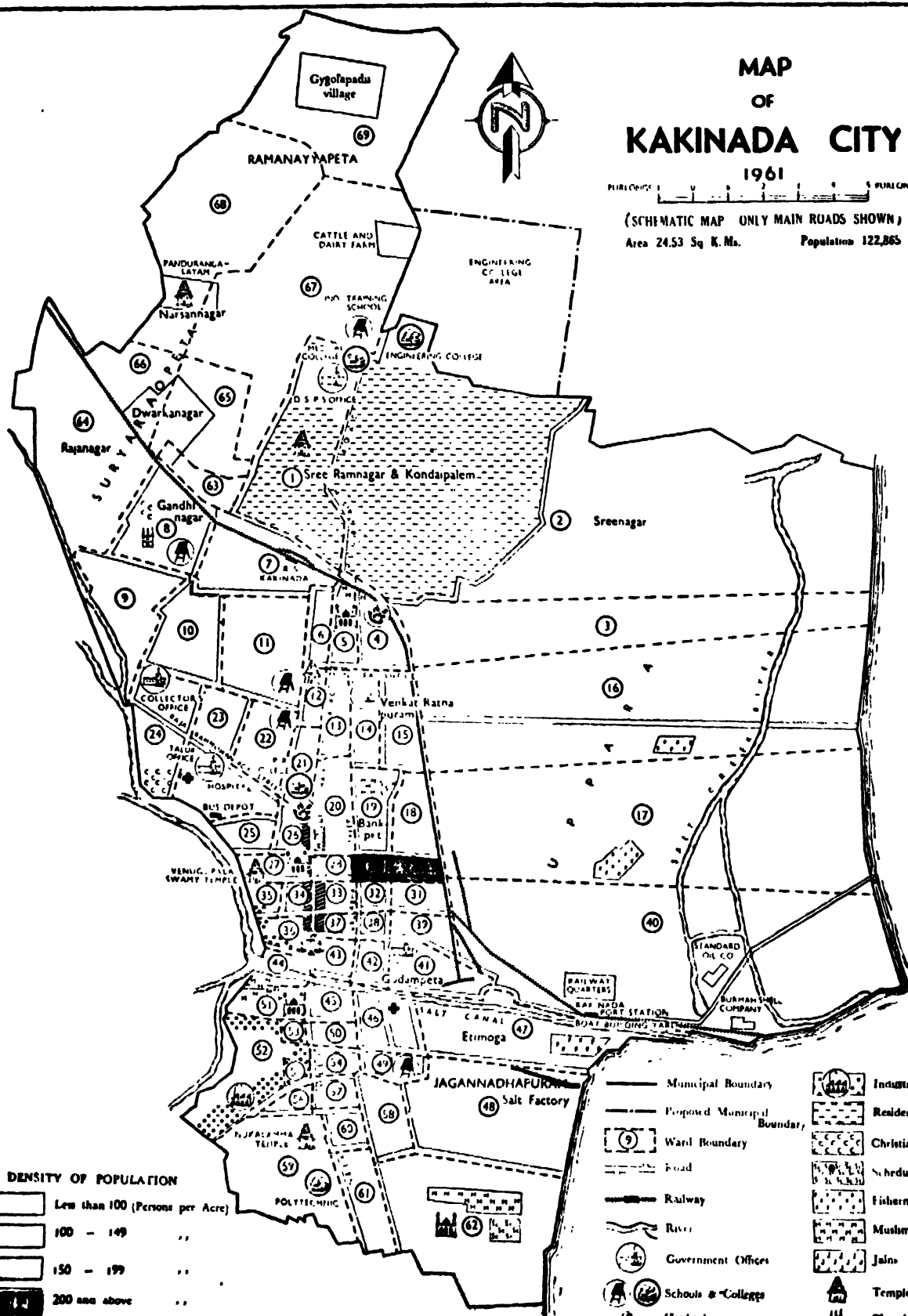
1961

PER CENTIMETER 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

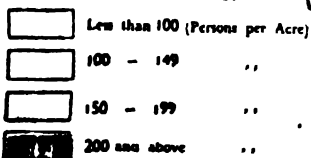
(SCHEMATIC MAP ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)

Area 24.53 Sq. K. Ms.

Population 122,865



DENSITY OF POPULATION



- | | |
|--|--|
| — Municipal Boundary | [Industrial Area Symbol] Industrial Area |
| - - - Proposed Municipal Boundary | [Residential Area Symbol] Residential Area |
| [Ward Boundary Symbol] Ward Boundary | [Christians Symbol] Christians |
| [Road Symbol] Road | [Scheduled Caste Symbol] Scheduled Caste |
| [Railway Symbol] Railway | [Fishermen Symbol] Fishermen |
| [River Symbol] River | [Muslims Symbol] Muslims |
| [Government Offices Symbol] Government Offices | [Jains Symbol] Jains |
| [Schools & Colleges Symbol] Schools & Colleges | [Temple Symbol] Temple |
| [Hospitals Symbol] Hospitals | [Church Symbol] Church |
| [Wholesale Market Symbol] Wholesale Market | [Mosque Symbol] Mosque |
| [Retail Market Symbol] Retail Market | [Commercial Area Symbol] Commercial Area |

MAP OF ELURU CITY

1961

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)

Area 12.82 Sq. K. Ms. Population 188,323

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FURLONGS



Municipal Boundary
Proposed Municipal Boundary

Ward Boundary with No

Road

Railway

River

Government Office

Schools & Colleges

Hospital

Waterfall Mark

Religious Place

Industrial Area

Recreation Ground

Christian

Muslim

Sikh Temple

Interment

Temple

Wreath

Temple

Church

Mosque

Cumulative Area

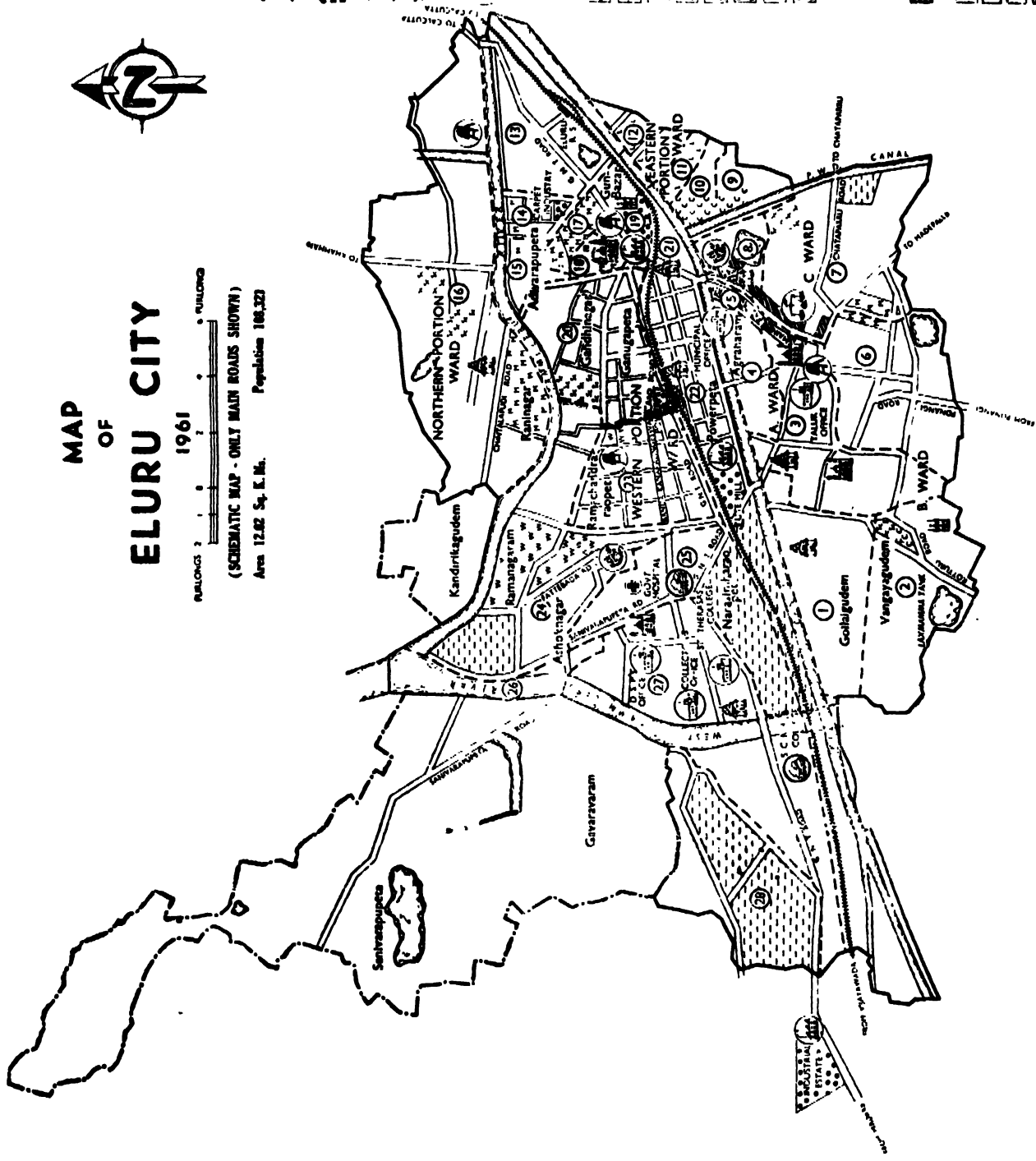
DENSITY OF POPULATION

Less than 50 (Persons per Acre)

50 - 99

100 - 149

150 and above



Prepared in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations
Madras District, Hyderabad

1961

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)

Area 61.6 Sq. Km. Population 156,106



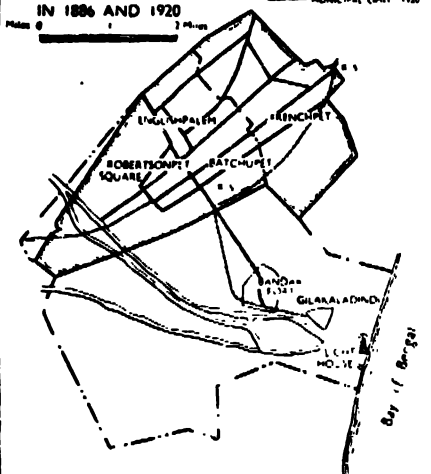
FURLONGS 0 1 2 3 4 5 FURLONGS

Area 13.68 Sq. K. Ms.

Population 106,776

IN 1886 AND 1920

1919 - 1920
 1920 - 1921



1961

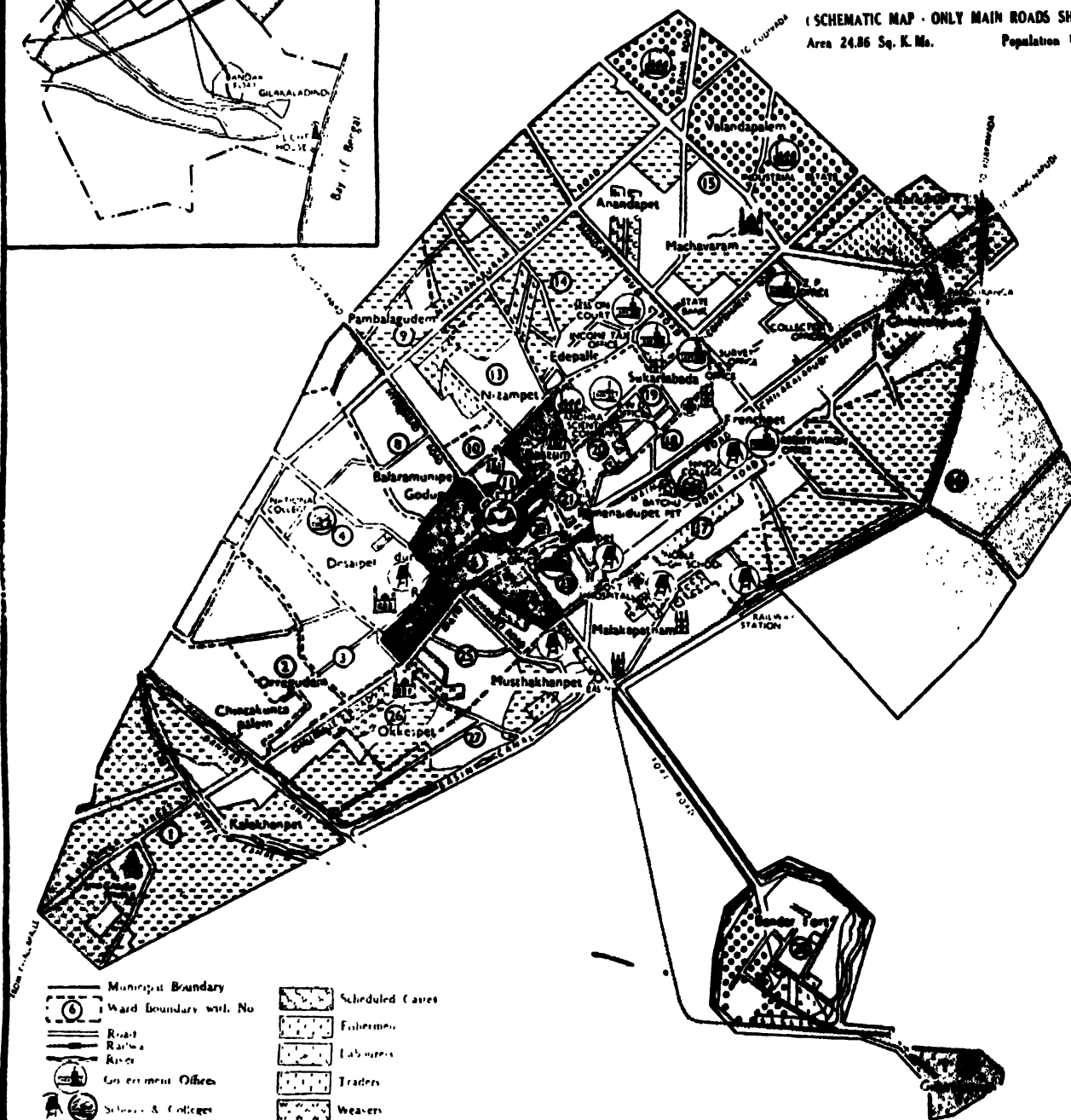
























SUBLONGS 2 0 1 0 0 SUBLONGS

(SCHEMATIC MAP - ONLY MAIN ROADS SHOWN)





Area 24.86 Sq. K. Mo.

Population 101,417



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Municipal Boundary |  | Scheduled Caste |
|  | Ward Boundary with No. |  | Fishermen |
|  | Road |  | Labourers |
|  | Railway |  | Traders |
|  | Government Offices |  | Weavers |
|  | Schools & Colleges |  | Commercial Area |
|  | Hospital |  | Temple |
|  | Wholesale Market |  | Mosque |
|  | Retail Market |  | Church |
|  | Industrial Area | | |
|  | Residential Expansion | | |
|  | Christians | | |
|  | Muslims | | |

DENSITY OF POPULATION

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Less than 25 (Persons per Acre) |
|  | 25 - 49 |
|  | 50 - 74 |
|  | 75 and above |

opening up of railway communications and the establishment of Kacheguda and Nampally railway stations led to the growth of the city in those directions. Chaderghat Municipality was merged with Hyderabad Municipality in 1931 and the Residency was merged in 1941. Simultaneously Secunderabad grew up under the influence of the Cantonment. It also became an important centre of railway communications. The picturesque artificial lake of Hussainsagar which too had a historical origin having been constructed by one of the Golconda rulers separates Secunderabad and Hyderabad Divisions of the city. The establishment of industries in Masheerabad area and the growth of the University on the north-eastern outskirts led to a further expansion of the city. In the more recent past the establishment of a fashionable residential area over the Banjara hills led to the growth of the city in that direction. Before the advent of Indian Independence when the State of Hyderabad was under Princely rule the component units of the Hyderabad town-group appear to have been somewhat watertight compartments. The Secunderabad city and the Cantonment had a distinctly British atmosphere and the old city of Hyderabad had altogether an old world atmosphere. There was a great congestion of population along River Musi. The devastating Musi floods of 1908 worked tremendous havoc to the residential area on either side of the river and nearly 30,000 lives are said to have been lost. This led to the institution of schemes for controlling the Musi floods by the construction of Osmansagar and Himayatsagar dams on the advice of that great engineer, M. Visweswarayya and a rehabilitation programme by putting up a number of decent hutments some distance away from the river. The riverside itself was an important area and important public buildings as the High Court, General Hospital, the Public Library, the offices of the Municipal Corporation were located on either banks in spacious and imposing buildings. A reference to the city map shows that the area on either side of River Musi is the most thickly populated area of the city.

95. After the Re-organisation of States, the city saw a considerable overall expansion on all sides. The construction of a number of Government quarters for the staff at Malakpet on the Bandar (Masulipatnam) road, Irrum Manzil near Begumpet, the location of Industrial Estate on the Bombay road, the growth of a number of new housing colonies as Ashoknagar and other colonies in Himayatnagar area, Vijayanagar and Shantinagar in the Mallepalle area, also induced considerable spreading out of the residential localities. Very recently large industrial establishments have been coming up on the north-western outskirts of the city along the Bombay road and a rapid growth of the city in that direction may be foreseen in the near future.

96. The city was originally a creation of the Muslim rulers of Golconda and naturally the older city was occupied primarily by the Muslim nobles of Persian and Arab origin as also a few Hindu nobles particularly Kayasths that had come down from North with the Mughals who had their palaces in the area. The poorer sections of the population living in the locality

were apparently mostly made up of their followers and bodyguards, largely Muslims. To serve the typical demands of the nobles, a number of crafts manufacturing such articles as lace works, brass pandans, silver leaves, glass-studded bangles, attar, jewellery, etc., came to be concentrated in the old city almost in the heart of the city close to the Charminar.

97. The migrants to the city from Marathwada region seem to have concentrated in the expanded area on the northern bank of River Musi. Areas like Sultan Bazaar contain a concentration of the Maharashtra families. What were probably the outskirts of the city at one time made up of the present areas of Abid Road, Gunfoundry, etc., became centres of some Christian missionary activity as could be seen from a number of churches and missionary schools that came up here. In this area some concentration of Christian population is found. Soon this region became a centre of a number of educational institutions like the Nizam College and a number of high schools such as Mahbubia, Madrasa-e-Aliya, All Saints, St. George's Grammar School, Methodist School, Stanley Girls School, Little Flower High School, etc.

98. It is interesting to find that the main commercial area has followed the chief arterial communication from the heart of the old city from Patherghatti along the Begum Bazaar and then the Abid Road, the commercial streets of Secunderabad almost forming a continuation. In this entire region it is significant that there was no large industry whatsoever. Whatever extensions of the city that took place were mostly residential. The newly extended area of the city to the east as well as the west shows lesser congestion of population with houses having larger compounds and the population in the new extensions is inclined to be cosmopolitan in character. Several of the well-to-do had put up larger houses in areas like Khairatabad, Somajiguda, A.C. Guards, Banjara Hills, etc. The establishment of the State Secretariat and the Mint at the southern end of Hussainsagar tank led to the well-to-do to put up their residences closer to this area.

99. Secunderabad city also shows the largest concentration of population around the commercial areas in Ward Nos. 4 and 7. In Secunderabad area a number of migrants of Tamil origin drawn by the influence of the Cantonment as also the Marwari population drawn by business interests is found. Under the British influence Christianity had thrived and some concentration of Christian population is also found in this region.

100. The industrial expansion of the city came considerably later, when some concentrated efforts were made with the advent of war for establishment of a few industries located to the east of the Hussainsagar tank. Textile industry, engineering industry (Praga tools), hume pipe industry, cigarette industry and a biscuit manufacturing industry have come up in this region. This area also became the headquarters of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport

Corporation. But the marked industrial development of the city in future is likely to be on its western side along the Bombay road where an old glass factory, the Allwyn Metal Works exist, a number of new units in an Industrial Estate have been functioning and in continuation, outside the Municipal limits at present a number of large industries such as Synthetic Drugs, Heavy Electricals, Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Detonators, Jay Engineering, Praga Tools Extension, Indian Oxygen, etc., have been coming up. The eastern side of the city also sees some industrial expansion with the location of the Republic Forge, Engineering works near Moulali.

101. The city owed its birth and growth chiefly as a centre of administration and even now its attraction is largely its being the administrative headquarters city of the State. While State and Central Government services and the Municipal services absorb a major section of the workers those in personal services as domestic servants, the hotel services and other entertainment services also form a considerable section of the working population. The Law and Order services as well as those in the Defence services also form an important section of the working population of the city. The concentration and development of educational and medical institutions in the city also accounts for a good number of persons being absorbed in those fields. The city justifies its primary categorisation as a service town for its chief functional type. A city of this size naturally attracted a number of commercial banking houses and also served as important wholesale and retail marketing centre largely for consumer goods. Even during the medieval period the city was considered a prosperous commercial centre visited by several foreign merchants. The geographically central location of the city in the State as also in the country has helped it to develop into a fairly important centre of road, railway and air communications. After Services, obviously Industry, Manufacturing and Construction form the most important sub-functions of the city.

102. The industrial expansion in the city had been slow in the past but in the last 6 years considerable expansion has taken place and the day may not be far when the industrial workers may constitute a major section of the city's population. In a way the non-existence of a large number of industries in the heart of the city has saved it from several ills that cities like Calcutta or Bombay face due to undue congestion and unhealthy surroundings. Hyderabad is still a place of distances with a number of open areas in its midst. The Hyderabad town-group cannot claim to have a central core. The city is multi-nuclear, the Golconda region, the old city South of the Musi, the extended city to the north with the commercial area of Sultan Bazar and Abid's road, the heart of Secunderabad serving as separate nuclei around which Other Services have developed and residential areas have grown up, though in the larger scheme of the city's administration they are inter-dependant. There are still a good number of interspaces between these localities yet to be developed. Unless the development of the area in and on the outskirts of the city is fully planned and strictly regulated it may not be difficult

to foresee that this city may become a victim of the same unplanned urban development that other larger cities in India had suffered. It is encouraging that a master plan has been drawn up but it seems to be taking a long time for its effective implementation. The following statement gives an idea of the growth of population of the city since 1901.

Name of the city	Area (Sq Kms.) 1961	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Per cent age decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hyderabad town-group	220.86	1,251,119	648,575	602,544	1901	448,466	..
					1911	502,104	+11.96
					1921	405,630	-19.21
					1931	466,894	+15.10
					1941	739,159	+58.81
					1951	1,129,467	+52.80
					1961	1,251,119	+10.77

103. The history and the growth of the city has shown that its population is cosmopolitan in character. The following statement gives the particulars of the chief languages spoken in the city.

Name of the language	Number of speakers	Percentage of total population
1	2	3
All languages	1,251,119	..
Telugu	584,048	46.68
Urdu	450,151	35.98
Hindi	73,647	5.81
Tamil	42,680	3.41
Marathi	32,153	2.57
Kannada	13,326	1.06
Gujarati	11,315	0.90
Malayalam	7,390	0.59
Punjabi	6,873	0.55
Marwari	6,861	0.55
Others	23,780	1.90

104. *Vijayawada City*:—This is the second largest city of the State in its population size with 280,397 persons living in it. The city covers an area of 24.14 square kilometres. This city has been classified as primarily a Trade and Transport city. In its sub-functions Other Services come first and Industry second. Trade and Transport workers form 41 per cent, Other Services about 31 per cent and Industry 28 per cent of the non-agricultural workers of the city.

105. This city is situated picturesquely on the bank of River Krishna where it cuts through two lofty hills. The city has interesting mythological associations. On the top of the adjoining Indrakeeladri hill the Mahabharata hero, Arjuna, is said to have performed penance and obtained Pasupathashtra with the blessings of Lord Siva and the hill itself is said to represent a Yaksha called the Indrakeela in answer to whose prayers Goddess Parvathi took her abode on it in the form of Sakti, Kanakadurga. The Kanakadurga temple that lies nestled in a little valley on the hill slope commands a beautiful bird's eye view of the city and it attracts a number of devout worshippers who throng every evening and particularly on Fridays. At present a flight of steep steps takes pedestrians to the temple. A model road to the temple is under contemplation.

106. Strategically the location of the city on the bank of River Krishna at an important crossing of the Krishna river and forming the head of the Krishna delta is most important. The city forms a very important junction of the road and railway communications. The city is rightly termed as the "child of communications". It is located at the junction of railways leading to five directions, viz., Madras, Delhi/Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Guntur. The Great Northern Trunk Road passes through this city. Vijayawada is an important regional headquarters of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. The road-cum-barrage which was put up in 1957 across river Krishna as the first scheme under the First Five Year Plan of Andhra and named Prakasam Barrage after the Andhra leader adds considerable colour to this city apart from its helping a great in-flow and out-flow of traffic to and from the South. The Krishna anicut which was located here earlier was conceived by the renowned British Engineer of the erstwhile East India Company, Sir Arthur Cotton who had built the Godavari anicut. The Krishna anicut was completed by Captain Orr in about 1855 and the delta has been enjoying the benefits of irrigation from the canals leading from this anicut since then. And now the barrage has helped to improve and modernise this system. The geographically important location of this city and the advantage of communications has obviously led to a concentration of considerable commercial activity and perhaps it is the largest commercial centre of the State, handling considerable wholesale business in textiles, foodgrains, machinery etc. It is the chief exporting centre of rice produced in the delta area. Vijayawada railway station is reputed to have the largest goods yard in the country to meet the heavy loading and unloading. The area adjacent to the city is covered by rich alluvial or black soils and considerable vegetable and tobacco cultivation take place which are marketed through this city. The extremely busy market areas, such as the Kaleswararao Market and the endless loading and unloading of heavy lorries day and night in the areas of the wholesale marketing and at the head of the canal wharfs opposite the Kaleswararao Market bear ample testimony to the commercial importance of this city.

107. The busiest and the most thickly populated part of the city lies sandwiched between the railway line and the Indrakeeladri Hill. This forms the old town. The city has apparently expanded from the old nucleus at the foot of the Indrakeeladri towards the east part of the railway line along the Eluru and Bandar (Masulipatnam) roads. Government offices, educational institutions, new bazaars, cinema houses and residential colonies had sprung up in this area. Governorpet and Gandhinagar are important centres in this area. Here too the marketing areas very soon developed into extremely busy centres making the flow of road traffic difficult. Suryaraopet and Satyanarayanapuram have developed into important residential localities. The courts, the administrative offices of the Revenue Department, the Public Works Department, Highways, etc., the All India Radio

Station and the Railway Officers' Quarters are found in this area. Towards the south on the left bank of river Krishna have also come up a good number of houses, mostly of the lower economic classes in what is known as Krishna Lanka area. This area often becomes liable for submersion during floods.

108. The population of the city seems to largely depend on the Trade and Communication activities of the city besides Services such as State and Central Governments, the Municipal Services, personal services, entertainment services and so on. Industrially the place cannot be said to be of very great importance. The Andhra Cement Factory is the chief large unit and a number of rice and oil mills are also found. Recently an Industrial Estate has come up on the eastern outskirts of the city. There is a unit of drugs manufacture, viz., Messrs. S.I.R.I.S. Chemicals and Drugs close to the Industrial Estate. In view of the importance of the city as a centre of road transport a number of motor engineering industries are also found. A city of this size and importance is bound to be served by a few good educational institutions. Loyola College, Stella Mary's College for Women and a Polytechnic are located between Gunadala and Patamata on the eastern outskirts of the town.

109. Vijayawada lies almost in the centre of the Andhra country and in view of its wealth and convenient communications it had developed into a hub centre of Andhra politics. Some of the important dailies of the State as the Indian Express, Andhra Prabha, Visalandhra, Andhra Jyoti, etc., are published from here. This city is bound to retain its importance mainly as a commercial and transportation centre. Even from the early part of the century the city has shown very rapid increments in its population as the following statement would show.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vijayawada	24.14	230,397	118,310	112,087	1901	24,224	..
					1911	32,867	+35.68
					1921	44,159	+34.86
					1931	60,427	+36.84
					1941	86,184	+42.62
					1951	101,198	+17.04
					1961	230,397	+42.93

110. *Guntur City*:—This is the third largest city in the State in its population size (187,122). The city has an area of 30.02 square kilometres. This city falls under the functional type of an industrial town with sub-functions of more Services and less Trade and Transport. 44 per cent of the non-agricultural workers of the city are in Industry, 30 per cent in Other Services and 26 per cent in Trade and Transport.

111. Guntur lying 6 miles to the east of the picturesque Kondaveedu range of hills apparently took its birth in the eastern corner of the present city adjacent to the two low lying guntas or tanks after which obviously the town itself took the name of

Guntur. There is another part of the town, namely, Agraharam now lying in the southern half of the town with a few old temples which appear to be of a fairly ancient origin leading to the early 13th century. When the French held Kondaveedu in the middle of 18th century they seem to have had their headquarters in East Guntur. The French erected a Catholic Chapel on the outskirts of new Guntur which is to the west of old Guntur. Guntur passed on to the British in 1778 to whom it was handed over by the Nizam. Guntur was governed by the Nizam's representative for a number of years before it was handed over to the British, which apparently explains the fairly large concentration of Muslim population in Guntur city. The south-eastern part of Guntur city called the Sangadigunta is largely populated by Muslims. It is in the southern part of the city that the chief industries of the town came up to be originally located, such as the beedi factories, the oil mills, tobacco and engineering industries. The area north of Sangadigunta developed into the main commercial area in the region which is known as Lalapet. Wholesale as well as retail business in foodgrains, oils, jaggery, etc., is concentrated in this area. The commercial area is extended to the north up to the railway station area. A number of hotels, picture houses, etc., were also located in this area.

112. With the advent of the British rule the administrative offices, courts, official quarters, etc., came up on the western outskirts of the city. In Kannavari Thota area encouraged by the British rulers a number of Christian institutions also came up such as the Andhra Christian College, Training College and so on. Christian population is mostly concentrated in this region. With the growing importance of the city as an administrative centre as also a centre of industries particularly on account of the great boost to the tobacco industry, the old city must have become highly congested. A number of residential colonies started coming up in the western half of the city. Thus Arundelpet, Brodipet, etc., became the residential areas of the middle classes such as office workers, lawyers and also richer merchants. The craft workers such as handloom weavers, however, continued to live in Kothapet area to the west of old Guntur. They are mostly of Telaga community. The traders mostly of Komati community also continued to live in Kothapet area nearer to their place of business. The old Guntur city lost much of its importance and the population of the area degenerated into agriculturists and poor labourers who attended to agricultural operations over the lands of the neighbourhood.

113. As regards the Industrial development while a number of old well-established tobacco companies such as those of the Indian Leaf Tobacco, etc., came up on the Madras Road towards the south-west, a great mushroom growth of the new, colourful and prosperous looking tobacco factories, is observed towards the north of the town on the Vijayawada road. The Bhajrang Jute Mill which is an important industrial unit of the city was located on the western side. Round about the area where all

these factories came up, a number of slums also came up in which the migrant factory labourers lived. But along with the slums particularly in the western half of the city fashionable residential extension has also taken place. Guest houses of tobacco companies and the residences of a few rich tobacco Americans are to be found along what is called the Ring Road. The formation of the linguistic State of Andhra in 1953 and the shifting of the High Court from Madras to Guntur gave a big fillip to building activity and a few residential colonies like Pattabhipuram and Chandramouli Nagar came into existence. The large number of tobacco factories, the large jute mill and other industries as the oil mills, engineering industries etc., have given this city a distinctly industrial character. The tobacco factories in particular draw a large section of immigrant labour particularly of females. The administrative importance of its district headquarters town and the concentration of educational services and medical services with a large hospital and medical college being located here provide employment for a number of workers in services. The hotel services, picture houses, etc., and personal services also account for a good number of workers. Thus under the secondary functions of the city Services take the first place. Commercially also the city is of some importance. In foodgrains, jaggery, jewellery and consumer goods the city is able to show a thriving business. The following statement gives the growth of population of the city from 1901.

Name of the city	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1901	Population, 1901			Growth of population		
		1901			Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Guntur	39.02	187,122	94,565	92,557	1901	30,833	..
					1911	40,829	+31.45
					1921	48,184	+18.89
					1931	65,179	+35.27
					1941	83,699	+28.26
					1951	125,255	+49.83
					1961	187,122	+49.39

114. *Visakhapatnam City* :—Visakhapatnam city (Area 29.14 square kilometres and population: 182,004) is the fourth largest city in population size. This is a picturesque city overlooking the sea and owes its importance mainly to its having one of the best natural harbours on the East coast. This city has been characterised for its functional type as a Service city with the sub-functions of Trade and Transport and lesser Industry. 42% of the city's non-agricultural working population is in Services, 35% in Trade and Transport and 23% in Industry. However, it may be more appropriate to categorise this town as a Port town, as this town owes its growth mostly to the importance of its harbour which in turn led to a concentration of other activities. The harbour is sheltered by an imposing mass of rock known as the Dolphin's Nose, which is an extension of the Yerravada range of hills that meet the sea at the entrance of the water way into the Visakhapatnam harbour. The old city of Visakhapatnam formed a narrow wedge between the swamp on the west and the sea on the east. The main commercial area of the city starts almost right from the harbour and runs through the heart of this

old city ending up towards the area where the General Hospital and other Government offices are located, which marks the end of the old town. In parts of this area, particularly in Ward Nos. 18 and 20 close to the hospital area, slums have grown and these areas represent some of the most densely populated wards of the city. The sweepers, labourers and so on are found living in these highly congested pockets under very insanitary conditions. The old city contains some concentration of Muslim population who are engaged mostly as harbour workers. The city extends in the north-west direction along the railway line leading on to the railway colony and of Marripalem, Kancherapalem and Thikkavanipalem area that were included within the municipal limits in more recent past forming an elongation towards the north-west. The north-eastern portion which mostly covers what is known as the uplands of Waltair represents the fashionable locality of the city, which contains large modern type of residential houses, bungalows of officials and the exotic housing colony of the officers of the Caltex Oil Refinery. This area overlooking the sea, is one of the most picturesque areas of the city. The area ends up on the east with the Andhra University buildings. This is the earliest University of the State being about 40 years old which has distinguished itself particularly in the faculty of sciences and it is endowed with fine buildings and a beautiful location close to the sea. Residential expansion has been taking place on the northern side of the town all along the area between the Waltair uplands and the railway colony. Co-operative housing colonies and quarters for Revenue staff have been constructed in this area. With the exception of the busy area near the harbour and the main bazaar in the midst of the old town and the slums in those localities, the rest of the city presents a picture of calmness and serenity with the beautiful blue sea washing the shores on the east and the heights of the hills marking an imposing boundary on the north and west.

115. As Waltair railway station forms the terminus of two railways, namely, the Southern Railway and the South-Eastern Railway this is an important railway centre.

116. There have been ambitious schemes of expansion of the harbour so as to make it capable of taking in more ships. At present iron ore is the chief article of export from this harbour and the chief imports are crude oil, foodgrains, machinery, etc.

117. The city's working population itself is made up of mostly those engaged in State and Central Government services, Educational services of the University, Municipal services, the Judicial services, the harbour and the railways and the warehouses and those engaged in Trade and a few in Industry. A large section of the lower strata is made up of general labourers, probably, working as loaders and unloaders at the harbour, at the godowns, railway stations, etc. From the point of numbers, those working in Other Services naturally predominate forming as much as 42% of the total non-agricultural workers, a good

part of them being labourers. Being an important railway centre and a harbour 85% of the non-agricultural workers are found in Trade and Transport and 23% in Industry. Recently this city has assumed considerable industrial complex with the location of the Hindustan Ship Building Yard as also the Caltex Oil Refinery. But the Caltex Oil Refinery is located outside the Municipal limits in the adjoining Malkapuram Panchayat area at the south-east corner of the city. Even the workers in Ship building yard mostly live in Malkapuram Panchayat area. A number of harbour workers may also be living within the limits of that Panchayat, which really deserves to be treated as part and parcel of Visakhapatnam city. This panchayat which was not even recognised as urban at the 1951 Census, has now assumed suddenly the status of a Class III town with the population of nearly 30,000 mostly made up of Industrial Workers. The Municipal limits of Visakhapatnam are bound to encompass the Malkapuram Panchayat area very soon and when this happens, it is likely that the proportions of the different categories of workers of Visakhapatnam city may get considerably changed acquiring predominant industrial complex. Within the actual limits of Visakhapatnam city, at present, there is not much of industrial activity excepting in a small Industrial Estate on the north-western corner and the Indian Oxygen Limited on the northern edge of the city.

118. The schemes for beautifying the city by broadening the roads and forming a wide road all along the beach upto Bheemunipatnam, about 20 miles north of the city are in hand. There are prospects of further industries being located in this city. Provision of adequate water supply has been bit of a problem but schemes are being worked out to construct dam at certain hill streams and get adequate water supply. The city is also connected to Hyderabad by an Air service. Visakhapatnam city has been a progressive city recording quite a fast growth rate of population as the following statement will show:

Name of the City	Area (Sq.Kms.) 1961	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons			Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Visakhapatnam	29.14	182,004	94,803	87,201	1901	40,892	..
					1911	43,413	+6.17
					1921	44,711	+2.99
					1931	57,303	+29.16
					1941	70,243	+22.55
					1951	108,042	+53.61
					1961	182,004	+68.46

119. *Rajahmundry City*:—Rajahmundry city (Area: 10.59 sq. kilometres and Population: 180,002) is located on the bank of River Godavari at the head of the Godavari delta system. This is a historical city, said to have been the capital of the Eastern Chalukya Kings of the 10/11th century A.D. The interesting story that is also popularly depicted by drama, viz., that of Chitrangi-Sarangadhara is associated with this place. There still exists a place called Sarangadhara

Metta near the town. Nannayabhattu the earliest of the Telugu poets who took up the translation of Mahabharata into Telugu lived here. Rajahmundry city passed through vicissitudes of history and was governed by various rulers as the Reddy Kings, the Vijayanagar rulers, the Muslim rulers, the French and the British. Rajahmundry, strategically, is an important city. This bears comparison with Vijayawada city in several respects. Just as Vijayawada is located on the bank of the River Krishna at the head of the Krishna delta with the road and the railway bridges across the River Krishna leading directly into the city, here too Rajahmundry lying astride River Godavari at the head of the delta, is connected by one of the longest railway bridges in the country across the Godavari (about 2 miles). There is, however, no road bridge across the river at this point, though 4 miles further to the south a causeway at the foot of the Godavari anicut at Dowleshwaram* is usable during the summer months when the anicut is closed. During the other seasons punts ferry across motor vehicles. This old historical city has developed into an important centre of trade exporting the delta produce such as the fruits, coconuts and rice and also the forest produce from the Agency areas mainly timber that goes down the river. Motor launches and boats are also extensively used in Godavari river and the City Wharfs present quite a busy appearance. The city has assumed some industrial importance on account of a paper mill, the tobacco grading factories, the aluminium industries, a cycle parts industry, an ice factory and several engineering industries and the saw mills that have come up in the city. At Dowleshwaram adjacent to Rajahmundry city is located a large P.W.D. Workshop. The Central Jail in the city also adds to industrial production such as that of furniture, etc. The city, however, has no definite areas earmarked for industries. The larger industrial units seem to be located on the northern outskirts of the city, while the aluminium industry is concentrated almost in the middle of the town. The city does not give the impression of being well laid out. The city has developed in a ribbon like fashion along the river Godavari and generally follows the line of communication set by the railway line leading to Calcutta. A high congestion of population in the heart of the city is felt where some very narrow and busy thoroughfares are seen. The density of population is nearly 375 per acre in one of the wards (No. 28). The city has no underground drainage and parts of the city will be waterlogged and slushy. A few new residential colonies like Prakasamnagar, Gandhipuram etc., have started coming up on the north and north-eastern region. The city is known to be a centre of education, arts and culture.

120. Rajahmundry city is classified primarily as Trade and Transport city with Industry and Services as its sub-functions. The functions are, however, highly balanced as 88% of the non-agricultural workers are in Trade and Transport, 32% in Industry and 80% in Services. The description of the city given above which shows, how apart from the commercial importance of the place, its tactically important location at the

* The width of the river is about 4 miles

head of a prosperous delta, the incidence of a number of industries particularly the Aluminium Industry, the Engineering Industry, the Paper mill and Tobacco factories etc., the growth of old and important educational centres, location of several administrative offices etc., has resulted in the functional balance among the working population of the city, no single branch being particularly accentuated.

121. The city has recorded the following growth rates of population in the last six decades.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1961	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajahmundry	10.59	130,002	63,497	64,505	1901	36,404	..
					1911	48,417	+32.95
					1921	53,791	+11.10
					1931	63,520	+18.10
					1941	74,564	+17.88
					1951	103,276	+41.19
					1961	130,002	+23.59

122. *Kakinada City*:—Kakinada City (Area : 24.58 sq. kilometres and Population : 122,865) owes its importance primarily as the district headquarters of the prosperous delta district of East Godavari. This is also a port city but in view of the shallow waterway the sea-going vessels have to anchor a few miles away in the deep waters from the coast and only the smaller boats have to ply between the port and the ships. Kakinada has the reputation of being one of the very well laid out and clean cities of the State. This is essentially an administrative and residential city to which a number of retired officials are said to be attracted as the cost of living is considered to be not very high. There are colleges including a Medical and Engineering colleges located here. A shuttle railway service as also a good road connect Kakinada to Samalkot, 10 miles away, which is a junction on the Madras-Calcutta main line. The administrative offices are concentrated on the western side of the city to the south of the railway line. While in the past the hub of activity of Kakinada city has been to the south of the railway line, recently with the opening of a Medical college, an Engineering college, etc., a gradual extension of the city to the north is observed and residential colonies are fast coming up in this region. Jagannayakpur to the south of the Salt creek at the southern end of the city is the main industrial area with brass and bell metal industry, aluminium industry, horn factory, rice mills, etc. A Polytechnic and a Convent are also located in this region. Sarvaraya Textile Mills is the chief industry of Kakinada. Coir industry also provides work to a good number of people. The city has a peaceful appearance of a typical administrative headquarters of a district, unlike Rajahmundry of the same district or Vijayawada in Krishna district.

123. 39% of the non-agricultural workers in the city are engaged in Services, 81% in Trade and Transport and 80% in Industry. This has, therefore, been categorised as Service city for its predominant functional type with sub-functions of less trade and transport and least industry. This city does not show the congestion of the population that the other city in the district, namely, Rajahmundry shows. In no ward of Kakinada city does the density of population exceed 276 persons per acre whereas in Rajahmundry we found that the density was as high as nearly 375 persons per acre. The following statement shows the rate of growth of the population in the city from 1901.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1901	Population, 1901			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kakinada	24.58	122,865	62,325	60,540	1901	58,006	..
					1911	54,110	+12.50
					1921	53,348	-1.41
					1931	65,052	+23.03
					1941	75,140	+15.53
					1951	99,952	+33.02
					1961	122,865	+22.02

124. *Eluru City*: Eluru city (Area: 12.02 sq. kilometres and Population: 108,321) attains the status of a city for the first time at the present Census. Close to Eluru about 8 miles to the north are extensive areas at Pedavengi which is believed to be the site of the capital of Buddhist kingdom of Vengi. After overrunning the country in 1470, the Mohammadans are said to have drawn upon the ruins of the old city for materials for raising their fort at Eluru. The city later fell to Gajapathi kings of Orissa from whom the illustrious Krishna Devaraya of Vijayanagar took it in 1515. Sultan Qutub Shah of Golconda is said to have recovered Eluru again and the streets of the cantonment withstood seizure by the Hindu Chieftains. With the fall of Rajahmundry in 1572, Eluru became the capital of the Circar of the same name. It was for sometime under the control of East India Company's Troops but was given up early. It is now the headquarters city of West Godavari district and situated on the border of the swamps around the Kollair lake and has attained much importance as a centre of administration and trade of this prosperous deltaic district. It lies only about 40 miles to the north-east of Vijayawada city. The Madras-Calcutta Broad Gauge Railway line as also the Great Northern Trunk road pass through this city and these important arteries of communication must have no doubt contributed considerably to the growth of the city. This city is, however, categorised as an Industrial city for its primary functional type and under sub-functions less Service and least Trade and Transport. 38% of the non-agricultural workers are engaged in Industry, 35% in Services and 27% in Trade and Transport. The chief industries of the place are the large jute mill and the rice mills. This city is also noted for its famous Woollen Pile Carpet

industry. This industry was apparently introduced by the Muslim occupants who must have brought down the art of Pile Carpet making from Persia. With the concentration of Muslim population in the city tanneries grew up and the wool was used for Pile Carpet making. Indigenous vegetable dyes were found very useful for the craft. In the areas of Lakshmivarapupet on the eastern side and Tangellamudi on the northern side, almost every Muslim family takes part in Woollen Pile Carpet making. Of late, a few other communities have also taken up to Pile Carpet making, in fact, one of the units is being run by Christians, though several workers in the unit appear to be Muslims. This industry commands considerable export trade. These have helped a good proportion of the workers being absorbed in industry and hence the city has acquired the classification of an Industrial City with 38% of its non-agricultural working population being engaged in Industry. The Services under the State and Central Governments, in the Educational services, the general labourers, Municipal services and so on had contributed to the next largest proportion of workers (35%). The trade of the town is largely confined to foodgrains and fruits. The Krishna and Godavari canals serve as important means of communication for the transport of cargo particularly the agricultural produce. Trade and Transport account for 27% of the City's non-agricultural working population.

125. The administrative offices of the city are located towards the west as also the educational centres. The city has shown a tendency for the expansion of its limits towards the west where new Housing colonies have been coming up. The industrial estate has also come up further to the west and it is likely that the city may show further growth in this direction. The following statement gives the decennial growth of population from 1901.

Name of the city	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1901	Population, 1901			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eluru	12.02	108,321	54,149	54,272	1901	33,321	..
					1911	37,819	+12.82
					1921	45,862	+21.27
					1931	57,342	+25.03
					1941	64,911	+13.20
					1951	87,218	+34.86
					1961	108,321	+24.20

126. *Warangal City*:—Warangal, (Area: 62.16 sq. kilometres and Population: 156,106) the only other city in Telangana region of the State other than the State Capital City of Hyderabad, shows an interesting development. It is an old historic city taking its birth in the fort walls of Orugallu, the headquarters of the Kakatiyas in about the 12th century A.D. Now this area is almost a neglected remote corner of the city containing the ruins of the Kakatiya temples and palaces and the mud fort wall and old habitations of agriculturists. The

city extended in a ribbon-like fashion all along the road from the old city through Mattewada, Hanamkonda and Kazipet. The busiest area is the Mattewada region in which are located the chief business centres, the main bazaar, rice mills, beedi industry and also the well-known large industry of the city, viz. the Azam Jahi Textile Mill. The reputed crafts of this place, viz., the Woollen Pile Carpet Industry which has of course been languishing and the cotton durree making are also practised here. From Mattewada to Hanamkonda a distance of 2 or 3 miles one sees mostly open agricultural fields on either side of the road, except for an Industrial Estate which has added some importance to the region. The new Kakatiya Medical College buildings are also coming up near about this place. Hanamkonda region of the city assumes importance mainly as the centre of administration, most of the Government offices, courts and official quarters being located here. In this area lies the famous thousand pillared temple built by the Kakatiya rulers and noted for its architectural excellence. From Hanamkonda till Kazipet, a distance of 4 miles, again one sees a large break in continuity of construction, only agricultural fields being found on either side of the road. Near about Kazipet large Christian Missionary educational institutions and the Central Regional Engineering College buildings have come up and lastly one comes to the railway colony of Kazipet itself. Since Warangal city has been fast developing as a regional centre of administration as also as an educational centre it may be foreseen that the city may see considerable growth of population and constructions. The development of the city as can be seen from the very layout has been somewhat haphazard in the past. The city is multi-nuclear with the Warangal fort, Mattewada, Hanamkonda and Kazipet functioning as individual nuclei. There are several gaps yet to be filled and unless the future growth is controlled by a good master plan further clusters and ill-developed areas are likely to come up as mushroom growths.

127. This city has been categorised as industrial for functional type with less of Service and least Trade and Transport. Industrial workers form 44%, Service workers 31% and Trade and Transport workers 25%. The functions are moderately balanced, with the Industrial workers showing some marked predominance. This is on account of the fact that while the large Azam Jahi Textile Mill absorbs considerable number of workers, the beedi factories also engage a good number of workers. These two largely contributed to attract immigrant workers. Pile Carpet industry and cotton durree industry are also important household industries which absorb some sections of the local population; hence the predominance of workers in Industry. Being an educational centre and an important Regional administrative centre, Services account for 31% of the non-agricultural workers. Trade and Transport have absorbed 25% of the non-agricultural workers largely on account of the railway junction of Kazipet contributing a good number of Railway workers forming part of the city. The old Mattewada portion

of the city is also of considerable commercial importance dealing with foodgrains, wool, agricultural implements, etc. The following statement gives the growth of population of this city from 1901.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population, 1961			Growth of Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Warangal	62.16	156,106	80,928	75,178	1901	10,487	..
					1911	45,842	+360.97
					1921	46,791	-2.21
					1931	62,119	+32.76
					1941	92,808	+49.40
					1951	133,130	+43.45
					1961	156,106	+17.26

128. *Nellore City*:—Nellore (Area:13.68 sq. kilometres and Population: 106,776) lies astride the Great Northern Trunk road on the southern bank of river Pennar at a distance of only about 108 miles from Madras. The city has had its importance on account of its strategic position at the crossing of river Pennar where at present a road bridge has been constructed. The City in the ancient days is said to have borne the name Simhapuri and also Dhanyapuri. When the area came under the domination of the Tamil Pandya Kings of Madurai in the 13/14th centuries, the place got the name of "Nel Uru" meaning a "paddy village". This city is associated with Tikkana Somayajulu, one of the greatest of Telugu poets who translated Mahabharata into Telugu. This urban centre served as the centre for the export of rice from the rich rice growing tract of Nellore taluk and the neighbouring Kovur taluk at the mouth of the river Pennar. Thus trade in foodgrains is an important occupation that sustains the local population. The location of the district headquarters in this city naturally has added to the importance of the place. Several educational institutions particularly the V.R. College, a good number of large hostels for boys and girls particularly for the backward and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes run by social workers with Government assistance draws considerable student population to the city. This has also been an important centre of Christian Missionary activity. While the largest concentration of the population has been in the older parts of the city around the business areas of Stonehousepet, Santapet, Ranganayakulupet, etc., the city is showing signs of gradual extension towards the south and the south-east where new residential colonies have been coming up. The city draws quite a few migrants among road labourers, rickshaw pullers, etc., from the adjoining Madras State. General labourers are said to migrate to the city from the taluks of Kavali and Kandukur in this district. Rice milling, beedi manufacture, motor workshops have been the chief industries of the place. An Industrial Estate is proposed at the southern extremity of the city. Sri Ranganayakulu temple, Mulasthaneswara temple and Venugopalaswamy temple, the ancient Muslim Darga of Bara Sahid are places of interest in the city.

129. This city has been classified as a Service town with less Industry and least Trade and Transport. 41% of the non-agricultural workers are engaged in Services, 30% in Industry and 29% in Trade and Transport. This City largely functions as an administrative centre as well as an educational centre. Also a good number of workers are found in personal services as labourers, domestic servants, hotel servants as well as in entertainment services such as in cinemas and so on to cater to the needs of a number of the rich ryots of the district who are said to visit the city just for entertainment and go back. Thus in this city there is distinctly a larger proportion of workers in Services. The industrial workers are largely concentrated in Osman Sahebpet and Stonehousepet in the northern corner of the city where rice mills are located and handloom weaving families are found in good numbers. The Trade and Commerce is largely confined to rice, textiles and some consumer goods. The transport workers may be mostly in the public motor services. The following statement gives the growth of population of this city from 1901.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1961	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Fe. males	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nellore	18.68	106,776	55,555	51,521	1901	32,040	..
					1911	33,246	+3.76
					1921	35,868	+7.87
					1931	45,895	+27.97
					1941	56,315	+22.70
					1951	81,480	+44.69
					1961	106,776	+31.05

130. *Bandar (Masulipatnam) City*:—Bandar (Masulipatnam) (Area : 24.86 sq. kilometres ; Population : 101,417), the district headquarters city of Krishna district, is one of the oldest towns which was known to be a great port town on the eastern coast even in the early historic period of this country. This was the chief port town of the medieval Golconda Kingdom. The Britishers established one of their earliest factories here. The Chintz and Kalamkari of Masulipatnam had a worldwide fame. But it degenerated very badly after the industrial revolution of the West and the stoppage of textile imports into Britain from India. The great tidal wave of 1864 almost washed out the city. The city reduced itself to nothing more than a sleepy district headquarters place with an old world atmosphere. The imposing fort area of this city however, serves to only reflect the glories of the past. There are mostly dilapidated constructions. Bandar (Masulipatnam) is primarily a residential city with the administrative offices and the educational institutions largely attracting the people to this place. However, efforts have been made in the past by those interested to make it a centre of banking and insurance with the establishment of the Andhra Bank. It is now a branch headquarters of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Andhra Scientific Company manufacturing precision instruments has also

come up here. Being located adjacent to the rich paddy growing area a few large rice mills are also located here. Some effort is being made to revive the Kalamkari cloth printing industry. The city has a fairly thriving industry in gold covered ornaments. Gilakaladindi close to the Port was at one time a great centre for the manufacture of boats. There is not much of boat building activity there at present. Here again due to the approach to the sea being heavily sand-cast, this is not a popular port as the ships have to anchor at considerable distances. Due to gradual extension of the municipal limits of the city as also due to some growth in the trade of this town, it has recorded a population growth of 30% in the decade 1951-61. It may be observed that in some of the earlier decades of this century the population growth of this town was extremely tardy.

131. Bandar (Masulipatnam) city is categorised as a Service city with less Industry and least Trade and Transport. But all the functions are fairly well balanced. Service workers form 35%, Industrial workers 33% and Trade and Transport workers 32%. As the foregoing description of the city shows, while this town was originally a noted Port town it had degenerated into a mere administrative headquarters. Most of the industries for which the place had attained considerable fame had died down. Commercially, trade in rice is the only important item besides some banking induced by special efforts. Otherwise this is at present a peaceful old city. The following statement shows the growth of population of this town from 1901.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms.) 1961	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Fe. males	Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	24.86	101,417	52,095	49,322	1901	39,507	..
					1911	42,123	+6.62
					1921	43,940	+4.31
					1931	56,928	+29.56
					1941	59,146	+3.90
					1951	77,958	+31.80
					1961	101,417	+30.10

132. *Kurnool City*:—Kurnool (Area : 15.02 sq. kilometres and Population : 100,815) is the last of the cities of the State. This is a fairly old city located on the banks of river Tungabhadra at the point where river Hundri joins Tungabhadra. This city was an insignificant little town, though apparently on account of its strategic importance it seems to have had been a place of some significance in the medieval historical period with its close association with the Muslim rulers of Golconda. The rivers skirting the two sides of the city served as natural barriers of defence and a fort wall was raised along the river banks. This city had hardly seen much growth beyond the confines of the narrow area wedged in between the river Tungabhadra and the Hundri. A clear concentration of population in this eastern corner is observed. The main marketing centre lies in the heart of this region. It was mainly

a trading centre where the agricultural products, viz., the corn, the groundnut, cotton, etc., were being marketed and also the handloom products, the woollen cumblis and so on were being brought and sold. With the advent of the British rule, the administrative offices of the district were located apparently on the outskirts of this populated area near what is known as the Kondareddi Buruzu. This more or less marked a dividing line between what is called the Kota area or the fort area on the right and the Peta area on the left. The city had gradually extended to the left, the more modern residential areas such as Narasingaraopet coming up in this locality and also a number of Christian Missionary institutions also coming to be located in this region. In the early decades of this century this City hardly saw any growth in its population. The peculiar stone-walled and flat-roofed constructions of this town do not fail to attract the notice of a visitor. In the year 1953-54 a great impetus was given to the growth of this city when the capital of the nascent Andhra State was located here which resulted in the construction of large residential colonies called the A, B and C camps to the south of Hundri river along the Anantapur and Cuddapah roads. The growth of the large vegetable oil mill, namely, Tungabhadra Industries, in this region added considerably to the industrial importance of this town. Oil mills and cotton mills are the chief industries of this city. The construction of the Special Armed Police quarters and establishment of a Warehouse of the State Warehousing Corporation to the west of the Kurnool-Hyderabad railway line led to the inclusion of some areas on this side within the municipal limits. Most of the area in this region is however open agricultural area. Even after the State capital was shifted to Hyderabad the city continues its importance as an important regional administrative headquarters and an educational centre with the Medical College and an Arts College and the Teachers Training College being located there. During 1951-61 this place showed a record growth rate of 67.41% in its population qualifying the place to the status of a city for the first time at this Census.

133. Kurnool city is classified as Industrial with less Service and least Trade and Transport. The functions are however moderately balanced; while industrial workers form 39%, those in Service are 38% and those in Trade and Transport are only 23%. This predominance of industrial workers in Kurnool city is due to the existence of the large vegetable oil factory besides a few oil and cotton mills. In addition, in the older city, a concentration of handloom weavers and potters are found close to the Iswara temple. As the history of the city would show, it had to be under the rule of Hindu Chieftains as well as the Muslim Lieutenants of Golkonda Kingdom. Some concentration of Muslim population is also found in this city. The southern portion of the old city within the Fort, appears to be the area of concentration of the Muslim population around the Abdul Wahab tomb, near about which the Osmania College has also come up. There is a fairly wide area adjacent to this which is predominated by a community called Pinjaris who are semi-Muslim

and who are specialists in cotton ginning. It would appear that in the olden days, the Ramabatlal temple at the confluence of the river Hundri and river Tungabhadra was the centre around which Hindu Brahmins as well as craftsmen such as weavers and potters were concentrated. The advent of the Muslim rule led to an occupation of the southern edge of the city on the northern bank of river Hundri, by the Muslims. The main Bazaar grew up in this area and it led to the outskirts of the Fort towards the north. This bazaar area still continues to be the main commercial centre meeting largely the needs of the population for consumer goods. The area outside the fort wall was sparsely populated and it was only in comparatively recent decades that housing colonies, administrative offices, Christian Missionary institutions came up in that area. As explained above the formation of Andhra State in 1953 and the location of the temporary capital of the State at Kurnool for 3 years led to a great concentration of administrative offices, educational and medical institutions and construction of extensions. Thus while industrial workers form the largest proportion of workers, Services account for the next lower proportion and comparatively Trade and Transport workers occupy the least proportion. The following statement gives the growth of population of the city from 1901.

Name of the City	Area (Sq. Kms. 1961)	Population, 1961			Growth of population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Year	Popula- tion	Percentage decade variation
Kurnool	15.02	100,815	52,029	48,786	1901	23,376	..
					1911	26,040	+2.63
					1921	27,908	+7.17
					1931	35,314	+26.54
					1941	45,280	+28.14
					1951	60,222	+33.09
					1961	100,815	+67.41

Proportion of urban population to total population

134. On the average, only 17.44 per cent of the State's population is urban. Among the States of India Andhra Pradesh represents one of the poorly urbanised areas with the percentage of urban population to total population being slightly less than the All India average of 18 per cent and it occupies the 7th rank among the states as the following statement would reveal:

Rank in urbanisation	Country/State	Percentage of urban population to total population
	INDIA	18.0
1	Maharashtra	28.2
2	Madras	26.7
3	Gujarat	25.8
4	West Bengal	24.5
5	Mysore	22.8
6	Punjab	20.1
7	Andhra Pradesh	17.4
8	Jammu & Kashmir	16.7
9	Rajasthan	16.8
10	Kerala	15.1
11	Madhya Pradesh	14.8
12	Uttar Pradesh	12.9
13	Bihar	8.4
14	Assam	7.7
15	Orissa	6.8

*As given in part II-A (i) Volume published by R.G. India.

ANDHRA PRADESH

PATTERN OF URBANIZATION,

1961.

ZONAL BOUNDARY ——— STATE BOUNDARY ———

DISTRICT BOUNDARY ———



MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)

ORISSA
(EASTERN ZONE)

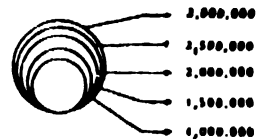
MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)

MYSORE STATE

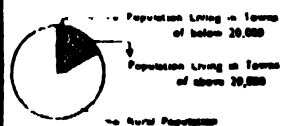
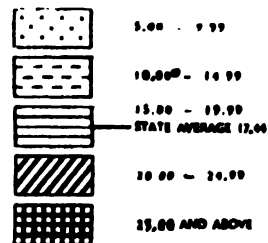
BAY OF BENGAL

MADRAS STATE

SIZE OF POPULATION



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION



135. The States that have shown higher percentages of urban populations are more advanced industrially than Andhra Pradesh though in agricultural prosperity this State may claim to occupy a leading place. If the general growth of urban population in the last 60 years were taken into consideration, the growth rate in the States showing a higher percentage of urban population at the present Census cannot be said to be very much higher than that in this State except perhaps in West Bengal and in fact in several States the growth rate of urban population is positively poorer. The following statement gives the indices of growth in urban population of the States in India during 1901-1961 with 1901 as base (1901 = 100):

INDICES OF GROWTH IN URBAN POPULATION

State/Union Territory 1	Progress in Urban Population taking 1901 = 100					
	1901 2	1951 3	1961 4	1951 5	1961 6	1961 7
INDIA	305	242	171	129	109	100
<i>States</i>						
1 Andhra Pradesh	341	295	199	146	119	118
2 Assam	1,053	473	284	218	166	123
3 Bihar	357	239	173	130	108	98
4 Gujarat	262	218	101	116	101	98
5 Jammu and Kashmir	374	288	244	200	169	169
6 Kerala	502	402	263	202	150	115
7 Madhya Pradesh	817	215	161	122	99	89
8 Madras	380	269	190	155	126	110
9 Maharashtra	847	286	176	139	120	101
10 Mysore	321	272	168	137	112	95
11 Orissa	436	233	162	125	111	108
12 Punjab	262	197	135	114	90	84
13 Rajasthan	212	191	187	112	95	95
14 Uttar Pradesh	176	160	130	103	92	91
15 West Bengal	413	304	229	140	122	114

INDICES OF GROWTH IN URBAN POPULATION -Contd.

State/Union Territory 1	Progress in Urban Population taking 1901 = 100					
	1901 2	1951 3	1961 4	1951 5	1961 6	1961 7
<i>Union Territories and Other Areas</i>						
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	176	100	..	..	..	..
2 Delhi	1,102	671	325	209	152	111
3 Himachal Pradesh	235	166	129	110	78	73
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Manipur	94	4	138	119	111	103
6 Tripura	1,608	664	276	149	121	106
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	113	100	..	..	..	..
9 Pondicherry	100	..	..	..	..	..
10 North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Nagaland	619	133	113	89	90	78
12 Sikkim	250	100	..	..	..	..

Source:—Part II-A (i) Volume published by R.G. India.

136. Within the State there is some regional imbalance in urbanisation. The percentage of urban population in the districts ranges from 7.06 per cent in Karimnagar district to as high a figure as 62.18 per cent in Hyderabad district. Hyderabad district is of course an exception. The discussions in the succeeding paragraphs will show the reasons for this varied degrees of urbanisation in different parts of the State.

137. The opposite map shows the pattern of urbanisation of the districts of the State.

138. The statement below gives the proportion of urban population to total population districtwise as recorded at the 1961 Census.

STATEMENT III.13

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL POPULATION, URBAN POPULATION AND THE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL (GENERAL), POPULATION, 1961

State/District 1	Total Population (General)			Urban Population			Percentage of urban population to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,358,549	17.44	17.71	17.26
Srikakulam	2,340,878	1,149,447	1,191,431	201,610	101,433	103,207	8.74	8.82	8.66
Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	1,142,617	1,148,142	413,035	210,764	202,271	18.03	18.45	17.62
East Godavari	2,004,375	1,305,003	1,333,372	483,177	242,406	241,071	18.54	18.58	18.50
West Godavari	1,978,257	993,020	945,237	313,973	157,455	156,518	15.87	15.86	15.89
Krishna	2,076,956	1,054,323	1,018,633	488,224	250,224	238,000	23.51	23.64	22.96
Guntur	3,009,900	1,522,865	1,487,035	620,927	317,010	309,917	20.83	20.82	20.84
Nellore	2,033,679	1,018,457	1,015,222	223,677	114,387	109,290	11.00	11.24	10.77
Chittoor	1,914,639	974,453	936,186	219,001	113,343	106,258	11.47	11.58	11.35
Cuddapah	1,342,015	685,597	656,418	177,113	90,633	86,480	13.20	13.22	13.17
Anantapur	1,767,464	908,254	859,210	307,027	158,082	148,645	17.40	17.50	17.30
Kurnool	1,908,740	964,554	944,186	366,979	187,213	179,766	19.23	19.41	19.04
Mahabubnagar	1,590,686	794,041	796,645	159,091	81,871	77,820	10.04	10.31	9.77
Hyderabad	2,082,995	1,056,578	1,006,417	1,282,078	664,780	617,899	62.18	62.92	61.39
Medak	1,227,361	614,852	612,509	94,880	48,524	46,356	7.73	7.89	7.57
Nizamabad	1,022,013	509,183	512,830	148,298	76,684	71,614	14.51	15.06	13.96
Adilabad	1,009,292	509,650	499,742	150,369	81,826	74,543	15.49	16.06	14.92
Karimnagar	1,621,515	812,491	809,024	114,514	58,972	55,542	7.06	7.26	6.87
Warangal	1,545,433	790,789	754,696	217,869	112,967	104,902	14.10	14.28	13.90
Khammam	1,057,642	539,994	517,548	128,370	67,174	61,196	12.14	12.44	11.82
Nalgonda	1,574,946	807,628	767,323	146,576	79,312	67,264	9.31	9.82	8.77

The illustration on the opposite page may also be referred to.

139. In six districts, namely, Hyderabad (62.18%), Krishna (23.51%), Guntur (20.83%), Kurnool (19.23%), East Godavari (18.54%), Visakhapatnam (18.03%), the percentage of urban population to total population is higher than the average for the State, viz., 17.44% and in all the remaining fourteen districts, it is below the State average. The population of Hyderabad district alone is predominantly urban, 62.18% of the population being urban, which obviously indicates the commanding position that the large town-group of Hyderabad with a population of over 1.2 millions occupies. This large town-group overshadows the urban growth in the neighbourhood and the proportion of urban population in the surrounding districts of Medak, Nalgonda or Mahbubnagar is markedly low. As we saw earlier there is hardly any agglomeration of urban units around Hyderabad town-group. Hyderabad city grew up chiefly as an administrative headquarters, firstly of the historic Golkonda Kingdom and then of the Deccan under Nizam and presently of the Andhra Pradesh State. The countryside around the city within the district of Hyderabad and also in the immediate neighbouring district is extremely poor and there are hardly any circumstances at present that can promote the growth of urban centres in the vicinity of Hyderabad town-group. The urban growth in the district had been centered almost in its entirety in Hyderabad city. In the past decades the rulers had made concentrated efforts to rapidly develop Hyderabad city by putting up a number of public buildings, making its roads excellent, improving its sanitation, establishing a University and a number of other institutions and also locating a few industries and thus making the place as attractive as possible to draw settlers to the city. There is a large gap in the proportion of urban population between Hyderabad district and the district that comes next in order, viz., Krishna district, which records an urban proportion of 23.51%. This district owes its urban importance largely to the rapid growth of the second largest city of the State, viz., Vijayawada, with a population of 230,397. Krishna district contains yet another city, viz., Bandar (Masulipatnam). The high pressure of population on the agricultural land has obviously led to a concentration of population in urban centres of the district which provide alternative appointment apart from serving as the chief rice milling and wholesale trade centres in foodgrains and communication centres for the area around and provide educational and recreational services as also serve as administrative headquarters of taluks or subdivisions. Guntur district comes next with 20.83% of its population being urban. The third largest city of the State, Guntur (Population: 187,122) is located in this district. Much of the urban growth in this district is due to the importance of its tobacco industry. Large tobacco curing and grading centres as Chitala, Chilakaluripet, etc., are located here in this district. Other industrial centres as Tadepalle, Macherla, Mangalagiri, have also developed. Tenali has been a prosperous, fast-growing commercial town which may soon acquire the status of a city. Kurnool district takes

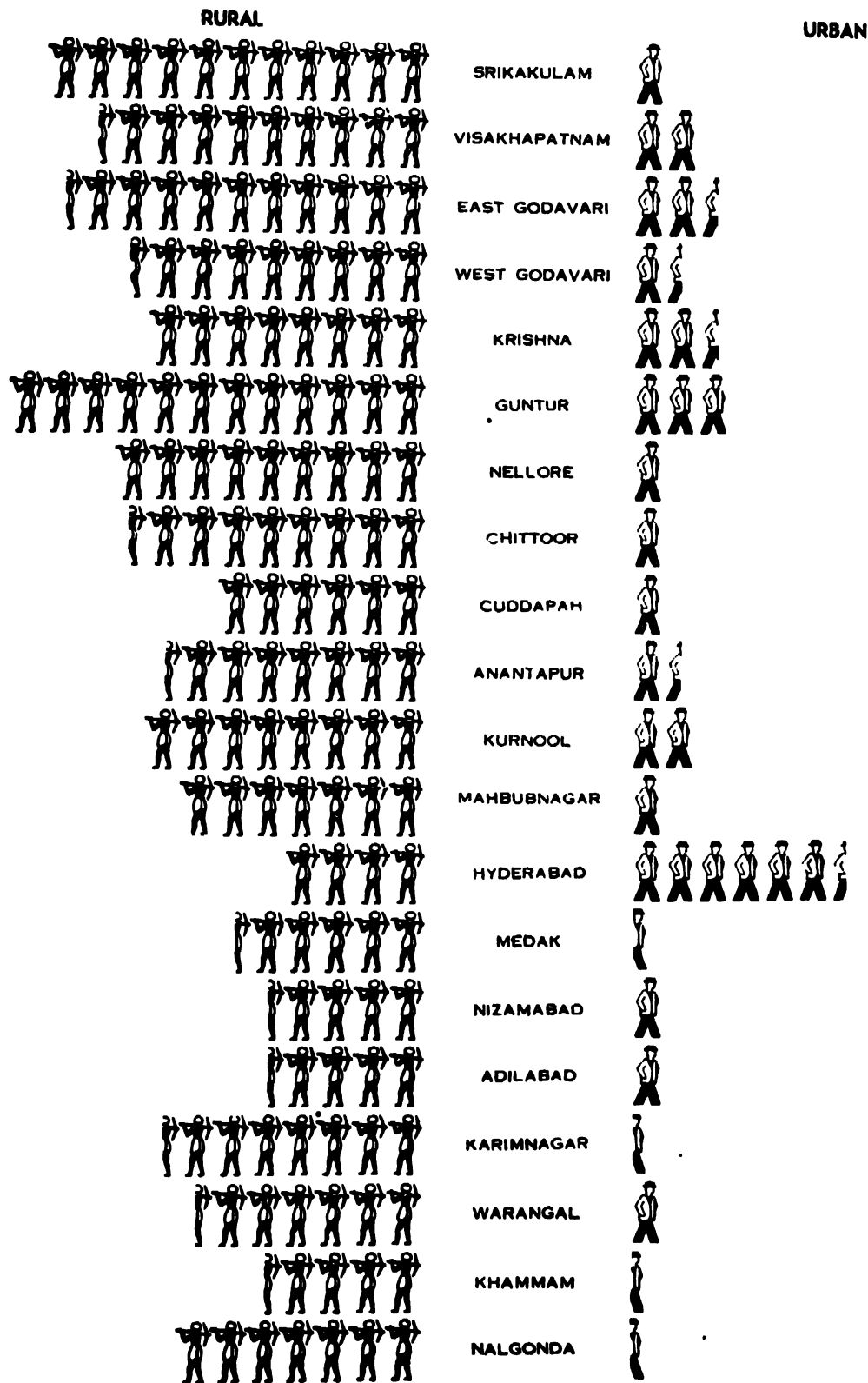
the next place with 19.23% of its population being urban. Kurnool town grew into a city after the formation of Andhra State. The district also contains an important industrial town as Adoni. Other places like Nandyal, an important cotton ginning town and Yenmiganur, a noted handloom centre, have added to the urban prominence of this district. East Godavari district follows with 18.54% of its population being urban. This very prosperous delta district has two cities, viz., Rajahmundry and Kakinada. These are gaining considerable industrial importance. The great pressure on agricultural land is leading to a growth of pucca towns as also a number of large villages that are semi-urban in character. Visakhapatnam district is the last of the districts the proportion of whose urban population to general population exceeds the State average. The port city of Visakhapatnam and the adjoining industrial town of Malkapuram Panchayat have been growing at an amazing rate. The Caltex oil refinery and the shipbuilding yard have greatly added to the industrial importance of these towns. Vizianagaram is the other large town in the district that contributes a good share to the urban population of this district.

140. In all the remaining districts the proportion of urban population to total population is below the State average of 17.44%. In the following districts the proportion is above 15% but less than 17.44% Anantapur (17.40%), West Godavari (15.87%), Adilabad (15.49%). The fast growing Anantapur town which assumed importance after the formation of Andhra State as a regional administrative town and the commercial centre as Hindupur and the railway town of Guntakal have contributed a considerable extent to the urban population of this otherwise backward district. The district headquarters town of West Godavari, viz., Eluru, is of the status of a city with a population exceeding 100,000. But for the general agricultural bias of their population in the well-developed delta region of this district quite a few large villages would have qualified to be towns. In fact in this district as many as 10 places with a population exceeding 5,000 at present, which were recognised as towns at the 1951 Census were declassified into rural as they did not satisfy the stricter criteria laid down now to the effect that at least 3/4ths of the male population should be non-agricultural. Adilabad district is the least populous of all the districts of the State. But the growth of a few fairly big sized industrial and mining towns as Kagaznagar, Bellampalli and Mancheriyal has contributed to the larger proportion of its total population being urban than in most other Telangana districts.

141. In the districts listed below the percentage of urban population is above 10% but less than 15%.

Nizamabad	14.51%
Warangal	14.10%
Cuddapah	13.20%
Khammam	12.14%
Chittoor	11.47%
Nellore	11.00%
Mahbubnagar	10.04%

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH 1961



Note:- Each Figure Represents 200,000 Persons Approximately

Warangal and Nellore districts have one city each but the other towns of these districts are of little importance. The agricultural prosperity of Nizamabad district and the coal mining area of Khammam have helped these districts to have a few important towns like Nizamabad, Bodhan and Kothagudem. The formation of Khammam into an independent district after 1951 has led to the district headquarters town of Khammam assuming considerable administrative importance. Cuddapah, Chittoor and Mahbubnagar could not have helped to show any larger extent of urbanisation than what they had done at their present level of development, though some towns as Proddatur, Tirupati and Mahbubnagar have been coming into prominence and have shown considerable increase in their populations in the last decade. Proddatur is a town noted for handloom industry and oil mills and is also of some commercial importance and its population size is larger than that of the district headquarters town of Cuddapah; Tirupati has grown greatly in its importance as a University town as well as a famous pilgrimage centre; Mahbubnagar has been steadily improving as the district headquarters town.

142. The remaining four districts exhibit poor urbanisation, the proportion of urban population falling below 10% of their total population as indicated below:

Nalgonda	.	.	9.31%	.
Srikakulam	.	.	8.74%	.
Medak	.	.	7.73%	.
Karimnagar	.	.	7.06%	.

143. Nalgonda district which is one of the most backward in the State would not have shown even this percentage of urban population but for the development of the large township of Vijayapuri at the Nagarjunasagar Damsite. Srikakulam, Medak and Karimnagar districts have very poor urban development.

Trends of change in proportion of the urban population to the total population since 1901

144. The statement III. 14 on the next page shows the trend of change in the proportion of urban population to total population districtwise since 1901.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION PER 1,000 OF

State District	1961			1951			1941		
	General population	Urban population	Proportion	General population	Urban population	Proportion	General population	Urban population	Proportion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	6,274,508	174	31,115,259	4,923,781	158	27,289,340	3,397,364	124
1 Srikakulam	2,340,878	204,040	87	2,123,136	176,038	83	2,013,608	162,598	76
2 Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	413,035	180	2,072,698	280,348	135	1,832,240	209,270	114
3 East Godavari	2,608,375	483,477	185	2,301,822	392,339	170	1,976,743	280,843	142
4 West Godavari	1,078,237	313,073	291	1,697,727	235,890	139	1,465,111	179,097	122
5 Krishna	2,076,956	488,224	235	1,736,429	337,187	194	1,413,516	212,080	150
6 Guntur	3,009,300	626,927	208	2,560,064	463,849	181	2,286,040	331,037	145
7 Nellore	2,033,079	223,077	110	1,794,552	182,267	102	1,624,857	118,503	85
8 Chittoor	1,914,639	219,601	115	1,666,266	151,205	91	1,497,778	94,865	63
9 Cuddapah	1,342,015	177,113	132	1,162,888	134,229	115	1,057,576	105,878	100
10 Anantapur	1,767,464	307,927	174	1,483,591	230,072	155	1,273,070	162,623	128
11 Kurnool	1,908,740	366,979	192	1,617,464	273,451	169	1,502,418	210,074	140
12 Mahbubnagar	1,590,686	159,691	100	1,447,132	136,619	94	1,308,888	93,640	72
13 Hyderabad	2,062,995	1,282,678	622	1,821,711	1,156,891	635	1,363,175	748,439	549
14 Medak	1,227,361	94,880	77	1,109,761	87,216	79	1,002,176	53,536	53
15 Nizamabad	1,022,013	148,298	145	833,243	109,350	131	731,801	77,130	105
16 Adilabad	1,009,292	156,369	155	831,000	107,408	129	756,838	71,110	94
17 Karimnagar	1,621,515	114,514	71	1,428,168	97,812	68	1,237,084	70,701	64
18 Warangal	1,545,435	217,859	141	1,329,836	187,070	141	1,126,659	119,913	107
19 Khammam	1,057,542	128,370	121	808,002	97,210	120	675,978	44,558	66
20 Nalgonda	1,574,946	146,376	93	1,287,169	81,240	63	1,145,180	37,853	33

145. Taking the State as a whole, while in 1901 the urban population accounted for 95.52 per 1000 of the total population, by 1961 the proportion increased to 174.39. But hardly any perceptible increase in proportion is observable from 1901 to 1921, the proportion having gone up by only 2 points over the 1901 proportion, i.e., from 95.52 to 97.58 per 1000 by 1921. It is only after 1921 that appreciable increments are found. The growth is particularly marked in the decades 1931-41 and the succeeding decade 1941-51. While in 1931 the proportion of urban population was 103.99 per 1000 by 1921 it was 124.49 and by 1951, 158.22. In 1961, though the proportion did increase to 174.39 the increment is not so marked as compared to the rate of increase in the previous decade. This is obviously due to the heavy pruning of towns that was effected at 1961 as a result of a strict application of the rigid criteria as already explained. If this pruning had not been done and if all the 1951 towns had been continued to be recognised as towns at the 1961 Census the total urban population at 1961 would have gone up by another 580,302, i.e., the proportion of urban population to total population would then have been :

$$\frac{6,851,810}{35,983,447} \times 1000 = 190.50$$

146. For the State as a whole in the period of 60 years from 1901 to 1961 the proportion of urban popu-

lation to total population went up from 96 in a 1000 to 174 in a 1000, an increase of 1.8 times. In the following districts the rate of increase of urban proportion in the corresponding period has been greater than the State average.

District	Proportion of urban population to 1000 of the total population		No. of times the proportion of urban population increased from 1901 to 1961
	1901	1961	
1	2	3	4
Nalgonda	15	93	6.2
Khammam	33	121	3.7
Nizamabad	41	145	3.5
West Godavari	59	159	2.7
Guntur	79	208	2.6
Warangal	56	141	2.5
Krishna	102	235	2.3
Kurnool	85	192	2.3
Chittoor	52	115	2.2
Adilabad	74	155	2.1
Mahbubnagar	50	100	2.0
Visakhapatnam	94	180	1.9

III 14

GENERAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT

1981			1991			1911			1901			Code No.
General population	Urban population	Proportion	General population	Urban population	Proportion	General population	Urban population	Proportion	General population	Urban population	Proportion	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
24,203,573	2,516,820	104	21,420,448	2,090,290	98	21,447,412	2,078,007	97	19,065,921	1,821,172	96	
1,845,881	182,439	72	1,695,701	117,872	70	1,661,380	120,481	73	1,598,749	110,714	73	1
1,638,852	181,072	110	1,472,515	151,705	103	1,473,460	142,202	97	1,384,464	129,000	94	2
1,756,747	236,732	135	1,536,808	202,598	132	1,511,222	190,538	126	1,339,029	163,344	122	3
1,298,758	138,989	107	1,118,436	102,937	92	1,046,050	92,506	89	919,234	51,648	59	4
1,229,170	165,987	135	1,059,781	129,092	122	993,086	102,995	104	861,008	87,897	102	5
2,044,010	256,111	125	1,817,338	217,260	120	1,703,065	153,066	90	1,497,186	117,613	79	6
1,492,523	112,336	75	1,382,151	87,733	63	1,334,203	85,417	64	1,280,841	86,325	67	7
1,331,517	76,615	58	1,209,752	67,840	56	1,177,489	66,963	57	1,124,261	58,807	52	8
950,542	86,421	91	888,791	81,744	92	894,807	94,204	105	880,891	88,740	101	9
1,138,081	129,428	114	1,040,166	123,618	119	1,053,449	113,636	108	1,025,322	133,411	130	10
1,361,634	120,499	88	1,214,022	96,448	79	1,259,961	103,039	82	1,160,829	99,069	85	11
1,174,084	66,751	57	987,889	50,640	51	1,010,687	48,927	48	856,680	43,138	50	12
989,143	475,356	481	936,410	413,069	441	1,035,402	508,608	482	839,017	454,396	542	13
913,737	59,880	66	782,258	46,479	59	806,812	45,653	57	556,094	29,864	54	14
655,735	37,587	57	543,251	26,981	50	592,089	31,879	54	694,180	28,340	41	15
697,580	46,217	66	604,984	36,195	60	579,092	39,457	68	455,099	33,781	74	16
1,132,602	61,685	54	999,212	43,142	43	1,030,422	49,197	48	761,431	31,309	41	17
971,672	79,273	82	813,104	46,791	58	822,290	48,842	59	653,721	36,564	56	18
574,818	32,874	57	472,088	34,470	73	469,318	25,081	53	380,139	12,377	33	19
1,014,781	20,570	20	851,631	13,659	16	930,434	14,874	16	776,047	11,693	15	20

147. In the following districts the rate of increase was less than the State average.

District	Proportion of urban population to 1,000 of total population		No. of times the proportion of urban population increased from 1901 to 1961
	1901	1961	
1	2	3	4
Nellore	67	110	1.6
Karimnagar	45	71	1.6
East Godavari	122	185	1.5
Medak	54	77	1.4
Anantapur	130	174	1.3
Cuddapah	101	132	1.3
Srikakulam	73	87	1.2
Hyderabad	542	622	1.1

148. The remarkable increase in the urban population of Nalgonda district is mainly due to Vijayapuri, the largest town of the district, that came up after the advent of the Nagarjunasagar Dam construction work. It will be observed that in 1901 this district occupied the last place in urbanisation, only 15 per 1000 constituting the urban population. Even now

it is low but it has now gone up by 3 places having overtaken Karimnagar, Medak and Srikakulam districts. Khammam district too has made great strides in urbanisation mainly on account of the development of the collieries towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu in the district. The spurt of urban growth in Nizamabad district is the result of the prosperous conditions created by the Nizamsagar project and the growth of Bodhan and Nizamabad as industrial towns. The growth of urbanisation in the delta districts of West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna is a result of the inherent prosperity of the area and the large increase of pressure on agricultural land leading to greater concentration of population in urban centres. Commercial centres as Vijayawada and Tenali and the industrial town of Guntur also showed rapid growth in their population sizes. Warangal and Kurnool districts owe their urban growth to the development of their headquarters towns of Warangal and Kurnool cities respectively. Chittoor's urban growth is mainly on account of the development of Tirupati, Kalahasti, etc. Adilabad's urban growth is accounted for by the rapid growth of the collieries town of Bilampalli and the industrial town of Kagaznagar. Mahbubnagar's urban growth is mainly contributed by its district headquarters town. Visakhapatnam district owes its urban growth to the phenomenal development of Visakhapatnam city and its satellite Malkapuram as an important harbour and industrial town. In the remaining districts the growth of urbanism has

almost been stagnant, only Nellore, Karimnagar and East Godavari recording an increase of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in the proportion of the urban population to the total population in the 60 years. It is of interest to observe that in 1901 Anantapur district had the highest proportion of urban population next only to Hyderabad, and Cuddapah occupied the fifth place. But by 1961 Anantapur had retarded to the 7th place and Cuddapah to the 11th place. During those hey-days of British Rule, Anantapur and Cuddapah formed important centres of their administration and apparently urban development was quite marked in those days in the Rayalaseema area.

Trends of change in the proportion of urban population contributed by different classes of towns

149. While we had discussed the trends of change in the proportion of urban population to total population generally, it will be of interest to study the changes in the composition of the urban population in terms of the proportion of urban population contained in each class of town from Census year to Census year from 1901.

Class I Cities (Population : 100,000 and over)

STATEMENT III.15(a)

NUMBER PER 1000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS I TOWNS, 1901-61

Name of the district	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	427	358	218	186	193	241	246
Visakhapatnam	441	377	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	523	268	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	680	474	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	298	270	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	477	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	275	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	975	976	988	982	979	984	987
Warangal	717	712	..	..	..	..	..

Note:—Districts with no class I cities are omitted in the corresponding places.

150. The State capital city of Hyderabad is the only town that had attained the status of class I city even by 1901, when its actual population was 148,466. It obviously retained the status of a city throughout in the succeeding Census years. So commanding was the position of Hyderabad city that more than 95% of the urban population of the district lived in the city from 1901 to date. The proportion of urban population living in the city had not varied very much from Census to Census, but there was an obvious fall, however little it might be in 1921 and 1911, and in 1951 and 1961 as compared to the previous Census years. It is observed that in 1921 Hyderabad city had actually shown a fall in its population to an extent of 19.21% from the previous Census year on account of the city being subject to epidemics like flu and plague. The fall in proportion of urban population of the city to the total urban population of the district in 1951 is on account of a couple of new places as Vicarabad

and Shamshabad having been recognised as urban for the first time during 1951. The further very slight fall in proportion of urban population living in the city of Hyderabad to the total urban population in the district from 976 per 1000 in 1951 to 975 in 1961 is on account of the growth of city's population not being very high in 1951-61. In all other districts where we now find cities of 100,000 population and over, none of the towns had qualified to be class I towns or cities prior to 1951. Only at the 1951 Census, leaving aside Hyderabad city, five towns, viz., Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur and Warangal attained the status of class I cities. Even so these individual cities in each of the concerned districts contained quite a substantial proportion of the urban population of the concerned district in that Census year. 37.7% of the urban population in Visakhapatnam district, 26.8% in East Godavari district, 47.8% in Krishna district, 27.0% in Guntur district, 71.2% in Warangal district lived in class I cities. By 1961 the class I cities increased further as a result of more towns, viz., Kakinada in East Godavari district, Eluru in West Godavari district, Bandar (Masulipatnam) in Krishna district, Nellore in Nellore district and Kurnool in Kurnool district attaining the status of cities. With the addition of these cities and the general rapid growth of population in other class I cities such as Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, etc., the proportion of urban population living in class I cities shot up in most of the districts. More than half the urban population is accounted for by class I cities in the district of East Godavari (52.3%), Krishna (68.0%), Warangal (71.7%) by 1961. Though Nellore town attained the status of class I city for the first time at the 1961 Census, nearly 50% (47.7%) of the urban population of the district is contained in that city. Though Guntur city by itself is considerably much larger in its size of population, the general urban growth contributed by a good number of other towns in the district has resulted in only 29.8% of the urban population of the district being accounted for by Guntur city recording a slight increase in the proportion over the 1951 figure. The big increase in the proportion of population living in cities in East Godavari and Krishna districts in 1961 over 1951 is the result of the towns of Kakinada and Bandar (Masulipatnam) attaining the class I status at the 1961 Census. In Warangal district, a preponderant proportion of over 71% of the urban population lived in Warangal city in 1951 and the proportion is almost the same in 1961. It is clear from Statement III.15(a) that taking the State as a whole, till 1941 only about 20% of the total urban population was living in class I towns there having been only one town of this class in this State till then. By 1951 the proportion shot up to 35.8%, 5 towns having freshly attained the status of class I and by 1961 the proportion of urban population living in class I cities has further shot up to 42.7% much larger than that contained in any other class of towns 5 more towns having been promoted to class I in 1961. There has thus been progressively increasing proportion of population being accounted for by the large towns.

Class II Towns (Population : 50,000—99,999)**STATEMENT III.15(b)**

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS II TOWNS, 1901-51

State/district	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	85	140	210	194	51	26	..
Visakhapatnam	146	234	583	310	..	..	..
East Godavari	..	235	522	547	520	284	..
West Godavari	..	370	802	413	..	..	..
Krishna	..	231	683	707	..	..	..
Guntur	125	125	253	254	..	..	..
Nellore	..	447	406	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	191	410	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	533	505	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	..	..	774	784	..	..	..
Khammam	543	516	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	377	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Districts with no class II towns are omitted in the corresponding places.

151. The above statement reveals an interesting picture. Taking the State as a whole, there was no Class II town in 1901, and in 1911 and 1921 only a small proportion of about 5 per cent or less of the urban population is accounted for by Class II towns. In 1931 the proportion shot up to 19.4 per cent and then to 21.0 per cent by 1941. Then it fell down to 14.0 per cent by 1951 and dropped down precipitously to a further low proportion of 8.5 per cent in 1961. This reveals that Class II status represents a highly transitory stage in the development of towns. In 1911 there was only 1 Class II town in the State, viz. Kakinada in East Godavari district and in 1921 there was one more added, viz. Rajahmundry in the same district. By 1931 the number increased to eight and these were Vijayawada, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Eluru and Bandar (Masulipatnam). In 1941 two more, viz. Nellore and Vizianagaram were added bringing the total number of Class II towns to 10. In 1951, five of these Class II towns of 1941 got promoted to the status of Class I cities, viz. Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal and five fresh towns became qualified to be included in Class II, viz. Kurnool, Nizamabad, Tenali, Adoni, Kothagudem, thus maintaining the total of Class II towns at 10. In 1961, five of these, viz. Kakinada, Eluru, Bandar (Masulipatnam), Nellore and Kurnool reach the status of Class I and three towns, viz. Vijayapuri, Anantapur and Proddatur got added to Class II thus reducing the overall number of Class II towns in the State to 8.* The varying proportions of urban populations living in Class II towns to the total urban population reflects the above changes in the number of towns from Census to Census. However, it may be seen that in 1941 and 1951 though the total number of Class II towns remained constant at 10 the proportion of population accounted for by them, dropped down from 21.0 per cent in 1941 to 14.0 per cent in 1951. This may be due to larger number of urban units being recognised as urban as also the sudden increase in Class I cities containing a very sizeable proportion of urban population. Similarly in 1961 though the number of Class II towns went down from 10 to 8 the proportion of

population accounted for by them fell down very considerably to just 8.5 per cent from 14.0 per cent of the 1951 Census. This is on account of the cities as also Class III towns accounting for a much larger proportion of urban population at the 1961 Census than of the previous Census. The varying proportion of the urban populations accounted for by Class II towns in the various districts reflects the changes in the status of towns from Census to Census as explained above. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore and Warangal districts are left with no Class II town at the 1961 Census, the larger towns in these districts having been promoted to the status of Class I. In Cuddapah, Anantapur and Nalgonda districts, for the first time at 1961 Census some towns qualify to be of Class II. The sudden drop in the proportion of population of Class II towns between 1941 and 1951 in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and the complete disappearance of Class II urban population in Warangal district is on account of the towns of Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur and Warangal getting promoted to the status of Class I in 1951.

Class III Towns (Population : 20,000—49,999)**STATEMENT III.15(c)**

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS III TOWNS, 1901-61

State/district	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	242	184	164	130	227	213	225
Srikakulam	548	327	426	155	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	233	140	140	370	688	114	602
East Godavari	270	241	151	..	..	254	517
West Godavari	401	318	118	..	445	408	613
Krishna	92	95	112	..	682	728	725
Guntur	374	278	269	135	320	203	202
Nellore	206	110	..	409	109	380	371
Chittoor	613	424	506	287	..	..	..
Cuddapah	277	552	521	494	..	..	..
Anantapur	500	470	258	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	174	122	507	776	603	500	503
Mahbubnagar	351	320	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	209	206	424	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	516	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	458	459	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	853
Khammam	280	291	..	..	605	..	..
Nalgonda	166	273	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Districts with no Class III towns are omitted in the corresponding places.

152. Taking the State as a whole Class III towns have generally accounted for a fairly steady proportion ranging between 21 per cent and 25 per cent in 3 Census years. It goes down to 13 per cent in 1931. In 1941 it is 16.4 per cent and in 1951, 18.4 per cent. Taking individual districts, Srikakulam, Chittoor, Anantapur and Adilabad districts have more than 50 per cent of their urban populations living in Class III towns. In all these districts, the towns have not yet developed into the higher status except in Anantapur district in which Anantapur town attained the status of Class II town at the 1951 Census. It is the medium, Class III town that accounts for the largest proportion of urban population in these districts. In Adilabad district the mining town of Bellampalli and the

industrial town of Kagaznagar have developed into Class III. In Warangal district an interesting feature is noticed. In 1911 and 1921, apparently Warangal was the only urban unit recognised in the district and this was then of Class III and so cent per cent of the urban population is accounted for in those Census years under this class. In Khammam district, in 1921, over 66 per cent of the urban population was in Class III but in the subsequent two Census years there was no Class III town at all. At the 1921 Census Yellandu was a prosperous collieries town of Class III and it gradually lost its importance and was relegated to Class IV by 1931 and the centre of Collieries activity shifted to Kothagudem which shot up from a mere Class V at the previous Census to a Class II town in 1951 and Yellandu continued to be of Class IV. The urban population of Kurnool district had shown a preference for Class III towns till 1941 and thereafter obviously due to the upgrading of Adoni and Kurnool, Class III towns lost importance and Class II and Class I towns gain in strength. Similarly in Krishna district till 1921 the Class III towns which incidentally were Vijayawada and Bandar (Masulipatnam) towns had the largest proportion of urban population. By 1931 the Class II towns disappeared altogether as the above two towns got promoted as Class II and there were no other large towns to take their place. Gudivada attained the status of Class III only in 1941 Census. In 1961 so overwhelming is the population contained in the Class I cities of Vijayawada and Bandar (Masulipatnam) that the population accounted for by the Class III town of Gudivada pales into insignificance. Krishna district has by far the lowest proportion of population (9.2 per cent) living in Class III towns, leaving as do the districts with no Class III towns at all.

Class IV Towns (Population : 10,000 - 19,999)

STATEMENT III.15 (d)

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS IV TOWNS, 1901-1961

Name of the district	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	158	195	218	299	280	296	312
Srikakulam	294	204	282	354	652	673	683
Visakhapatnam	69	180	80	142	145	79	903
East Godavari	191	100	245	379	344	363	319
West Godavari	147	282	335	413	400	592	387
Krishna	173	196	114	154	160	97	..
Guntur	165	305	328	422	389	485	334
Nellore	197	309	444	324	163	287	354
Chittoor	175	300	280	421	702	884	802
Cuddapah	254	173	..	184	612	915	920
Anantapur	154	373	601	631	563	307	625
Kurnool	266	219	108	176	301	312	293
Mahbubnagar	182	119	508	761	455	501	315
Hyderabad	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	745	639	232	557	224	..	..
Nizamabad	159	106	252	500	581	544	454
Adilabad	295	711	449	272	..	..	..
Karimnagar	340	223	558	402	..	238	324
Warangal	116	122	..	..	..	..	..
Khammam	85	143	783	1,000	335	636	100
Nalgonda	298	373	656	528	..	..	..

Note: Districts with no Class IV towns are omitted in the corresponding places.

153. The above statement would reveal the gradual loss of importance of Class IV towns. Taking the State as a whole, in 1901, 31.2 per cent of the urban population lived in Class IV towns and by 1961 it had gradually come down to 15.8 per cent. Till 1931 this class of towns seems to have had a fairly strong hold, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the urban population. Going down to the districts, Medak is the only district in which a large majority of urban population, nearly 75 per cent, is still contained in Class IV towns. The urban development of this district, as we already had an occasion to observe, has been very poor and even the district headquarters town of this district, viz., Sangareddy, has a population of only 9,762 and the largest town in the district, viz., Siddipet, has a population of only 18,719. In Karimnagar district, 34 per cent of the urban population lives in Class IV towns. In the districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adilabad and Nalgonda a fair proportion of urban population, ranging from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, is accounted for by this class of towns at the 1961 Census. In Anantapur except in 1911, Mahbubnagar except in 1921, Khammam except in 1901 and 1921 and Nalgonda districts till 1941 more than 50 per cent of the urban population lived in Class IV towns. In Srikakulam district and, Nizamabad district except in 1901, till 1931 population living in Class IV towns accounted for over 50 per cent of their district urban populations. It is observed that in all the districts where there has been intensive urbanisation resulting in the development of cities (Class I towns) as in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Warangal districts, Class IV towns hardly had any importance.

Class V Towns (Population : 5,000 - 9,999)

STATEMENT III.15 (e)

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS V TOWNS, 1901-1961

Name of the district	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	87	119	189	180	226	219	217
Srikakulam	150	268	292	291	309	248	317
Visakhapatnam	66	60	198	165	107	206	95
East Godavari	16	75	82	74	128	99	104
West Godavari	17	30	185	175	155	..	..
Krishna	47	..	90	130	121	175	275
Guntur	38	62	151	189	261	271	403
Nellore	110	134	150	268	428	323	275
Chittoor	213	225	214	282	284	116	108
Cuddapah	183	276	479	282	388	85	80
Anantapur	117	157	112	300	370	603	375
Kurnool	94	243	362	48	96	129	144
Mahbubnagar	407	519	492	169	454	499	485
Hyderabad	12	10	12	18	18	18	13
Medak	255	361	708	443	572	1,000	1,000
Nizamabad	90	183	323	381	264	486	516
Adilabad	189	289	551	661	1,000	1,000	1,000
Karimnagar	201	319	442	594	1,000	762	676
Warangal	168	166	226	216	..	..	147
Khammam	92	..	217	..	..	364	..
Nalgonda	158	354	344	472	1,000	1,000	1,000

Note: Districts with no Class V towns are omitted in the corresponding places.

154. Till 1941, class V towns accounted for 18.9% to 22.6% of the total urban population. The proportion fell to 11.9% in 1951 and by 1961 it dropped down further to only 8.7%. The application of the rigid criteria at the 1961 resulted in a large number of class V and class VI towns of 1951 Census being declassified into rural. In the highly urbanised tracts as in Hyderabad district, East and West Godavaris, Krishna and Guntur districts, this class of towns have held only a very insignificant proportion of the urban population. In districts of poor urban development as Medak, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts, class V towns assume considerable importance. Till 1931, the entire urban population of Nalgonda and Adilabad districts were accounted for continuously in 3 successive Census years in class V towns. Jagtial town in Karimnagar district which was a town of class IV at 1901 and 1911 Censuses degenerated into class V town by 1921 Census, the entire urban population of the district thus being contained in class V towns at the 1921 Census.

Class VI Towns (Less than 5,000 Population)

STATEMENT III.15 (i)

NUMBER PER 1000 OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT IN EACH CENSUS YEAR FOUND IN CLASS VI TOWNS, 1901-1961

Name of the district	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1	4	1	12	22	5	..
Srikakulam	39	77	..
Krishna	8	..	..	..	37	..	..
Guntur	20	..	..
Chittoor	..	51	..	59	64	..	..
Cuddapah	39	..	..	..
Anantapur	69	67	..	..
Kurnool	23	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	36	..	70	91	..	..
Hyderabad	4	3	..
Medak	204	..	..
Nizamabad	119	153	..	..
Adilabad	67	..	..	..
Khammam	..	50	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Districts with no class VI towns are omitted in the corresponding places.

155. At the 1961 Census as a general rule all places with less than 5,000 population were not considered qualified to be treated as urban. Mokhasa Mutyalampadu on the outskirts of Vijayawada city is the only class VI town that is recognised as urban as its population was made up entirely of canal bank industrial dwellers of Vijayawada city. The entire lot of class VI towns of 1951 Census were declassified into rural. It is observed that only at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 a good number of places of less than 5,000 population were recognised as urban centres in several districts.

Proportion of towns of each class to total number of towns and the proportion of population contained in each class of towns to total urban population

156. The following statement gives the actual number of towns of each class at each Census year from 1901 :

STATEMENT III.16

NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS DURING 1901-1961

Class	NUMBER OF TOWNS						
	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I (Cities)	11	6	1	1	1	1	1
Class II	8	10	10	8	2	1	..
Class III	51	31	21	11	13	12	11
Class IV	71	82	53	57	46	45	44
Class V	70	116	121	78	76	70	60
Class VI	1	43	4	21	15	4	..
Total	212	201	212	176	153	133	116

157. The following statement will help us to correlate the proportion of towns of each class to the total number of urban units and the proportion of population contained in each class to the total urban population at each Census year for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT III.17

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS IN EACH CLASS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN EACH CLASS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION FROM 1901-1961

Class	1901		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class I	5.19	42.00	2.00	31.71	0.47	20.16	0.57	71.33	0.05	18.47	0.73	23.12	0.86	24.38
Class II	3.77	8.48	3.44	12.75	4.72	19.49	4.54	18.14	1.31	4.90	0.73	2.50	..	..
Class III	24.06	24.21	11.08	16.73	9.91	15.16	6.25	12.15	8.50	20.47	9.02	19.86	9.48	20.58
Class IV	33.49	15.82	28.18	20.54	25.04	20.82	32.89	28.77	30.07	27.99	33.83	29.23	37.93	31.41
Class V	33.02	8.74	39.86	15.63	57.07	28.91	44.32	20.59	49.67	25.47	52.64	24.58	51.78	23.63
Class VI	0.47	0.06	14.78	2.64	1.89	0.46	11.93	3.02	9.80	2.70	3.01	0.71	..	..

Note :- The above Statement is based on the actual class under which each individual town fell at the concerned Censuses.

Population sizes of towns in which there was concentration of population

158. The statement III. 18 will help us to further pinpoint the population sizes of towns in certain inter-

mediate stages in class I to III in which there has been a concentration of population or otherwise. The statement also gives a comparative picture with that of 1951.

[Statement:

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS

STATEMENT III. 18
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT WITH POPULATION OVER 20,000 IN 1961 AND 1951

1961													1951																
State/District	No. of persons in towns over 20,000 per 1,000 of general population in district			Number per 1,000 of Urban population in towns with a population of								No. of persons in towns over 20,000 per 1,000 of general population in district			Number per 1,000 of Urban population in towns with a population of														
	Average population per town	100,000 & over				40,000 to 99,999				Average population per town	No. of persons in towns over 20,000 per 1,000 of general population in district	100,000 & over				40,000 to 99,999				Average population per town	No. of persons in towns over 20,000 per 1,000 of general population in district	100,000 & over				40,000 to 99,999			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20					
Andhra Pradesh	67,569	174	427	..	..	00	84	184	67,208	..	134	334	53	42	35	52	325	50	35	47	176						
Srikakulam	28,014	48	..	..	..	..	..	548	23,204	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527
Visakhapatnam	71,414	156	441	..	..	186	112	126	71,416	104	104	377	..	235	220	140	354	..	220	122	..						
East Godavari	54,788	147	523	..	..	..	..	270	49,987	130	208	275	..	..	..	..	208	275	..	..	241
West Godavari	43,738	133	345	..	..	..	140	351	40,544	96	..	..	370	..	..	..	..	263	..	..	318
Krishna	125,548	181	679	..	..	..	92	..	90,364	156	478	..	..	231	211	..	478	..	231	..	95			
Guntur	49,993	166	290	..	..	125	72	391	48,983	115	270	..	..	..	..	125	270	..	..	116	238
Nellore	50,979	75	478	..	..	..	..	206	50,768	57	..	..	447	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	110
Chittoor	33,642	70	..	..	..	..	218	395	32,050	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
Cuddapah	49,821	74	..	..	..	..	563	..	37,031	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Anantapur	32,061	127	..	..	..	..	326	403	27,021	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Kurnool	58,680	123	274	..	..	101	117	58	49,050	91	..	..	..	390	215	191	..	..	..	..	122
Mahabubnagar	28,046	35	..	..	..	..	..	351	22,267	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Hyderabad	1,251,119	606	973	..	..	..	..	..	1,129,467	620	976	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..				
Medak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	55,011	108	..	..	..	533	..	209	38,843	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Adilabad	26,892	80	..	..	..	..	516	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Karimnagar	26,247	32	..	..	..	..	..	458	22,436	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
Warangal	156,106	101	717	..	..	..	..	..	133,130	100	712	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..	..	350
Khammam	52,806	190	..	..	..	543	..	280	39,223	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
Nalgonda	39,841	51	..	..	..	..	377	169	22,183	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277

Note.—The figures for 1951 (given in Italics) are those obtained by taking into account only the territorial changes while the first set of figures are based on considering the territorial changes and the new definition of towns as per 1961 Census.

159. It will be observed that in 1961, towns of population size 20,000 and above clearly contribute a larger proportion of population than in 1951. It is 174 per 1000 of general population in 1961 as against 158 in 1951. This increase is observable in all the districts except Hyderabad. In 1951 Hyderabad city's population formed a much larger proportion of the district's total population than in 1961. In fact during the decade it has been noticed that the growth of the city's population was not as large as that of the rural population of the district. The reasons for the greater concentration of population in the city at 1951 and the subsequent depletion of the urban population had already been pointed out in Chapter II. People moved into the city for security in those uncertain days and as conditions returned to normal the people moved back to their original homes in the rural areas. With the exception of Hyderabad district it is observed that wherever there are cities of over 100,000 population, a greater concentration of population in such cities is observed in 1961. The considerable increase in the proportion of population in Class I cities and a complete absence of population in towns of population size 80,000 to 99,999 at the 1961 Census is due to the fact that all the towns of 80,000 to 99,999 population size

of 1951 Census had been promoted to Class I of population size of over 100,000 in the decade leaving no town at all in the 80,000-99,999 size. Similarly the population ranges of 60,000 to 79,999 and 40,000 to 59,999 also represent a transitory stage in the development of towns that seem to get quickly promoted to Class I in the course of a decade or two. Towns falling in the population range of 20,000 to 39,999 held a fair proportion of population both at the 1951 Census and 1961 Census. As and when the towns in this range get promoted to the higher population range class, they are apparently replaced by those getting promoted to this range from the lower class.

Growth of population of towns of different functional characteristics

160. It will be of great interest to examine if towns of different characteristics such as A. the Administrative, Residential and Educational towns, B. Port, Trading, Commercial towns, C. Transport, Storage and Communications towns, D. Manufacturing and Industrial towns, E. Mining towns and F. Railway towns, show any distinct trends in their population growth. The following table may be studied:

STATEMENT III, 19

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961
(Per cent of decennial variation shown under absolute figures, + indicate Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns							
(Including rice mill, oil mill, cotton ginning and agricultural products processing towns)							
(i) Administrative Cities & Towns							
Hyderabad Town-group	1,251,119 +10.77	1,120,467 +32.80	739,159 +58.81	466,804 +15.10	405,630 -19.21	502,104 +11.00	448,466
Kakinada	122,865 +22.92	99,052 +33.02	75,140 +13.93	65,052 +23.68	53,348 -1.41	54,110 +12.50	48,096
Nellore	106,776 +31.05	81,480 +41.69	56,313 +22.70	45,895 +27.97	35,863 +7.87	33,246 +3.76	32,040
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417 +30.10	77,053 +31.80	59,146 +3.90	56,028 +29.56	49,910 +4.31	42,123 +6.62	39,507
Kurnool	100,815 +67.41	60,222 +33.09	45,250 +28.14	35,314 +26.54	27,908 +7.17	26,040 +2.62	23,376
Anantapur	52,280 +63.62	31,952 +48.74	21,482 +12.27	15,090 +31.85	11,452 +35.41	8,457 +6.54	7,936
Cuddapah	40,027 +30.96	37,438 +32.54	28,246 +24.97	22,602 +15.81	19,517 +9.60	17,807 +8.37	16,432
Chittoor	47,876 +23.09	38,894 +39.73	27,835 +26.42	22,018 +22.72	17,941 +18.75	15,108 +38.69	10,893
Khammam	35,888 +27.08	28,251 +48.83	18,982 +45.90	13,002 +12.75	11,532 +26.49	9,117..	..
Mahbubnagar	35,588 +49.36	23,827 +44.74	16,462 +23.77	13,300 +33.12	9,991 +15.49	8,631 +13.75	7,605
Srikakulam	35,071 +44.85	24,212 +8.82	22,249 +34.13	16,588 +1.78	16,398 -8.70	17,832 -1.89	18,196
Karimnagar	31,554 +32.44	23,826 +36.64	17,437 +39.93	10,903 +16.00	9,399 +12.60	8,347 +45.11	5,752
Nalgonda	24,888 +9.92	22,183 +75.08	12,674 +30.51	9,711 +24.28	7,814 +3.74	7,532 +27.90	5,889
Adilabad	20,970 +21.95	17,196 +44.53	11,128 +37.45	8,096 +11.35	7,271 -3.82	7,560 +19.94	6,303
Sangareddy	9,762 +20.76	8,084 +16.70	6,927 +32.52	5,227 +13.98	4,583 -22.85	5,947..	..

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF TOWNS

STATEMENT III. 19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961

(Per cent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures + indicate Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1901	1931	1941	1951	1961	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Residential and Educational towns							
Gudivada . . .	44,801 +40.26	31,942 +33.54	23,910 +76.72	13,535 +27.44	10,021 +13.70	9,180 +36.63	6,719
Bheemavaram . . .	43,821 +41.60	30,928 +46.93	21,049 +113.93	9,839	..	..	..
Nandyal . . .	42,927 +28.74	33,344 +28.81	25,686 +14.50	22,608 +24.74	18,124 +11.07	16,230 +7.22	15,187
Tirupati . . .	35,845 +42.20	23,207 +25.14	20,143 +5.25	19,138 +9.77	17,434 +4.39	16,701 +7.85	15,485
Ongole . . .	35,804 +28.73	27,810 +31.28	21,184 +27.06	16,672 +16.78	14,276 +7.45	13,286 +3.28	12,864
Bapatla . . .	33,608 +48.00	22,748 +36.39	16,679 +25.00	13,843 +27.06	10,501 +4.30	10,973 +27.07	8,595
Narasaraopet . . .	29,744 +33.72	22,243 +26.07	17,644 +14.55	15,403 +36.21	11,308 +29.34	8,743 +23.00	7,108
Pithapuram . . .	27,910 +26.63	22,040 +21.27	18,174 +12.53	16,151 +2.29	15,790 +3.09	15,316 +15.85	13,220
Salur . . .	26,111 +0.99	24,405 +18.62	20,574 +14.94	17,899 +15.82	15,454 +12.16	17,594 +8.34	16,239
Bobbili . . .	25,592 +10.78	23,102 +4.58	22,090 +7.53	20,544 +13.01	18,179 +0.43	18,261 +8.03	17,387
Parvathipuram . . .	25,281 +19.82	21,099 +8.44	19,456 +11.60	17,434 +11.73	15,604 +6.97	16,773 +8.09	17,308
Madanapalle . . .	24,386 +51.07	16,142 +33.67	11,898 +23.78	9,459 +10.05	8,595 +40.45	14,433 +2.48	14,084
Kadiri . . .	24,307 +19.42	20,354 +11.26	11,883 +27.00	9,352 +19.51	11,619 +11.12	10,456 +0.35	10,493
Amalapuram . . .	24,063 +13.93	21,117 +45.36	14,527 4.51	15,213 +11.70	13,619 +7.96	12,615 +32.63	9,510
Ponnur & Nidubrolu . . .	22,872 +27.48	17,942 +34.20	13,379 +20.44	11,101 +15.55	9,607 +13.83	8,440..	..
Narasaraopet . . .	22,768 +29.16	17,627 +5.91	16,644 +18.84	14,005 +21.46	11,531 +2.33	11,264 +6.41	10,589
Tuni . . .	22,452 +22.18	18,376 +10.70	13,000 +12.91	11,507 +16.78	9,905 +6.87	9,264 +4.82	8,842
Repalle . . .	21,941 +56.72	14,000 +43.34	9,707 +36.95	7,132 +39.34	11,787	..	..
Nuzvid . . .	18,974 +12.25	16,904 +19.18	14,184 +17.28	12,094 +20.31	10,032 +0.29	10,023 +11.14	9,015
Ramachandrapuram . . .	14,778 +22.09	15,381 +63.98	9,389 +21.50	7,720 +23.55	6,149	..	..
Nidadavole . . .	16,842 +44.84	11,628 +34.13	8,069 +19.83	7,822 +0.41	7,854	..	..
Rayachoti . . .	16,721 +50.93	10,655 +24.49	8,559 +21.84	7,023 +12.96	8,072 +0.75	8,012 +12.48	7,123
Draksharama . . .	16,333 +205.29	5,350	..	..	..	..	..
Medak . . .	13,891 +6.41	14,934 +97.41	7,565 +32.19	11,156 +6.94	10,432 +14.32	9,125 +7.21	8,511
Kovvur . . .	13,427 +25.35	12,307 +37.77	8,933 +34.96	6,619	..	..	..
Chodavaram . . .	14,918 +7.69	13,880 +65.65	8,379 +20.49	6,624 +14.17	5,853	..	..
Kovur . . .	14,549 +29.21	11,552 +8.97	10,601 +15.71	9,162	..	..	..
Penugonda . . .	13,978 +14.57	12,209 +15.56	10,557 +32.41	15,619 +15.99	13,474 +22.04	11,039	..
Jaggayyapet . . .	13,905 +8.37	12,411 +27.84	10,037 +15.78	8,669 +3.97	9,027 +2.56	8,802 +4.89	8,432
Punganur . . .	13,900 +22.35	11,281 +17.42	9,410 +15.31	8,431 +15.02	7,346 +6.89	7,782 +22.49	6,838
Palakonda . . .	13,780 +3.86	14,500 +17.29	12,414 +11.82	11,102 +1.52	11,273 +8.54	10,888 +2.87	10,614

STATEMENT III.19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961

(Per cent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures, + indicate Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1901	1951	1961	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(ii) Residential and Educational Towns—Contd.</i>							
Yellamanchilli	13,556 +12.02	12,037 +32.95	9,054 -23.03	11,768 +12.66	10,441 +48.89	7,036 +7.03	6,596
Mahbubabad	13,248 +11.52	11,568 +35.00	7,163 +28.14	5,824	..	..	..
Atmakur	13,217 +20.59	10,060 +14.06	9,009	..	..	..	..
Ichchapuram	12,961 +13.79	11,390 +2.07	11,159 +8.20	10,313 +7.97	9,552 +3.24	9,252 -7.25	9,975
Wanaparthy	12,085 +27.40	9,057 +43.76	6,026 +36.45	5,078 +10.68	4,386	..	..
Kandukur	12,436 +4.44	11,907 +14.53	10,396 +28.11	8,115 -2.62	8,333 -18.91	10,276 +7.39	9,509
Bhainsa	12,346 +10.23	11,200 +36.47	8,207 -3.73	8,525 +2.57	8,311 -1.58	8,444 +18.50	7,126
Nandikotkur	12,130 +20.15	10,096 +30.27	7,409	..	..	..	..
Giddalur	12,084 +49.67	8,074 +54.70	5,219	..	..	..	..
Avanigadda	11,949 +10.05	10,296	..	..	..	..	..
Jangaon	11,927 +5.03	11,250 +60.02	7,036	..	..	..	..
Peddapalli	11,712 +1.68	11,518 +7.33	10,731 +19.97	8,945 +77.51	5,340 -26.45	7,200	..
Itanampet	11,636 +25.37	9,281 +15.63	8,168 +140.66	3,394 -42.68	5,321 -59.58	14,640 -4.17	15,287
Tekkali	11,636 +15.94	10,036 +6.09	9,460 +9.05	8,675 +9.84	7,898 +3.00	7,608 +1.47	7,557
Dhone	11,247 +42.89	7,871 +63.03	4,828	..	..	..	..
Maddikera	10,929 +9.61	9,971 +12.29	8,880	..	..	..	..
Andole (Jogipet)	10,881 +12.93	9,458 +80.74	5,238 -31.68	7,659 +40.22	5,462	..	..
Sompeta	10,588 +10.78	9,558 +18.25	8,083 -0.04	8,086 +16.86	6,949 -1.25	7,037 +9.02	6,455
Kumareddy	10,318 +31.79	7,829 +48.22	5,282	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	10,256 +25.64	8,163 +36.41	5,984 +34.50	4,449 -3.20	4,596 -30.98	6,059 -24.46	8,815
Nandigama	10,244	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda	10,234 +28.57	8,282 +33.69	6,195	..	..	..	..
Miryalguda	10,024 +13.90	8,801 +56.38	5,628	..	..	..	..
Madakasira	9,975 +51.87	6,568 +23.13	5,334 +17.90	4,524 +24.25	3,641 -31.34	5,803 -50.28	10,686
Bhreenunipatram	9,868 -5.81	10,477 +5.68	9,914 +2.90	9,629 +28.47	7,495 -19.53	9,314 -8.79	10,212
Palmaner	9,863 +43.30	6,884 +29.94	5,298	..	..	..	..
Srungavarapukota	9,807 +12.43	8,723 +18.20	7,380 +0.68	7,330 +21.18	6,049 -5.26	6,385 +8.92	5,862
Sullurpet	9,807 +14.39	8,573 +26.11	6,708	..	..	..	..
Chinnur	9,643 +7.45	8,976 +7.25	8,369 +7.97	7,751 +35.86	5,705 -18.37	6,989 +6.52	6,561
Cheepurupalle	9,540 +17.27	8,183	..	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri	9,529 +14.52	8,321 +30.51	6,376 +16.99	5,450 -3.25	5,433 -19.23	6,974 +20.16	5,528

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF TOWNS

STATEMENT III.19.—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961
(Per cent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures, + indicates Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Residential and Educational Towns—Contd.							
Cumbum	9,305 —1.94	9,589 +12.26	3,488	Declassified	Declassified	6,344 —2.43	6,502
Tiruvur	9,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vicarabad	9,033 +31.41	6,874	..	..	..	..	..
Pamidi	8,716 +34.65	6,478 +11.47	5,807 +12.82	5,147 —1.59	5,230 —32.40	7,737 —27.40	10,057
Kohir	8,407 —0.45	8,445 +21.78	6,768 +21.97	5,549 —6.46	5,982 —8.54	6,486 +1.68	6,379
Banswada	8,201 +20.32	6,816 +16.25	5,863 +31.63	4,454	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	8,179 +21.03	6,758 +10.03	6,141	..	..	..	..
Farooqnagar	8,152 +12.71	7,233	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	8,063 +13.80	7,085 +23.80	5,723 +9.24	5,289 —0.13	5,246 —54.74	11,590 +6.50	10,883
Vayalpad	8,016 +32.54	6,048	..	..	..	..	..
Banganapalle	8,015 +15.62	6,982 —5.38	7,326 +27.19	5,760	..	..	..
Gurazala	8,009 +4.95	7,631 +5.36	7,243 +29.76	5,582 +8.81	5,180	..	..
Penukonda	7,993 +16.18	6,880 +16.49	5,906 +12.24	5,262 —25.75	7,335 +9.81	6,725 —1.19	6,506
Kollapur	7,949 +28.90	6,167 +10.36	5,598	..	..	..	..
Manthani	7,779 —10.60	8,791 +5.01	5,296 +9.60	7,560 +13.32	6,781 —13.26	7,759 +16.15	6,880
Rajasa	7,729 +18.62	6,518 +20.80	5,394 +0.87	5,874 +17.08	4,590 —5.78	4,869 —4.45	5,096
Hasanparthi	7,719 +7.79	7,161 +13.11	6,831 +2.15	6,198	Declassified	Declassified	5,878
Madugula	7,688 —7.99	8,356 +28.88	6,667 +5.06	6,346 +6.87	5,966 —9.76	6,611	..
Razole	7,562 +14.02	6,622 +12.48	5,896	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	7,560 +1.85	7,489 —18.40	5,613 +39.26	4,185 +13.47	5,481 —20.72	6,876 +15.84	6,040
Aler	7,514 +15.88	6,487	..	..	..	..	..
Addanki	7,488 —38.40	12,075 +6.76	11,310 +28.61	9,180 +7.84	8,485 +1.52	8,358 +15.60	7,230
Vemulawada	7,420 +0.57	7,378 +11.11	6,640 —13.15	7,645 +27.71	5,986 —25.87	8,075 +50.32	5,872
Alampur	7,378 +8.68	6,789 +19.04	5,703 +22.75	4,646	..	..	..
Huzurnagar	7,333 +7.51	6,821	..	..	..	..	..
Kalkahur	7,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalvakurthi	6,924 +28.12	5,824 +8.78	5,170	..	..	..	..
Narasampet	6,860 +19.28	5,751	..	..	..	..	..
Kodangal	6,812 +1.44	6,715 —2.18	6,861 +10.16	6,322 +7.16	5,312 —4.12	6,082 +18.89	5,099
Makthal	6,744 +0.66	6,700 +14.80	5,862
Parkal	6,722 +8.89	6,173
Channavaram	6,702

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF TOWNS

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STATEMENT III.19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961
(Per cent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures; + indicates Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Residential and Educational Towns—Contd.							
Nagarkurnool . . .	6,577 +33.40	4,927	..	..	..	..	..
Mandasa . . .	6,233 +9.60	5,687 -9.73	6,300	..	..	..	..
Asifabad . . .	6,190 +10.85	5,584	Declassified	3,075	..	..	..
Madhira . . .	6,059 +25.32	4,815	..	..	..	..	..
Narayankhed . . .	6,059 +9.61	5,528	..	..	..	..	..
Cherial . . .	6,017 +11.94	5,375 -14.34	6,275 +22.27	5,132	..	..	..
Shumshabad . . .	5,790 +14.20	5,070	..	..	..	..	..
Bludrachalam . . .	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumalal . . .	5,561	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maruter . . .	5,296 -25.71	7,129 +10.73	6,107	..	..	..	..

B. Port, Trading and Commercial including Ship building Towns

Visakhapatnam . . .	182,004 +68.46	168,042 -8.81	70,248 +22.58	57,303 +28.16	44,711 +2.99	43,413 +1.17	40,892
Vijayawada . . .	230,897 +42.03	191,198 -17.04	86,184 +42.62	60,428 +36.84	44,159 +34.86	32,967 +35.68	24,224
Tenali . . .	78,525 +85.12	58,116 +43.01	40,639 +17.52	34,580 +48.86	23,280 +27.07	18,195 +78.81	10,204
Vizianagaram . . .	70,808 +14.46	67,104 +29.67	51,749 +15.78	44,696 +13.73	39,299 +4.66	37,550 +0.75	37,370
Anakapalle . . .	46,402 +15.71	40,102 -13.71	29,210 +25.12	23,376 +14.81	20,360 +1.28	20,025 +11.25	18,539
Hindupur . . .	32,445 +32.76	24,438 -28.29	19,049 +34.04	14,211 +14.09	12,451 +12.88	11,035 -43.63	19,573
Pulacole . . .	28,481 +23.63	23,037 +15.94	10,809 +17.53	16,906 +16.31	14,535 +12.21	12,553 +19.40	10,848
Kavali . . .	20,544 +32.41	15,516 +29.63	11,969 +13.75	10,522 +19.57	8,800 +37.93	6,380 -29.11	8,635
Bhongir . . .	17,549 -1.83	17,877 +40.89	12,170 +12.07	10,859 +85.78	5,845 -20.39	7,312 -26.16	5,800
Suryapet . . .	16,162 +29.89	12,443 +68.58	7,381	..	..	..	..
Zahirabad . . .	13,075 +9.92	11,895 +48.32	8,020 -26.81	10,958 +124.78	4,875 -17.22	5,489	..
Sudulvpet . . .	12,286 +14.15	10,763 +31.93	8,158 +1.08	8,071 +12.94	7,146 -17.15	8,025 +29.27	6,072
Veeraghattam . . .	8,951 +15.13	7,775 +5.11	7,397 +9.47	6,757 +5.71	6,391 +7.94	5,921	..
Balepalle . . .	8,438 +27.95	6,595	..	..	..	..	..

***C. Transport, Storage and Communication Towns**

Guntakal . . .	48,083 +53.42	31,341 +33.53	20,414 +30.69	15,620 +24.77	12,519	..	..
Goity . . .	19,057 +23.45	15,437 +25.17	12,333 +26.99	9,711 +11.38	8,720 -9.14	9,597 -0.88	9,682
Pakala . . .	14,482 +228.54	4,498	..	..	..	..	..
Dornakal . . .	9,200 +39.19	6,653	..	..	..	..	..
Nandalur . . .	7,742 +21.52	6,371 +0.18	6,000	..	..	..	..
Renigunta . . .	5,942 +77.64	3,845	..	..	..	..	..

* These six towns are also shown under category 'F' i.e., Railway Towns.

STATEMENT III,19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1931-1961

(Per cent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures, -| Indicate Increase -- Decrease)

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D. Manufacturing and Industrial Towns							
Guntur	187,122 +49.39	125,255 +49.83	83,599 +28.26	65,179 +35.27	48,184 +18.89	40,829 +31.45	30,853
Warangal	136,106 +17.26	133,130 +43.45	92,808 +49.40	62,119 +32.76	46,791 -3.21	48,342 +300.97	10,487
Rajahmundry	139,002 +23.49	105,278 +41.19	74,564 +17.88	63,526 +18.10	53,791 +11.10	48,417 +32.98	36,408
Eluru	108,321 +24.20	87,213 +34.36	64,911 +13.20	57,342 +25.03	45,862 +21.27	37,819 +12.82	33,521
Nizamabad	79,003 +43.30	55,195 +68.58	32,741 +74.07	18,809 +20.202	15,472 9.69	17,353 +34.82	12,871
Adoni	69,951 +30.55	53,583 +51.23	35,431 -0.57	35,035 +17.87	30,232 -4.47	31,645 +4.04	30,416
Vijayapuri	55,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	50,616 +38.20	36,624 +35.84	26,961 +33.97	20,124 +20.52	15,906 +0.05	15,756 +0.65	14,370
Chirala	45,410 +20.36	37,729 +39.29	27,086 +43.67	18,853 +23.04	15,323 -17.70	18,618 +14.47	16,264
Samalkot	31,924 +13.29	28,180 +26.09	22,349 +24.15	18,001 +17.45	15,326 1.01	15,483 -3.39	16,615
Bodhan	30,929 +37.51	22,491 +15.68	19,443 +175.98	7,045 +68.22	4,188 -60.14	6,096 +8.67	6,488
Kagaznagar	30,604 +114.54	14,285	..	..	..	..	..
Narsapur	30,064 +43.17	20,999 +30.88	16,044 +14.92	13,961 +6.09	13,159 +10.12	11,950 +16.26	10,279
Malkapuram	29,186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tadepalligudem	27,086 +100.00	13,543 +44.14	9,396	..	..	..	..
Kalahasti	26,460 +47.65	17,921 +21.88	14,704 +11.80	13,152 +7.22	12,266 -5.20	12,939 +7.90	11,992
Gudur	25,618 +27.73	20,056 +65.68	12,105 +15.83	19,451 +21.82	8,373 +4.58	8,006 -53.59	17,251
Tanuku	24,657 +45.85	16,908 +24.66	13,582 +24.64	10,981 +34.81	8,071 -37.15	18,445	..
Peddapuram	24,301 +4.03	24,360 +12.12	20,835 +20.17	17,338 +18.59	14,620 5.29	15,436 +22.42	12,609
Rayadurg	22,779 +29.47	19,718 +24.11	16,033 +33.53	12,097 +25.53	9,565 8.39	8,827 -15.84	10,488
Tadpati	23,129 +19.41	19,369 +27.56	15,184 +20.32	12,620 +11.75	11,293 10.32	12,593 +15.97	10,859
Chilakaluripet	22,666 +97.32	11,487 +31.26	8,751 +19.23	5,894 -47.41	11,150	..	..
Mangalagiri	22,182 +26.13	17,586 +32.06	13,317 +21.37	10,972 +10.33	9,945 13.79	8,747 +13.57	7,702
Yemmiganur	21,051 +32.43	15,896 +25.46	12,670 +16.12	16,911 9.29	10,879 31.46	15,874 +14.28	13,899
Jagtial	20,941 -0.50	21,046 +29.16	16,294 17.38	13,882 +43.38	9,681 -17.16	11,685 +4.54	11,181
Narayanpet	20,504 -0.94	20,707 +26.29	16,396 +19.91	14,025 +8.35	12,944 +3.98	12,449 +3.65	12,611
Idharinavaram	20,405 +34.78	14,703 +21.64	12,047 +29.33	9,346 +15.14	8,117 9.90	7,386 -30.70	10,658
Nirmal	19,896 +10.86	17,947 +23.78	14,499 +15.21	12,585 +33.08	9,457 +1.37	9,588 +23.70	7,781
Mandapet	19,769 +30.56	15,139 +14.61	13,209 +14.35	11,531 +12.44	10,251 +7.39	9,546 +13.91	8,380
Siddipet	18,719 +3.37	18,109 +40.76	12,865 +14.25	11,200 +39.98	8,944 16.06	9,583 +15.44	8,302
Uravakonda	17,926 +7.59	16,682 +49.77	11,125 -7.90	12,979 +17.57	10,274 -6.82	11,026 +17.49	9,385
Sattenapalle	17,495 +11.26	15,048 +57.09	9,579 +27.99	7,484 +28.37	5,830	..	..

STATEMENT III.19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901-1961

(Percent of decennial variations shown under absolute figures + indicates Increase and—Decrease)

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D. Manufacturing and Industrial Towns—Contd.							
Venkatagiri . . .	17,114 —1.51	17,376 +5.90	16,408 +6.74	15,372 +7.58	14,289 +0.10	14,275 +7.31	13,962
Tandur . . .	10,736 +8.11	15,480 +66.81	9,280 +9.67	8,462 +13.80	7,436 +14.33	6,504 +9.68	5,930
Markapur . . .	16,685 +41.30	11,794 +39.64	8,446	..	..	..	..
Bhattiprolu . . .	10,617 +15.69	14,364 +23.12	11,667 +115.78	5,407 +21.89	4,436	..	..
Jammalamadugu . . .	16,616 +32.67	12,524 +29.74	9,653 —39.46	15,914 +9.33	14,584 —0.41	10,099 +10.22	13,852
Gadwal . . .	16,375 +0.52	10,290 +10.70	14,716 +13.86	12,982 +28.48	10,104 —16.87	12,082 +18.51	10,195
Vetapalem . . .	15,803 +7.82	14,657 +20.13	12,199 +9.84	11,102 +7.91	10,284 —2.74	10,582 +10.84	9,547
Sirilla . . .	15,466 +50.74	10,260 +50.09	6,886 +18.85	5,752	..	..	..
Pedana . . .	15,088 +29.19	11,656 +21.40	9,585 +30.37	7,352 +13.50	6,535	..	..
Macherla . . .	14,797 +152.16	5,864	..	..	..	..	..
Dowleshwaram . . .	14,692 +5.18	13,968 +22.71	11,388 +16.95	9,738 —0.67	9,799 —5.80	10,347 +0.42	10,804
Vuyyur . . .	14,489 +0.45	14,427 +49.89	9,625 +37.85	6,982 +46.74	4,738	..	..
Chebrolu . . .	14,291 +1.87	14,029 +14.01	12,305 +16.35	10,576 +11.79	9,461	..	..
Mancheriyal . . .	13,822 +58.63	8,997	..	..	..	..	..
Armur . . .	13,249 +13.92	11,630 +33.94	8,688 +19.29	7,279 +2.22	7,121 —5.43	7,530 —16.62	9,081
Tadepalle . . .	13,994 +70.75	7,610	..	..	..	..	..
Anaparthi . . .	13,802 +48.58	8,616	..	..	..	..	..
Koratla . . .	11,780 +33.15	8,847 +8.41	8,161 +16.65	6,996 +16.52	6,004 —1.05	6,068 +9.85	5,524
Vinukonda . . .	11,374 +13.01	10,065 +24.80	8,065 +4.59	7,711 —7.64	6,349 +11.89	7,495 +3.15	7,266
Narasannapet . . .	11,167 +16.77	9,568 +20.11	7,962 —17.64	9,667 +70.07	5,684 +30.19	4,366 —44.64	7,886
Konigi (Kurnool District) . . .	11,189 +1.18	11,009 +9.49	10,051 —2.10	10,271 +10.84	9,305 +34.72	6,907 —10.85	7,748
Puttur . . .	10,078 +26.15	7,989	..	..	..	..	..
Machavaram . . .	10,026 +12.00	8,952 +7.52	8,326	..	..	..	..
Yadiki . . .	9,276 +16.04	7,994	Declassified	Declassified	6,751 —13.84	7,885 +0.04	7,389
Kuppam . . .	9,272 +42.30	6,516 +21.18	5,377 +19.12	4,514 +3.58	4,358	..	..
Kodumur . . .	9,091 —0.86	9,170 +10.80	8,276	..	..	..	..
Vempalle . . .	9,051 +19.12	7,598 +14.62	6,629 +5.49	6,284 +12.29	5,596 —45.62	10,291 —4.65	10,795
Konigi (Mahbubnagar District) . . .	8,824 —0.95	8,909 —10.60	9,965 —5.04	10,494 +45.69	7,203 —25.61	9,088 +17.68	8,228
Bevarakonda . . .	8,311 +25.39	6,628	..	..	..	..	..
Phirangipuram . . .	8,175 +7.76	7,586 +14.37	6,633	..	..	..	..
Nagari . . .	8,012 +23.00	6,567	..	..	..	..	..
Metpalli . . .	7,862 +26.07	6,286 +17.31	5,316	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.19—Contd.

PROGRESS IN POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARACTER DURING 1901 — 1961

(Percentage of decennial variations shown under absolute figures + indicates Increase and — Decrease)

Class of Town	1901	1951	1961	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kamalapuram . . .	7,641 +15.83	6,653 +12.06	5,937 +2.20	5,400 -15.84	6,902	..	..
Naidupet . . .	7,273 -2.83	7,486 -1.44	7,595 +8.07	7,300 +15.30	6,442 +2.01	6,200	..
Utkur . . .	6,741 +9.10	6,179	..	..	..	..	..
Domakonda . . .	6,508 +20.76	5,389 +5.30	5,118	..	..	..	..
Kadam Damsite	6,235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokhasa Mutyalampadu . . .	3,963	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Mining Towns							
Kothagudem . . .	69,728 +38.91	50,195 +419.13	9,669	..	..	..	..
Bellampalli . . .	29,101 +83.32	15,874 +152.21	6,294	..	..	..	..
Yellandu . . .	10,935 -21.35	13,929 -12.48	15,907 -19.95	19,872 -18.87	22,934 +44.14	15,914 +28.58	12,377
F. Railway Towns							
Guntakal . . .	48,083 +53.42	31,341 +33.53	20,414 +30.69	15,620 +24.77	12,519	..	..
Gooty . . .	19,057 +23.43	15,437 +25.17	12,333 +26.99	9,712 +11.38	8,720 -9.14	9,597 -0.88	9,682
Pakala . . .	14,482 +228.64	4,408	..	..	..	..	..
Dornakal . . .	9,260 -39.19	6,658	..	..	..	..	..
Nandalur . . .	7,742 +21.52	6,371 +6.18	6,000	..	..	..	..
Renigunta . . .	5,942 +77.64	3,345	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Table A-IV in Part II-A General Population Tables of Andhra Pradesh.

161. It may be difficult to make out a clear pattern of correlation of growth rate with the functional characteristics of towns. For example, taking the Administrative, Residential and Educational towns there are towns like Kurnool (67.41%), Anantapur (63.62%), Madanapalle (51.07%), Repalle (56.72%), Rayachoti (56.93%) and Draksharama (205.29%), Madakasira (51.87%) which have recorded a very impressive growth rates in the last decade 1951-61—the figures in brackets against each town show the percentage of growth of population in the decennium—while there are also towns like Bheemuniapatnam (-5.81%), Cumbum (-1.94%), Kohir (-0.45%), Manthani (-10.60%), Madugula (-7.99%), Addanki (-38.40%), Maruter (-25.71%) and Palakonda (-3.36%) that have actually shown a fall in population. It seems to be that it is the individual circumstances of each town that determines its growth rate than its functional characteristic. Kurnool and Anantapur have shown considerable growth rate because of the impetus given to their development as administrative towns after the formation of Andhra State in 1953. The incredible increase of 205% in the population of Draksharama is obviously due to the change in the jurisdiction of this town which took in more surrounding habitations within its limits when it was constituted into a Municipality in 1956. The State capital of Hyderabad though

had shown considerable growth (52.80%) in the previous decade now shows a growth rate of only (10.77%) due to the disturbed conditions that prevailed as a result of the trifurcation of the old Hyderabad State under the scheme of Reorganisation of States and also due to an over concentration of population in the city in 1951 due to the insecurity that prevailed in several rural tracts of the Telangana area, and people returned back to the villages subsequently as conditions returned to normal. Certain residential towns as Bheemuniapatnam in Visakhapatnam district have been languishing and the growth of the jute industry in the neighbourhood at Chittivalasa has also robbed this old peaceful town of a considerable section of workers thus leading to a fall in the population of Bheemuniapatnam. Cumbum in Kurnool district and Kohir in Medak district had fluctuating fortunes and no steady trend of growth or fall in population is observable.

162. Taking the Port, Trading and Commercial towns, Visakhapatnam shows a very high growth rate of 68.46% on account of the development of the ship building and the establishment of Caltex Oil refinery and the inclusion of some suburban villages within the city limits in the last decade while Bhongir shows a fall of 1.83%. But by and large it is observed that most of the towns falling in this category have

shown a continuous and fairly rapid strides of growth even from 1901 with a few exceptions as Anakapalle, Hindupur, Kavali, Bhongir, Zahirabad and Sadasivpet, towns which show some fall in one Census decade or the other in the last sixty years. The fast and continuous growth of Vijayawada and Tenali towns has been particularly impressive.

163. Transport and Communication towns are only six in number, all of them being railway towns. Three of them, viz., Guntakal (53.42%), Pakala (228.54%), and Renigunta (77.64%), show a very high growth of population in the last decade. Guntakal being a very important railway junction and also a centre of some industrial importance with a co-operative spinning mill located there has been showing signs of fast growth rate since 1931. The incredible increase in the population of the small town of Pakala is obviously due to the change in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat in 1959 when all the hamlets of Pakala revenue village were included within the limits of the Panchayat. Renigunta has of course assumed great importance because of its proximity to the pilgrimage centres of Tirupati and Kalahasti and also on account of the place developing into an industrial centre with the location of a cotton mill.

164. Among the Manufacturing and Industrial centres, the following towns recorded a high growth rate of over 50% in the last decade: Kagaznagar (114.54%), Tadepalligudem (100%), Chilakaluripet (97.32%), Sirsilla (50.74%), Macherla (152.16%), Mancheriyal (53.63%), and Tadepalle (70.75%). It is obvious that centres of well-established industries such as the well known paper industry centre of Kagaznagar where there is also rayon industry, the rice milling centre as Tadepalligudem, the tobacco industry centre as Chilakaluripet, and the cement towns of Macherla, Mancheriyal and Tadepalle have recorded very impressive growth rates. Macherla also became an important centre under the canals division of the Nagarjunasagar project. Mancheriyal was also an important trading centre for beedi leaves, timber and charcoal. Tadepalligudem, apart from the high growth rate on account of its intrinsic importance as a large rice milling and trading centre, was constituted into a Municipality in 1959 with the addition of a few surrounding villages as Kadkala, Yagarlapalle, Tallamudunurupadu and Juvvalapalem, which have contributed largely to the unprecedented growth in 1951-61. But centres of cottage industry parti-

cularly the handloom industry have shown a nominal growth rate of population if not even a fall in population, as for example, Peddapuram (+4.03%), Jagtial (-0.50%), Narayanpet (-0.98%), Siddipet (+8.37%), Venkatagiri (-1.51%), Gadwal (+0.52%), Kodumur (-0.86%), Kosigi (-0.95%), Naidupet (-2.85%). This shows the evil days that the handloom industry of the State seems to have fallen on. Case studies in some towns as Narayanpet revealed that able bodied weavers emigrated to large textile centres as Sholapur, Poona and Bombay in large numbers, leaving the aged persons and women behind, which is also reflected in the high sex ratio and the age composition of its population.

165. Of the three mining towns, viz., Kothagudem, Bellampalli and Yellandu, the second town, viz., Bellampalli, shows a growth rate of 83.32% in the last decade while the last town Yellandu shows a fall of 21.35%. Yellandu town has been declining in importance after 1921 ever since the main mining operations and the administrative office were shifted to Kothagudem which developed fast into a large mining town. In 1941-51 alone the population of Kothagudem suddenly shot up by 419.18% and the town grew into a class II town of over 50,000 population. Kothagudem started as a small township in 1938 with one coal pit operating over an area of 1,400 acres. It has now eleven pits in operation and the area of the township has extended over about 19.30 square miles. Several administrative officers of the State Government are also located there. With the prospects of a large fertiliser factory, thermal station and barium chemical industry coming up there in the near future, this town may see still faster growth in the future decades.

166. Growth pattern of the towns cannot be fully correlated to the functional pattern of the towns. We shall, therefore, take up a closer study of the towns that had proved to be less populous in 1961 than in 1901 and those which had shown fluctuations in their populations during this period to study what were the factors that generally contributed to the decay or unsteady growths of the population of certain urban centres.

Towns that were less populous in 1961 than in 1901

167. The following statement gives a list of residential towns that were less populous in 1961 than in 1901.

STATEMENT III.20
PROGRESS OF RESIDENTIAL TOWNS WHICH ARE LESS POPULOUS IN 1961 THAN IN 1901

Name of district	Name of Town	POPULATION IN						
		1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VISAKHAPATNAM	Bheemunipatnam	9,808	10,477	9,914	9,029	7,495	9,314	10,212
		-5.81	+5.68	+2.90	+28.47	-19.53	-8.79	
CUDDAPAH	Badvel	8,063	7,065	5,723	5,239	5,246	11,590	10,883
		+13.80	+23.80	+9.24	-0.13	-34.74	+6.50	
	Rajampet	11,030	9,281	8,168	3,894	5,921	14,649	15,287
ANANTAPUR		+25.37	+18.63	+140.66	-42.68	-59.58	-4.17	
	Pamidi	8,716	6,473	5,807	5,147	5,230	7,737	10,657
		+34.65	+11.47	-12.82	-1.59	-32.40	-27.40	
	Madakasira	9,975	6,568	5,884	4,524	3,641	5,303	10,666
		+51.87	+23.18	+17.90	+24.25	-31.34	-30.28	

168. There are five towns that show less population in 1961 than what they had sixty years ago. Bheemunipatnam in Visakhapatnam district is one such. Bheemunipatnam, the small coastal town within easy reach of Visakhapatnam at a distance of about 20 miles, was at one time a port town of some repute and the massive but dilapidated old buildings along the shore that served as large warehouses as also the summer resorts of the Zamindars of the olden days bear testimony to the great opulence that this town should have enjoyed at one time. This town was constituted into a municipality as early as in 1866. It has a fine beach and enjoys a salubrious climate. The rapid development of Visakhapatnam after the construction of the harbour during 1921-31 and the advent of the University in Waltair completely overshadowed Bheemunipatnam. The development of Chittivalasa within a distance of 4 miles from Bheemunipatnam as a centre of jute industry also robbed Bheemunipatnam much of its importance as well as of its workers. The opening of the Madras-Calcutta railway line is said to have affected the maritime importance of this coastal town. Bheemunipatnam is at present a mere shadow of its past and seems to have little hope of revival unless it is developed into a kind of good health resort or as a satellite residential town of Visakhapatnam when that city outgrows in its population size. At present we find Bheemunipatnam serving as a residential centre for a few foreign missionaries who have also developed a Girls High School (*St. Ann's Girls High School*). This decaying town presents a quiet and serene atmosphere with the little light house standing on the beach in all its lonesome glory. Badvel and Rajampet in Cuddapah district are the next two towns that similarly show a fall in population from 1901. They lie in one of the most backward tracts of the district. Both these towns show a heavy fall in population at the 1921 Census. It is recorded in the 1921 Census report that this heavy fall was due to the exclusion of certain outlying hamlets from the Panchayat union administrations of these towns. Rajampet showed a very heavy increase of population in 1941 of about 140% apparently as the jurisdiction of the Panchayat union was once again enlarged and the taluk headquarters was shifted from Pulampet to Rajampet. Rajampet is noted for its sweetlime cultivation and is located on the Madras-Bombay railway line. The town is also the headquarters of a Sub-Collector and it seems to show signs of further growth in future. Badvel too after 1931 is showing signs of recovery. Badvel town lying at the junction of the roads to Nellore, Cumbum and Cuddapah is considered a trade centre of the eastern taluks of Cuddapah district next in importance only to Rajampet. It is also endowed with a large irrigation tank. While the fall in population of Badvel town at 1921 is on account of the diminishing of the jurisdiction of the Panchayat union by the exclusion of four villages, viz., Madakalavaripalle, Guntapalle, Anantapuram, Chennampalle with a total population of 5,826 from the Panchayat union, and the further slight fall in 1931 appears to be the result of the economic depression. Since then the town has shown some signs of progress. The prosperity accruing from the recently

completed lower Sagileru project in this taluk may possibly lead to some improvement in the population of this backward town in the future. The other towns that were less populous in 1961 than in 1901 are Pamidi and Madakasira of Anantapur district. Both these towns show a heavy fall in population both at the 1911 and 1921 Censuses and Pamidi continued to show further fall in 1931. Pamidi located on the bank of river Pennar was affected by floods and it is reported that a small Harijan cheri was completely washed away. On account of the people of this town drinking the river water, cholera is of frequent occurrence. These factors contributed to the fall in the population of this town during the early decades of this century. The incredible fall in the population of Madakasira in 1911 to an extent of over 50% is obviously due to the plague epidemic that broke out in this town in 1902 and 1903 and it was followed by drought and scarcity of water leading to an exodus of population. (Hindupur, another town in this plague tract of Anantapur district, not far away from Madakasira had also shown similar heavy fall of 43.63% in population at the 1911 Census. So also was the case with Dharmavaram which showed a fall of 30.70% during the same period). 1921 Census bears the mark of the great influenza epidemic of which the Rayalaseema region was the worst victim. The entire Anantapur district had shown a fall in population (-1.26%) at the 1921 Census from the previous Census. While Madakasira recovered by 1931, Pamidi showed a further slight fall (-1.59%). In this town there is a concentration of oil mills. The economic depression of 1929 had obviously affected the working of these mills as it had done in respect of similarly placed towns as Kadiri in the same district. Commenting on the fall of population in Kadiri at the 1931 (-19.51%), the Census report of that year records "Kadiri's fall in population reflects the economic depression, for the groundnut decorticating industry which used to provide much cold weather employment in this town has fallen on evil days, and at the 1931 Census has probably closed down." These comments may equally apply to Pamidi also. It is reported that several merchants, particularly the cloth merchants of Pamidi migrated to Bombay and settled down there. Since 1931, however, both Pamidi and Madakasira have been recording increasing increments of population growth though the total population has not quite reached the numbers of 1901 as yet. The indications are that with plague completely rooted out from the tract and with the present improved economic trends, and with more educational institutions and administrative institutions under the Block Development being opened, both these towns may prosper in future.

Towns that had shown fluctuations in Population between 1901-1961

(a) Non-Industrial towns

169. Now taking up an examination of the towns that had shown fluctuations of population between 1901-1961, the following statement covering the non-industrial towns may be studied:

[Statements

TOWNS SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1901-1961

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STATEMENT III.21

NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHOSE POPULATION FLUCTUATED BETWEEN 1901-1961

District and Town		POPULATION IN						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SRIRAKULAM	Srirakulam	35,071 +44.85	24,212 +8.82	22,240 -34.13	16,588 +1.78	16,298 -8.70	17,852 -1.89	18,196
	Salur	26,111 +6.99	24,405 +18.02	20,574 +14.94	17,899 +15.82	15,454 -12.16	17,804 +8.34	16,289
	Bobbili	25,592 +10.78	23,102 +4.58	22,000 +7.53	20,544 +13.01	18,179 -0.45	18,201 +5.04	17,387
	Parvathipuram	25,281 +19.82	21,099 +8.44	19,456 +11.00	17,434 +11.73	15,604 -0.97	16,773 -3.09	17,308
	Palakonda	18,780 -5.36	14,560 +17.29	12,414 +11.82	11,102 -1.52	11,273 +3.54	10,888 +2.57	10,615
	Ichchapuram	12,961 +13.79	11,890 +2.07	11,159 +8.20	10,313 +7.97	9,552 +3.24	9,252 -7.25	9,975
	Sompeta	10,588 +10.78	9,558 -18.25	8,083 -0.04	8,086 +16.36	6,949 -1.25	7,037 -9.02	6,453
	Rajam	7,729 +18.02	6,516 +29.80	5,394 +0.37	5,374 +17.08	4,590 -5.73	4,869 -4.45	5,096
	Mandasa	6,238 +9.60	5,687 -9.73	6,300	..	..	..	..
VISAKHAPATNAM	Anakapalle	40,402 +15.71	40,102 +37.11	29,249 +25.12	23,376 +14.81	20,360 -1.28	20,625 +11.25	18,539
	Yellamanchili	13,556 +12.62	12,037 +32.95	9,054 -23.03	11,763 +12.66	10,441 +48.39	7,036 +7.65	6,386
	Bheemunipatnam	9,668 -5.81	10,477 +5.68	9,914 +2.96	9,629 +28.47	7,495 -19.53	9,314 -8.79	10,212
	Srungavarapukota	9,807 +12.43	8,728 +18.20	7,380 +0.68	7,330 +21.18	6,049 -5.26	6,383 +8.92	5,862
	Madugula	7,698 -7.99	8,356 +25.33	6,607 +5.06	6,346 +6.37	5,966 -0.76	6,611	..
EAST GODAVARI	Kakinada	122,805 +22.92	99,952 +33.02	75,140 +13.93	65,952 +29.63	53,348 -1.41	54,110 +12.50	46,096
	Amalapuram	24,063 +13.95	21,117 +46.86	14,527 -4.51	15,213 +11.70	13,619 +7.96	12,615 +32.65	9,510
WEST GODAVARI	Nidadavole	16,842 +44.84	11,628 +34.13	8,669 +10.83	7,822 -0.41	7,854	..	..
	Penugonda	18,978 +14.57	12,200 +15.56	10,557 -32.41	15,619 +15.90	13,476 +22.08	11,039	..
	Maruter	5,296 -23.71	7,129 +16.73	6,107	..	..	..	..
KRISHNA	Jaggayyapuri	13,905 +8.37	12,831 +27.64	10,037 +15.78	8,669 -3.97	9,027 +2.56	8,802 +4.39	8,432
GUNTUR	Bapatla	38,668 +46.00	22,748 +36.39	16,679 +25.00	13,343 +27.06	10,501 -4.30	10,973 +27.67	8,595
	Hepalle	21,041 +56.72	14,000 +48.34	9,767 +36.95	7,182 -39.34	11,757	..	..
	Addanki	7,438 -38.40	12,075 +0.76	11,310 +23.61	9,150 +7.84	8,485 +1.52	8,338 +15.60	7,280
NELLORE	Kavali	20,544 +32.41	15,516 +29.63	11,969 +13.75	10,322 +19.57	8,800 +37.93	6,380 -26.11	6,635
	Kandukur	12,480 +4.44	11,907 +14.53	10,396 +23.11	8,115 -2.62	8,333 -18.01	10,276 +7.39	9,569
	Kanigiri	9,529 +14.52	8,321 +30.51	6,376 +16.99	5,450 -3.25	5,633 -19.28	6,974 +26.16	5,538
CHITTOOR	Madanapalle	24,386 +51.07	16,142 +35.67	11,898 +25.78	9,459 +10.05	8,595 -40.45	14,433 +2.48	14,084
	Punganur	13,806 +22.35	11,284 +17.42	9,610 +15.31	8,334 +15.02	7,246 -8.89	7,782 +22.49	6,358
CUDDAPUR	Rayachoti	14,721 +56.98	10,675 +34.46	8,559 +21.84	7,025 -12.97	8,072 +0.75	8,012 +12.46	7,123
	Rajampet	11,686 +25.87	9,381 +13.63	8,168 +140.66	5,894 -42.68	5,921 -59.58	14,649 -4.17	16,287
	Badvel	8,068 +13.80	7,085 +23.80	5,738 +9.24	5,239 -0.18	5,246 -54.74	11,590 +6.50	10,883

TOWNS SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1901-1961

STATEMENT III.21—Concl'd.

NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHOSE POPULATION FLUCTUATED BETWEEN 1901-1961

DISTRICT AND TOWN			POPULATION IN						
			1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANANTAPUR	Hindupur	.	32,445 +32.76	24,438 +28.29	19,049 +34.04	14,211 +14.00	12,456 +12.88	11,035 -48.03	10,575
	Kadiri	.	24,307 +19.42	20,354 +71.26	11,885 +27.09	9,352 -19.51	11,619 +11.12	10,456 -0.35	10,493
	Gooty	.	19,037 +23.45	15,437 +25.17	12,331 +20.99	9,712 +11.38	8,720 -9.14	9,597 -0.88	9,682
	Kalyandrug	.	10,256 +25.64	8,168 +36.41	5,984 +34.50	4,449 -31.20	4,596 -30.98	6,659 -24.46	8,815
	Madakasira	.	9,975 +51.87	6,568 +23.13	5,334 +17.90	4,524 +24.25	3,641 -31.34	5,303 -50.28	10,666
	Pamidi	.	8,716 +34.65	6,473 +11.47	5,807 +12.82	5,147 -1.59	5,280 -32.40	7,737 -27.40	10,657
	Penukonda	.	7,993 +16.18	6,880 +16.49	5,906 +12.24	5,202 -28.75	7,585 +9.81	6,725 -1.19	6,806
KURNOOL	Cumbum	.	9,303 -1.94	9,489 +12.26	8,453	Declassified	Declassified	6,344 -2.43	6,502
	Banganapalle	.	8,015 +15.62	6,982 -5.38	7,826 +27.19	5,700	..	..	..
MAHABUDNAGAR	Kodungal	.	6,812 +1.44	6,715 -2.13	6,861 +10.16	6,228 +7.16	5,812 -4.12	6,062 +18.89	5,099
HYDRABAD	Hyderabad Town-Group	.	1,251,119 +10.77	1,129,467 +52.80	729,156 +58.31	466,894 +18.10	405,630 -19.21	502,104 +11.96	448,466
MEDAK	Medak	.	15,891 +6.41	14,934 +97.41	7,565 -32.19	11,156 +6.94	10,482 +14.32	9,125 +7.21	8,511
	Zahirabad	.	13,075 +9.92	11,895 +48.32	8,020 -26.81	10,968 +124.78	4,875 -17.22	5,899	..
	Sadasivpet	.	12,286 +14.15	10,763 +31.98	8,158 +1.08	8,071 +12.94	7,146 -17.15	8,625 +29.27	6,672
	Andole (Jogipet)	.	10,681 +12.98	9,458 +40.74	5,233 -31.68	7,059 +40.22	5,462	..	..
	Sangareddy	.	9,762 +20.76	8,084 +16.70	6,927 +32.52	5,227 +13.68	4,568 -22.85	5,947	..
	Kohir	.	8,407 -0.45	8,445 +24.78	6,768 +21.97	5,549 -6.46	5,932 -8.84	6,486 +1.68	6,379
ADILABAD	Adilabad	.	20,970 +21.93	17,198 +54.53	11,128 +87.45	8,096 +11.35	7,211 -3.82	7,560 +19.94	6,303
	Bhainsa	.	12,946 +10.23	11,200 +36.47	8,207 -3.78	8,525 +2.87	8,811 -1.58	8,444 +18.80	7,126
	Chinnur	.	9,645 +7.45	8,976 +7.25	8,369 +7.97	7,751 +35.86	5,705 -18.37	6,989 +6.82	6,561
	Mudhol	.	7,560 +1.33	7,459 -13.40	8,613 +39.26	6,185 +13.47	5,451 -20.72	6,876 +13.84	6,040
KARIMNAGAR	Peddapalli	.	11,712 +1.68	11,518 +7.33	10,731 +19.97	8,945 +67.51	5,340 -26.45	7,260	..
	Mantbani	.	7,779 -10.60	8,701 +5.01	8,286 +9.60	7,560 +12.32	6,731 -13.25	7,759 +16.15	6,690
	Vemulawada	.	7,420 +0.57	7,378 +11.11	6,640 -13.15	7,645 +27.71	5,986 -25.87	8,075 +50.82	5,372
WARANGAL	Cherial	.	6,017 +11.94	5,375 -14.34	6,275 +22.27	5,132	..	..	..
NALGONDA	Bhongir	.	17,349 -1.83	17,877 +46.89	12,170 +12.07	10,859 +85.78	5,845 -20.89	7,342 +26.46	5,406

170. Individual towns may be reviewed district by district.

Srikakulam district:--The general population of this district as a whole had grown at a poor rate in all the past five decades. The decennial increases in the population of the area corresponding to this district since 1901 were as follows: (The district was formed only in 1950).

1901-1911	.	.	+3.92
1911-1921	.	.	+2.07
1921-1931	.	.	+8.85
1931-1941	.	.	+9.09
1941-1951	.	.	+5.43
1951-1961	.	.	+10.26

171. The poor and fluctuating growth of the population of its towns reflects the poor growth of population of the district as a whole. In 1911, the towns of Srikakulam, Parvathipuram and Ichchapuram recorded a fall while the other towns showed only a poor growth.

172. Srikakulam, the present district headquarters town of the district shows a declining trend in its population till 1931. At the 1931 only a nominal increase (1.78%) in its population is observed over the previous Census population figures. A big spurt in the population growth of this town is seen only in the decade 1951-61. Till the partition of the large district of Visakhapatnam in 1936 and the formation of the separate district of Ganjam, Srikakulam town, though of some historical importance, would appear to have reduced itself into an insignificant little town of the then Visakhapatnam district. Berhampur, now in Orissa, appears to have exerted a great draw on the population of this town. It is said that several of the educated youth migrated from this town to Berhampur for employment and also the lawyers of this town seemed to have been practising more in the courts of Berhampur till a Sub-Judge's court was opened in Srikakulam itself in 1936. It is also reported that during 1901-1911, several families from this town migrated to Kharagpur, Adra, Bilaspur, Calcutta, etc., for employment under the Railways that were just introduced. During 1911-1921, Srikakulam town is said to have contributed a good number of recruits to military service during the first world war. The place also contributed some migrants to Burma and other British colonies. The Jute Mills and the Paper Mills of Calcutta also created a draw on the local population. The first impetus for the growth of the population of Srikakulam town came after the separation of Ganjam district from Visakhapatnam district after 1931 and the establishment of a District Judge's court in Srikakulam in 1936. Road communications to this town were also improved. All these resulted in a population growth of 84.18% during 1931-41 while in 1911 and

1921 it had recorded a fall and in 1931 only a nominal increase of 1.78%. During 1941-51 the population growth was only +8.82%. But in 1951-61 a very large spurt of growth of 44.85% was noticed. This is mainly due to the formation of Srikakulam district as a separate entity in 1950 and the consequent location of several district offices here subsequently. The area of the Municipal town was also extended by the inclusion of two villages Gujaratipeta and Kizalbagpeta within its limits in 1956. A Government Arts College and a Polytechnic besides Municipal Multipurpose High School and Government Girls High School were also located in this town. Protected water supply was introduced in 1958 and even the sporadic outbreaks of cholera that used to occur before were arrested completely. Srikakulam town though still somewhat backward, being water-logged and also known to be filarial, it is showing distinct signs of brightening up.

173. Parvathipuram town also showed fall in its population both at 1911 and 1921 Censuses. Till the concentration of some developmental activities after the separation of Orissa State, this town was considered as located in a backward, unhealthy Agency tract. In 1941 the town was connected by Railway with the opening of the Vizianagaram-Raipur Railway line. Consequently the trade of this town also received some fillip. It is said that during 1941-51 several persons from Visakhapatnam also came to this interior town due to the scare of war. 1951-61 saw a larger growth (19.8%) in the population of this town mainly due to the location of several new administrative offices under the developmental schemes and an increase in trade. The fall in the population of Ichchapuram in 1901-1911 and the very tardy subsequent growth is due to the emigration of the local population to Burma as also to Berhampur in Orissa for purposes of education and employment. It is said that the students find it easier to get admissions in the professional and higher educational courses in Berhampur than in any of the Universities of Andhra Pradesh.

174. Mandasa is a remote little town that was recognised as urban in 1941. It was once the headquarters of the Rajah of Mandasa. The fall in the population between 1911 and 1951 is due to the abolition of zamindari and the consequent emigration of a number of original Madras settlers who had been engaged in the old Samsthanam's administration. Mandasa was mostly a residential town with a certain amount of household industry as pottery, handloom weaving and brass industry. The establishment of a Development Block in 1956 has helped to build up the population of this little town during 1951-61.

175. Salur town shows a fall in population in 1911-21 and quite a poor growth in other decades. This town is situated in a remote and backward tract of the district. During 1911-1921 this town is said to have been affected by cholera epidemic and scarcity conditions that resulted in a fall of population. The reasons for the not very encouraging growth even in subsequent years are that Duduma Hydel Scheme and

the Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Schemes in the neighbouring Orissa State had been attracting quite a few families from the Salur area to emigrate to. Salur town though a Municipality presents a depressing look. The existing environment is not conducive for any rapid growth of population of this town.

176. Bobbili too showed a fall in population in 1921 and in the subsequent Census years a poor growth. Bobbili also must have been affected by the famine conditions that existed during 1911-21. This town is also the headquarters of an erstwhile zamindari. The abolition of zamindaris in 1948 must have also had some initial dampening effect on the growth of population of this town also to some extent.

177. Sompeta suffered a fall in population during the periods 1911-1921 and 1931-1941. Though the headquarters of a taluk, this is a small town with its present population standing at 10,588. It is said that there has been no developmental activity worth the name as to attract the population to this urban centre. On the other hand several from this town are said to have emigrated to the tea estates of Assam as also to Burma, Andaman Islands and also Nairobi. As a contrast there are two places adjoining each other, viz., Kasibugga and Palasa in this taluk showing great signs of progress due to the thriving cashew industry and the loco shed and a large railway colony at Kasibugga. These places may deserve to be treated as urban at the next Census.

178. Rajam is another small town of Srikakulam district that shows a fall in population both at 1911 and 1921 Censuses. Its population is made up of mostly the Devangas, a weaver community, who form about 65% of the population and 25% is made up of Harijans. The poverty of these classes in handloom trade seems to have led to the migration of several families from this town to places as Cuttack, Calcutta, Eluru and Narsapur in search of work as can be seen from the old records of this Panchayat.

179. Visakhapatnam district: Bheemunipatnam has recorded a fall in its population in three decades, viz., 1901-1911, 1911-1921, and 1951-1961 and so much so the population of this town in 1961 is less than what it was sixty years ago in 1901. We had already pointed out the reasons for the decay of this old municipal town. Anakapalle records a fall in its population during 1911-1921, so also Srungavarapukota and Madugula, which might have been the effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919. It is reported that Srungavarapukota was affected by plague during 1911-1921. Madugula surprisingly reports a fairly heavy fall in population of 7.99% in 1951-61 as well and this may be on account of the large number of development works in the neighbouring Chintapalle area which might have drawn several workers.

180. East Godavari district:—Kakinada showed a slight fall of population (—1.41%) in the decade 1911-1921. It is recorded in the 1921 Census report that Kakinada suffered from a slackness of trade

during the decade. Amalapuram showed a fall in its population (—4.51%) in the decade 1931-1941 but in the succeeding decade the town recorded a large increase of 45.36%. It is not clear if there was a change in the jurisdiction of this town which might have resulted in this fluctuation in population.

181. West Godavari district:—Nidadavole, the railway junction and rice exporting centre, shows a slight fall of 0.41% in the decade 1921-31 probably the effect of the trade depression. In the subsequent decades the population of this town had increased by leaps and bounds. Penugonda shows a heavy fall (—32.41%) in its population in 1931-41, which is due to the change in the jurisdiction of the town as a result of Maruter being separated from the common Panchayat and being formed into an independent town. Maruter shows a heavy fall in 1951-61 on account of the jurisdiction of Maruter shrinking further with the village of Naggipudi (Population 2,437) being taken out of the jurisdiction of Maruter town.

182. Krishna district:—In this district Jaggayyapet is the only non-industrial town that had shown a fall (—3.97%) in population in at least one of the decades in the last sixty years, i.e., in 1921-1931. This remote town is of some commercial importance and apparently the economic depression seems to have had its adverse effect on the population growth of this town.

183. Guntur district:—Bapatla showed a fall in population in 1911-21, probably the effect of the influenza epidemic. Repalle had a large fall in population (—39.34%) in 1921. This is said to be due to exclusion of certain areas from the municipal limits. Thereafter this town has been accruing progressively large increments of population. Addanki has shown a fairly big fall in its population (—38.40%) at the 1921 Census which is due to a change in the limits of the town.

184. Nellore district:—In this district Kavali showed a fall in its population at 1911 Census, probably on account of scarcity conditions that afflicted this area. Kandukur and Kanigiri showed a fall in their populations at 1921 as well as at the 1931 Censuses. The fall in the population of Kandukur during this period is explained as the result of the exclusion of two villages, viz., Mahadevapuram and Arrandapuram, from the limits of this town during the period. Kanigiri is one of the most backward towns of the district and emigration from the area is often reported. There was also a shrinking in the jurisdiction of the town limits of Kanigiri in 1921.

185. Chittoor district: Madanapalle town recorded a very heavy fall of 40.45% in its population at the 1921 Census. This area was one of the worst affected tracts under the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919. Besides it is reported that the outlying hamlets or village had been excluded from the town union limits during this period. Punganur too lying in the same influenza affected tract shows a fall in population in the 1921 Census.

186. *Cuddapah district*:—Rayachoti is a town, that thrives on its trade in foodgrains, tamarind, etc. The fall in population recorded in 1931 in this town is obviously due to the effect of the economic depression of the decade 1921-1931. Rajampet and Badvel are the other two towns that had shown a decline in their populations. We had already discussed them along with others that had shown less population in 1961 than 1901.

187. *Anantapur district*:—A number of towns in Anantapur district had recorded a reduction in their populations in 1911 as well as 1921. Kadiri, Gooty, Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Pamidi, Penukonda and Hindupur had all recorded a fall in population in 1911. Pamidi was affected by the floods of River Pennar during this period. Penukonda is reported to have suffered from the prevalence of black fever and famine conditions in 1901-11. In 1921 Gooty, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Pamidi continued to show further fall. Anantapur district lying in the rain-shadow region is often affected by drought and had won the ill-repute of being the stalking ground of famines. Added to this the area on the Mysore plateau region in which lie Madakasira, Hindupur and Penukonda, plague used to be of frequent occurrence. This district was one of the worst victims of the great influenza epidemic of 1918-1919. All these factors had contrived to result in reduction in population of several towns of this district in the decades 1901-1911 and 1911-1921. Kadiri, Kalyandrug, Pamidi and Penukonda show a fall in population in the decade 1921-31 which, as already pointed out, was due to the effect of the economic depression that had resulted in a number of groundnut decorticating mills shutting down. It is, however, a most hopeful sign that since 1931 all the towns have shown improvement in their population growths. Plague has been rooted out from the area; Kadiri was known to have been highly malarial at one time and in fact an unhealthy area allowance was being given to the Government servants that were posted to Kadiri for work. Malaria too has been successfully fought out and this area is as healthy as any other in the neighbourhood at present. Trading and commercial activities of places like Hindupur have vastly improved. Several new industries as oil mills, match and brick factories, etc., were established. All these factors have led to a general brightening up of the life in the towns that had been previously afflicted by conditions of poverty and ill-health.

188. *Kurnool district*:—Cumbum town showed a fall at 1911 and 1961 Censuses. Cumbum has never been a prosperous town. In fact it had lost its urban status altogether at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses. This is a remote taluk headquarters town of the district which had apparently contributed some labour to the Nagarjunasagar dam works and suffered a loss of its own population at 1961. Banganapalle recorded a fall at 1951 Census. Banganapalle was once the headquarters of a tiny Princely State. With the merger of the States in the Indian Union, the town obviously suffered an initial loss in its importance as the headquarters of a separate administration and this

obviously resulted in a depletion of the town's population as recorded at the 1951 Census.

189. *Mahbubnagar district*:—Kodungal town showed a fall in population in 1921 as well as 1951 Censuses and a nominal growth of only 1.44% in 1961. As we had already seen, Kodungal taluk had generally shown a fall (-4.93%) in population in 1951-61. There was an exodus of the weavers to industrial centres of Bombay and also the advent of Tungabhadra Project appears to have drawn some workers from this area.

190. *Hyderabad district*:—The State capital of Hyderabad itself suffered a fairly heavy loss in population in the decade 1911-1921. Plague and influenza have been attributed as the chief causes for this fall in the population of the city during the decade. Thereafter concentrated efforts were made to root out plague and the efforts met with great success. In the subsequent decades, particularly during the period 1931-51 much effort had been made to improve the sanitation of the Hyderabad city, improve its roads and make the place a city beautiful so as to attract many settlers. The slightly unsettled conditions immediately after the States reorganisation when Hyderabad State was trifurcated as to form part of three different linguistic States put a slight break to the rapid growth of population of Hyderabad city that was witnessed in the previous two decades. The increase in population during 1951 and 1961 was only 10.77%. There was hardly any large industry or institution that came up anew between 1951-61. The Military Station was also depleted of considerable strength during this decade having been drawn to the northern borders of the country. But, after the new State of Andhra Pradesh settled down the city is once again showing signs of very rapid growth from about the end of 1962. A number of large industries have been coming up fast in the vicinity of the city, new residential colonies have sprung up in and around the city. The traffic of the city has been showing signs of congestion. The emergency has led to a large expansion of the defence forces stationed in the military lines of Hyderabad and in the Secunderabad Cantonment. All these, it is hoped will result in a great spurt in the city's population growth in the coming decade.

191. *Medak district*:—Several towns of this district, viz., Zahirabad, Sadasivpet, Sangareddy and Kohir had recorded a fall in their populations at the 1921 Census. The decade 1911-21 was considered a disastrous decade in the whole of the Deccan when the famine and influenza affected several areas. Several of the Deccan districts as Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah had recorded a fall in their total populations in this decade. The fall in the populations in a number of the Deccan towns during this period obviously reflects this trend. Sadasivpet though a reputed centre of trade was affected by plague in 1920 resulting in heavy casualties and hence the fall in population (-17.15%) observed in this town in 1911-21. Kohir town in Medak district continued to show a

fall in 1931 Census as well and it once again shows a very slight fall at the 1961 Census. The fortunes of this town have been fluctuating considerably. Medak town shows a fall in population in 1941 (-32.19%), which is said to be on account of an out-break of plague. The subsequent Census year 1951 shows a big rise in population of this town (97.41%) which is accounted for mostly by the inclusion of a hamlet within the town limits.

192. *Adilabad district*:—Adilabad, Bainsa, Chinur and Mudhol towns showed a fall in population during the disastrous decade of 1911-1921. Thereafter Bainsa showed a fall in 1931-1941 and Mudhol in 1941-1951.

193. *Karimnagar district*:—Peddapalli, Manthani and Vemulawada towns have recorded a large fall in population in 1911-21 like similar towns of the Deccan during this decade on account of the influenza epidemic. Peddapalli stages a big recovery in 1921-31 when the population rise is as much as 67.5%. This is on account of the more prosperous conditions induced by the opening of the Kazipet-Ballarshah Railway line during the period. Vemulawada shows a fall again in the decade 1931-41 while Manthani has recorded a fall in population in 1951-61. Manthani

is located in a very backward and remote area of the district and the people being mostly dependent on labour are mobile and migrate to areas where work is available for the purpose of eking out their livelihood.

194. *Warangal district*:—Cherial had shown a fall in population (-14.34%) in 1941-51 and reasons are not readily forthcoming to explain this fall.

195. *Nalgonda district*:—Bhongir town too showed a fall of population in the influenza decade of 1911-21. Though its population went on increasing by leaps and bounds in the subsequent three decades, it has recorded a fall again in 1961. It has been explained that at 1951 a considerable section of population had been drawn into the town due to the disturbed law and order conditions in the rural areas of the region and in subsequent years as conditions returned to normal a good number of people returned to their rural homes, thus resulting in a fall in the population of this otherwise promising commercial town.

(b) Industrial Towns

196. We may examine the industrial towns that had shown fluctuations in population between 1901 and 1961. The following statement may be studied

STATEMENT III.22
INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHOSE POPULATION FLUCTUATED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

Name of District 1	Name of Town 2	POPULATION IN						
		1901 3	1951 4	1941 5	1931 6	1921 7	1911 8	1901 9
SRIKAKULAM	Narasannapet	11,167 +16.77	9,563 +20.11	7,962 -17.84	9,667 +20.07	5,684 +30.19	4,366 -44.64	7,886
EAST GODAVARI	Samalkot	31,924 +13.29	28,180 +26.09	22,340 +24.15	18,001 +17.45	15,326 -1.01	15,483 -3.32	16,015
	Peddapuram	24,302 +4.03	23,360 +12.12	20,835 +20.17	17,338 +18.59	14,620 -5.29	15,436 +22.42	12,600
	Dowleshwaram	14,692 +5.18	13,968 +22.71	11,363 +16.95	9,733 -0.67	9,799 -5.39	10,347 +0.42	10,301
WEST GODAVARI	Tanuku	24,657 +45.85	16,906 +24.66	13,562 +24.64	10,881 +34.82	8,071 -57.15	18,835	..
GUNTUR	Chirala	47,410 +29.36	37,729 +39.29	27,086 +43.07	18,853 +23.04	15,323 -17.70	18,618 +11.47	16,264
	Chilakaluripet	22,666 +97.32	11,487 +31.26	8,751 +49.23	5,864 -47.44	11,179	..	..
	Vetapalem	15,803 +7.82	14,657 +20.15	12,199 +9.88	11,102 +7.91	10,258 -2.78	10,582 +10.84	9,547
	Vinukonda	11,374 +13.01	10,065 +24.80	8,065 +4.59	7,711 -7.64	8,349 +11.39	7,495 +3.15	7,206
NELLORE	Gudur	25,618 +27.73	20,056 +65.08	12,105 +15.83	10,451 +24.82	8,473 +4.58	8,066 -53.50	17,251
	Venkatagiri	17,114 -1.51	17,376 +5.90	16,408 +6.74	15,272 +7.58	14,289 +0.10	14,275 +7.31	13,302
	Naidupet	7,273 -2.85	7,146 -1.44	7,595 +4.07	7,909 +14.39	6,442 +2.91	6,260	..
CHITTOOR	Kalahasti	26,460 +47.65	17,921 +21.88	14,704 +11.80	13,152 +7.22	12,266 5.26	12,939 +7.90	11,992
CHIDAMPUR	Jammalamasugu	16,616 +32.67	12,524 +29.74	9,053 -39.46	15,944 +9.33	14,544 -9.44	16,090 +10.22	13,852
	Vempalle	9,951 +19.12	7,598 +14.62	6,629 +5.49	6,284 +12.29	5,596 -45.62	10,291 -4.65	10,763
	Kamalapuram	7,641 +14.85	6,653 +12.06	5,937 +2.26	5,809 -15.84	6,902	..	..

STATEMENT III.22—Contd.

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHOSE POPULATION FLUCTUATED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

Name of District 1	Name of Town 2	POPULATION IN						
		1901 3	1951 4	1941 5	1951 6	1921 7	1911 8	1901 9
ANANTAPUR	Rayadrug	23,779 +20.47	19,738 -23.11	16,038 +33.53	12,007 +25.53	9,565 +8.86	8,827 -13.84	10,488
	Tadputri	23,129 +19.41	19,869 +27.56	15,184 +20.32	12,620 +11.75	11,293 -10.32	12,593 +15.97	10,859
	Dharmavaram	20,405 +38.78	14,703 +21.04	12,087 +29.83	9,346 +15.14	8,117 +9.90	7,386 -30.70	10,658
	Uravakonda	17,926 +7.59	16,662 +49.77	11,125 -7.90	12,079 +17.57	10,274 -6.82	11,026 +17.49	9,385
	Yadiki	9,276 +16.04	7,994	Declassified	Declassified	6,751 -13.84	7,835 +6.04	7,389
KURNOOL	Adoni	69,951 +30.55	53,583 +51.23	35,431 -0.57	35,635 +17.87	30,232 -4.47	31,645 +4.04	30,416
	Yemmiganur	21,061 +32.43	15,806 +25.46	12,670 +16.12	10,911 +0.29	10,879 -81.46	15,873 +14.28	13,890
	Kosigi	11,139 +1.18	11,009 +9.49	10,055 -2.10	10,271 +10.38	9,305 +34.72	6,907 -10.85	7,746
	Kodumur	9,091 -0.86	9,170 +10.80	8,276	..	..	..	..
MAHBURNAGAR	Narayanpet	20,504 -0.98	20,707 +26.29	10,396 +16.91	14,025 +8.85	12,944 +3.98	12,449 +3.65	12,011
	Gadwal	16,375 +0.62	16,290 +10.70	14,716 +13.86	12,982 +28.48	10,104 -16.87	12,082 +18.51	10,195
	Kosigi	8,824 -0.95	8,909 -10.60	9,965 -5.04	10,494 +45.69	7,203 -25.61	9,683 +17.68	8,228
MEDAK	Siddipet	18,719 +8.37	18,109 +40.76	12,865 +14.25	11,200 +39.98	8,044 -16.06	9,583 +15.43	8,302
NIZAMABAD	Nizamabad	79,093 +43.30	55,195 +68.58	32,741 +74.07	18,809 +20.02	15,072 -9.69	17,353 +34.92	12,871
	Bodhan	30,929 +37.52	22,491 +15.68	19,443 +175.98	7,045 +68.22	4,188 -40.14	6,996 +8.67	0,438
	Armur	13,249 +13.92	11,670 +38.94	8,083 +19.29	7,279 +2.22	7,131 -5.48	7,530 -16.62	9,031
ADILABAD	Nirmal	19,896 +10.86	17,947 +28.78	14,499 +15.21	12,585 +33.08	9,457 -1.87	9,588 +28.70	7,751
KURUMNAGAR	Jagtial	20,941 -0.50	21,046 +29.16	16,294 +17.38	13,882 +43.38	9,682 -17.16	11,688 +4.53	11,181
	Koratla	11,780 +38.16	8,547 +8.41	8,161 +16.65	6,996 +16.52	6,004 -1.05	6,068 +9.85	5,524
WARANGAL	Warangal	156,106 +17.26	133,130 +43.45	92,808 +49.40	62,119 +82.76	46,791 -8.21	48,342 +360.97	10,487
KHAMMAM	Yellandu	10,955 -21.85	13,929 -12.43	15,907 -19.95	19,872 -13.37	22,938 +44.14	15,914 +28.58	12,377

197. In Srikakulam district, Narasannapet showed a large fall in population in 1911 and then again subsequently in 1931-41. This is quite a prosperous looking busy town, whose population is mainly made up of Devangas engaged in handloom industry hence the industrial complex and those Vaisyas who form the richer section are engaged in trade and the rice mills. The reason for the apparent fall (-44.64%) in the population of this town in 1901-11 is the exclusion of 5 hamlets from its jurisdiction and again in 1931-41 due to the elimination of 8 hamlets from the jurisdiction of the Narasannapet Panchayat. The incredible rise in population during 1921-31 was on account of an increase in the demarcated area of the town and also due to the establishment of certain educational institutions. The town is, however, unhealthy and ridden with filaria.

198. In East Godavari district, Samalkot, Peddapuram and Dowleshwaram show a fall in the decade 1911-1921, probably the effect of influenza epidemic. Samalkot being the centre of sugar industry shows a recovery in the subsequent years and the population increments have been satisfactory. Peddapuram depending more on the fluctuating fortunes of its silk handloom industry does not show a rapid or steady growth. Dowleshwaram continues to show a fall though very slight (-0.67%) in the subsequent decade 1921-31 as well. Dowleshwaram depends mostly on the population of the P. W. departmental personnel and apparently in 1921-31 there was a fall in the activities of the P. W.D. workshops which resulted in the population being almost stagnant.

199. In West Godavari district, Tanuku shows a tremendous fall in its population of about 57.15%

during the decade 1911-21. During this decade Tanuku union was divided into separate unions as Tanuku, K. Savaram, Komaravaram, Varadarajuwaram and Velpur. Therefore, the population of Tanuku town as such was recorded as having declined. Thereafter, this town has shown quite a fast growth and the more recent addition of textile and sugar industries has helped the population of the town being built up on a large scale. This little town is on the verge of heavy industrialisation. In 1931 Khandasari sugar mill and rice mills came up. By 1941 the Andhra Sugars limited was established; by 1951 Sri Akkamamba Textiles and Jayalakshmi Fertilisers came to be founded and by 1961 a re-rolling mill, a cycle factory, Acidic acid plant, and a Polytechnic had come up.

200. In Guntur district, Chirala and Vetapalem showed a fall in the disastrous decade of 1911-21 as most other towns had, but in no other decade. Chikaluripet showed a big fall of 47.41% in 1931 on account of the change in the jurisdiction of the town limits as Purushothampatnam Panchayat was separated from Chikaluripet. Thereafter the booming tobacco industry has helped the population of the town to be built up on a very large scale. In three decades from 1931 to 1961 the population of the town went up by nearly 4 times from 5,864 to 22,666. A good number of very large tobacco grading factories have been opened recently in this town. Vinukonda escaped any depletion of population in 1911-21 but showed a fall of 7.64% in the next decade said to be due to the outbreak of an epidemic probably cholera or small-pox.

201. In Nellore district, Gudur town showed a big fall of 53.59% in its population in 1901-1911, probably on account of the change in the limits of the town. Venkatagiri noted for its handloom industry and Naidupet show a fall in their populations during the present decade 1951-61. This may be the effect of the abolition of zamindaris besides the result of the slump in handloom trade which is said to have resulted in a number of handloom weavers migrating to the mica mines of Kalichedu. Naidupet had shown a fall in its population in the decade 1941-51 as well mainly the effect of the abolition of the Venkatagiri Zamindari.

202. In Chittoor district, Kalahasti, the pilgrimage centre noted for its brass industry, showed a fall of population in 1911-21 apparently the result of the influenza epidemic. In no other decade had the population of this town fallen. In 1951-61 it recorded a big increase of 47.65% as the town was constituted into a Municipality and new areas (Panagal, B.P. Agharam and A. M. Puttur) were included in its limits.

203. In Cuddapah district, Vempalle town showed a fall in its population during 1901-11 and to a much large extent (-45.62%) in the next decade, which was obviously the result of famine and influenza. Jammalamadugu, the handloom town showed a fall of 9.41% in the influenza decade 1911-21 and again a big fall of 39.46% in 1931-41, due to the reduction in the jurisdiction of the town panchayat by separation

of 3 villages from its limits. Kamalapuram noted for its Cuddapah stone industry recorded a fall in its population during 1921-31 probably the result of the economic depression.

204. In Anantapur district, Rayadurg and Dharmavaram reputed for their silk weaving show a fall in population in 1901-11, which was obviously due to the plague epidemic and adverse seasonal conditions which afflicted this region during the period. After 1911 both these towns have shown signs of prosperous population growth. Dharmavaram handloom silk-weaving has thrived well. In Rayadurg the establishment of the Jayanti Ramachandrappa Mills created prosperous conditions and the starting of the Bhairavani-tippa project near Rayadurg also added to the population growth of the town. Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Yadiki record a fall in population in 1911-21, the famine and influenza decade, which had affected most places of the district badly. In Tadpatri an outbreak of plague was also reported in this decade. In the subsequent decades this town shows a steady growth on account of protected water supply being provided in 1935, new ginning and decorticating factories and oil mills being established as also the opening of the Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Uravakonda, a noted centre of handloom weaving shows a fall in 1931-1941 as well, said to be due to a slump in handloom trade as also on account of plague and cholera attacks. The town shows a good recovery in the next decade.

205. In Kurnool district, Adoni noted for its cotton ginning factories and oil mills shows a fall in population during 1911-21 on account of the influenza epidemic and again in 1931-41 due to a slump in trade on the eve of the war. Kosigi, the handloom town showed a fall in its population in 1901-11 and 1931-41. Yemmiganur, the reputed handloom centre of the district, showed a heavy fall in its population (-31.46%) in the influenza decade 1911-21, but thereafter it has been recording increasing increments of population growth decade after decade. The handloom products of this town enjoy a great and wide reputation.

206. In the Telangana region, in Mahbubnagar district, Narayanpet, a reputed silk and cotton handloom and woollen weaving town, shows a fall in 1951-1961 as a result of a number of weavers emigrating to the cotton industrial cities like Sholapur and Bombay. The plight of the local weavers in Narayanpet town is reported to be bad on account of their very poor earnings. Several able-bodied weavers had left the town for larger textile industrial centres leaving behind the old and the female members of their families. Gadwal shows a fall in population during the influenza decade of 1911-21. This town, also well-known for its handloom industry shows stagnation in its population during 1951-61, the increase being nominal (+0.52%). Kosigi another handloom town has been decaying. Besides recording heavy fall in population in 1911-21 as most other towns did, in the three consecutive decades from 1931 to 1961 also this town showed

further depletion of its population. This is a remote little town from which also the handloom weavers had been emigrating to other industrial centres. It is said that the advent of the Tungabhadra dam works also drew some workers from these places.

207. In Medak district, Siddipet, another noted handloom centre records a fall in population in 1911-21, the influenza decade and in the latest decade of 1951-61 shows only a nominal increase of +3.37% in its population proving the depressing state in which the handloom trade has been.

208. In Nizamabad district, Nizamabad, Bodhan and Armur towns did not escape the adverse effects of the influenza epidemic in 1911-21 resulting in the fall of their populations. After 1931 these towns never looked back and the prosperity accruing from the Nizamsagar project became apparent and Bodhan and Nizamabad became fast industrialised with the establishment of Sugar and Alcohol factories at Bodhan and a number of rice mills and khandasari factories in Nizamabad town. Armur depended mostly on its silk handloom industry and beedi factories and was not industrialised to the extent that the former two towns were. Hence it did not show the same rapid growth as the former two towns though undoubtedly this town too had its share of benefits from the improvement of agriculture with the advent of Nizamsagar canal irrigation.

209. In Adilabad district, Nirmal town too was the victim of influenza in 1911-21 resulting in a decline of population in that decade but thereafter this town, noted for its famous wooden toy manufacture and brass work and leather work did not suffer any fall in population. Here we are not concerned with the industrial towns like Kagaznagar and Bellampalli, as we are now examining only those industrial towns that show fluctuations in populations from 1901.

210. In Karimnagar district, Jagtial and Koratla towns both suffered a fall in population in 1911-21. Jagtial, the handloom town shows a fall in population in 1951-61 as well. Koratla is noted for its beedi industry and its population did not fluctuate as Jagtial did after the 1911-21 decline of population.

211. In Warangal district, the district capital town also suffered a loss in population in 1911-21 but thereafter the town had accrued considerable population growths with its textile and beedi industry growing in strength, and it attained the status of a city by 1951. In 1951-61 the population growth was only 17.26% as against 48.45% in the previous decade. During the 1951 Census period there was an extra accumulation

of population in the city for security on account of the disturbed law and order in the rural parts of the district. A good number of persons returned back to their rural homes after 1951 with the result that the increase of population recorded in 1961 is not considerable, despite the fact that the largely increased educational facilities should have drawn a good number of immigrants to the city.

212. In Khammam district, Yellandu, the coal mining town, shows definite signs of decadence after 1931. As already pointed out, Kothagudem town established in 1938 within a short distance of Yellandu shot into prominence and became the main centre of the mining operations drawing most of the workers from Yellandu. Kothagudem gained at the expense of Yellandu.

213. The above review indicates that the great famine and influenza of 1911-21 had its adverse effects on most of the towns of the Deccan as also a few towns in the Coastal Andhra districts and it made no exception of even industrial towns. It is also observed that the craft towns such as the handloom towns often suffered whenever there was slump particularly in the decade 1931-41 affecting their population growth whereas the populations in towns with well-established large industries were more resistant to the vagaries of the market. All the towns have also been relieved of the scourges of plague, malaria or influenza epidemics after 1931. As recently as 1957 there was a wave of influenza that affected almost the entire State but hardly left any stamp on the population growth of any of the towns, thanks to the modern anti-biotics which appear capable of controlling the most of the virus diseases.

Immigration

214. Immigration plays an important role in urban development and therefore merits some detailed examination.

215. The statements III. 23 (A) and III. 23 (B) give the particulars of immigrants into the urban areas, districtwise. The first statement gives the figures of the immigrants into the 11 cities of the State and the second those of immigrants into the non-city urban areas put together in each district. All persons found in the population of a town that were born in any place outside the town of enumeration are treated as immigrants. As it often happens even when the mother leaves the town and goes to her own parents' house elsewhere just for the purpose of confinement and brings back the child to the town, the child is treated as a migrant even if it lives in the town all its life.

[Statement :

IMMIGRANTS TO CITY AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS

STATEMENT

PROPORTION PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT AND CITY OR TOWN-GROUP WITH POPULATION OF ONE
(b) CITY/TOWN-GROUP WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER IN WHICH ENUMERATED (ii) BORN

State/District and Cities with population of 1 lakh and over	Total Urban Population			Persons per 1,000 of Urban Population born within the district but outside (i) the town of enumeration (ii) City or town-group (with population of one lakh and over) in which enumerated		Persons per 1,000 Urban population		Males per 1,000 Males		Females per 1,000 Females	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Females	Persons	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	951	1,317,785	210	587,451	183	730,334	239	
Visakhapatnam District.	413,035	210,704	202,271	960	92,478	224	42,740	203	40,738	240	
Visakhapatnam City	182,004	94,803	87,201	920	37,859	208	18,893	199	18,966	217	
East Godavari District	483,477	242,406	241,071	994	140,174	290	60,049	248	80,125	323	
Kakinada City	122,865	62,325	60,540	971	83,597	273	15,965	256	17,682	291	
Rajahmundry City	180,002	65,497	64,505	985	28,036	216	12,751	195	15,285	237	
West Godavari District	313,978	157,455	156,518	994	86,620	276	36,962	235	40,658	317	
Eluru City	108,321	51,049	54,272	1,004	18,246	168	7,358	136	10,908	201	
Krishna District	488,224	250,224	238,000	951	125,871	258	59,489	238	60,882	279	
Bandar (Masulipatnam) City	101,417	52,095	49,322	947	23,786	235	9,049	191	13,887	281	
Vijawada City	230,397	118,310	112,087	947	51,067	226	26,899	227	25,128	224	
Guntur District	626,027	317,010	309,017	978	218,536	349	98,925	312	119,611	366	
Guntur City	187,122	94,565	92,557	979	64,105	343	29,274	310	34,831	376	
Nellore District	223,677	114,387	109,290	955	60,708	272	29,178	255	31,500	289	
Nellore City	106,776	55,255	51,521	932	26,894	252	13,739	249	15,155	255	
Kurnool District	366,979	187,215	179,764	960	81,550	222	35,978	192	45,572	254	
Kurnool City	100,815	52,029	48,786	938	19,361	192	9,740	187	9,621	197	
Hyderabad District	1,282,678	604,789	617,889	929	43,911	34	20,440	31	28,471	38	
Hyderabad Town-Group	1,251,119	648,375	602,544	929	36,932	30	17,532	27	19,400	32	
Warangal District	217,859	112,957	104,902	929	43,032	200	17,445	154	26,187	250	
Warangal City	156,106	80,928	75,178	929	27,808	177	9,989	123	17,064	235	

STATEMENT

EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION INTO NON-CITY

PROPORTION PER 1,000 NON-CITY URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED BY PERSONS,
DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION (ii) BORN OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Total Non-City Urban population			Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of Non-City Urban population born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration (outside the town of enumeration)					
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Proportion	Males	Proportion	Females	Proportion
	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,597,564	1,837,528	1,760,036	958	949,399	264	415,492	226	533,907	303
Srikakulam	204,640	101,433	103,207	1,017	47,400	232	18,240	180	29,160	283
Visakhapatnam	231,031	115,961	115,070	992	54,619	236	28,847	206	30,772	267
East Godavari	230,610	114,584	116,026	1,013	78,541	341	31,338	273	47,208	407
West Godavari	205,652	103,406	102,246	989	68,874	332	29,624	286	38,750	379
Krishna	156,410	79,819	76,591	960	50,118	320	22,701	284	27,417	358
Guntur	439,803	222,445	217,359	977	154,431	351	69,651	318	84,780	390
Nellore	116,901	59,132	57,769	977	33,874	290	15,439	201	18,435	319
Chittoor	210,601	113,343	106,258	937	50,484	230	23,861	211	26,623	251
Cuddapah	177,113	90,633	86,480	954	48,258	272	21,830	241	26,428	306
Anantapur	307,627	158,982	148,645	935	70,239	228	32,204	203	38,035	256
Kurnool	266,164	135,184	130,980	960	62,189	234	26,238	194	35,951	274
Mahabubnagar	159,691	81,871	77,820	951	39,844	250	17,124	209	22,720	293
Hyderabad	31,559	16,214	15,345	946	6,979	221	2,908	179	4,071	265
Medak	94,480	48,524	46,356	955	22,746	240	9,872	208	12,874	278
Nizamabad	148,298	76,684	71,614	934	28,593	193	11,094	145	17,509	244
Adilabad	156,369	81,826	74,543	911	28,122	180	12,406	152	15,716	211
Karimnagar	114,514	58,972	55,542	942	34,603	302	15,368	261	19,235	346
Warangal	61,753	32,020	29,724	928	16,029	260	7,506	234	8,523	287
Khammam	128,370	67,174	61,196	911	22,829	178	9,405	140	13,424	219
Nalgonda	146,576	79,312	67,264	848	31,127	212	14,851	187	16,276	242

III.23(A)

LAKH AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY PERSONS (i) BORN WITHIN THE DISTRICT BUT OUTSIDE (a) THE TOWN OF ENUMERATION OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION WITHIN THE STATE (ii) BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA, 1961

Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State						Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born in other States of India						State/District and Cities with population of 1 lakh and over
Persons	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males	Males per 1,000 Males	Fe-males per 1,000 Fe-males	Persons	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males	Males per 1,000 Males	Fe-males per 1,000 Fe-males	Persons	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
950,341	151	486,688	151	465,653	152	293,693	47	154,388	48	193,305	46	ANDHRA PRADESH
55,187	134	29,137	138	28,050	129	17,419	42	10,322	49	7,007	35	Visakhapatnam District
27,474	151	15,045	159	12,429	143	10,668	59	6,126	65	4,542	52	Visakhapatnam City
60,835	143	38,346	186	35,989	149	7,204	15	4,419	18	2,785	12	East Godavari District
15,723	128	7,377	118	8,346	138	1,004	15	1,109	18	795	13	Kakinada City
24,401	218	13,551	207	14,850	230	3,092	24	1,862	28	1,230	19	Rajahmundry City
74,210	236	38,684	214	40,585	259	3,197	10	1,993	18	1,201	8	West Godavari District
31,385	200	18,097	107	18,288	186	1,361	13	715	13	640	12	Eluru City
119,717	245	60,951	244	58,766	247	10,500	22	6,285	25	4,221	18	Krishna District
13,097	129	6,429	123	6,668	135	1,413	14	923	18	491	10	Bandar (Masulipatnam) City
81,711	355	41,660	352	40,051	357	7,955	35	4,607	39	3,348	30	Vijayawada City
74,505	119	37,232	117	37,273	120	10,509	17	6,086	19	4,428	14	Guntur District
27,281	146	13,497	143	13,731	146	4,441	24	2,583	27	1,858	20	Guntur City
20,225	135	10,062	88	10,163	93	13,030	54	6,361	56	5,669	52	Nellore District
9,493	89	4,908	89	4,587	89	7,174	67	4,056	73	3,118	61	Nellore City
33,225	91	15,734	84	17,491	92	13,465	38	6,714	36	6,751	38	Kurnool District
14,617	145	7,898	142	7,224	148	8,808	38	2,022	39	1,786	37	Kurnool City
194,062	151	106,066	160	87,996	142	102,496	80	55,119	83	47,377	77	Hyderabad District
190,181	152	104,100	161	85,971	143	100,030	80	54,569	84	46,061	76	Hyderabad Town-Group
31,760	146	15,347	136	16,413	156	3,446	17	2,112	19	1,534	15	Warangal District
22,364	143	11,005	136	11,359	151	2,384	18	1,696	21	1,198	16	Warangal City

III.23(B)

URBAN AREAS OF DISTRICTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

(i) BORN OUTSIDE THE NON-CITY URBAN AREAS AND TOWN OF ENUMERATION BUT IN THE BUT WITHIN THE STATE (ii) BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA

Persons per 1,000 of Non-City Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State						Persons per 1,000 of Non-City Urban population born in other States of India						State/District
Persons	Proportion	Males	Proportion	Fe-males	Proportion	Persons	Proportion	Males	Proportion	Fe-males	Proportion	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
688,712	136	246,566	134	242,146	138	148,363	41	74,138	40	74,232	42	ANDHRA PRADESH
12,790	68	5,850	58	6,949	67	8,084	39	3,375	33	4,639	43	Srikakulam
27,713	120	14,092	122	13,621	118	6,751	29	4,196	26	2,555	22	Visakhapatnam
25,211	109	12,418	108	12,793	110	2,208	10	1,448	13	760	7	East Godavari
42,834	208	20,537	199	22,297	218	1,836	9	1,278	12	558	5	West Godavari
24,909	159	12,862	161	12,047	157	1,138	7	758	9	882	5	Krishna
47,274	107	23,735	107	23,539	108	6,068	14	3,503	16	2,583	12	Guntur
10,730	92	5,151	87	5,576	97	4,856	42	2,303	39	2,551	44	Nellore
14,746	67	7,098	68	7,048	66	32,017	146	14,739	130	17,278	163	Chittoor
12,316	70	5,853	64	6,483	75	3,718	210	1,883	20	1,883	22	Cuddapah
20,047	94	14,367	90	14,680	99	23,917	78	10,370	65	13,547	91	Anantapur
18,008	70	8,341	62	10,267	78	9,657	64	4,092	35	4,965	38	Kurnool
12,852	80	6,352	77	6,520	84	4,489	28	1,795	22	2,004	35	Mahbubnagar
3,981	125	1,906	118	2,025	132	1,866	59	550	34	1,316	86	Hyderabad
9,798	103	4,553	94	5,242	113	2,289	24	965	20	1,324	29	Medak
31,338	232	17,732	231	16,006	232	11,655	79	6,387	83	5,268	74	Nizamabad
47,550	304	23,386	286	24,173	324	11,589	74	6,368	78	5,221	70	Adilabad
8,444	74	4,095	69	4,349	78	1,021	14	930	16	691	12	Karimnagar
9,390	152	4,342	136	5,054	170	762	12	426	18	336	11	Warangal
46,772	364	27,265	406	19,507	319	8,344	20	2,132	32	1,212	20	Khammam
49,488	337	28,008	329	23,370	347	40,548	73	6,081	77	4,467	66	Nalgonda

216. *Hyderabad City*:—We may first examine the pattern of immigration into Hyderabad city, the largest urban unit in the State. Though in actual numbers the total of the immigrants to Hyderabad town-group (332,921) is much larger than that drawn to any other city in the State (in fact the migrant population in Hyderabad city is larger in number than the total population itself of the next largest city, *viz.*, Vijayawada), yet the migrant population forms only 26.61% of the total population of this town-group. This proportion is much lower than the proportion of population accounted for by immigrants in any of the other cities of the State as indicated below :

City	Total Population	Total immigrant population	Percentage of immigrant population to total population of each city
1	2	3	4
1. Vijayawada . . .	230,397	142,293	61.76
2. Guntur . . .	187,122	95,958	51.28
3. Eluru . . .	108,321	51,062	47.14
4. Rajahmundry . . .	180,002	59,995	44.15
5. Visakhapatnam . . .	182,004	78,090	42.91
6. Kakinada . . .	122,865	51,867	42.21
7. Nellore . . .	106,776	43,648	40.88
8. Bandar (Masulipatnam) . . .	101,417	38,410	37.87
9. Kurnool . . .	100,815	37,900	37.59
10. Warangal . . .	156,108	52,961	33.93
11. (a) Hyderabad City (Hyderabad Municipal Corporation only)	1,118,553	283,096	25.36
(b) Hyderabad Town-group	1,231,119	332,921	26.61

At the 1951 Census the proportion of immigrants into the Hyderabad city was 25.36%. But at that Census only those born outside the district were taken to constitute immigrants. If such persons are similarly excluded from the computation of migrants at the present Census, the percentage of immigrants into Hyderabad city comes down to only 22.74%. In absolute numbers, the total immigrants into Hyderabad city excluding those born within Hyderabad district recorded at the 1951 Census were 276,801 and the corresponding figure at the present Census is 254,381. The fall in the proportion of immigrants in the population of Hyderabad city at the present Census as compared to 1951 Census may be due to the reduction in the strength of army personnel stationed in Hyderabad and Secunderabad after 1951, and also due to the return to their rural homes of several families that had been attracted to the city at 1951 and earlier from several rural areas of the erstwhile Hyderabad State for reasons of security, and lastly due to the emigration of several families of Maharashtra and Karnatic origin after the States Reorganisation. This loss was no doubt made good to a large extent by the immigration of personnel particularly the Government servants from Andhra districts.

217. The following statement gives the particulars of the immigrants to Hyderabad city.

STATEMENT III. 24 (a)
HYDERABAD CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immigrants into the city	Percentage of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	29,315	2.6	197	326	183	740	1,727	499	1,811	1,362	5,579	16,891
	M	14,391	2.3	144	126	114	372	1,470	361	1,383	1,337	3,903	5,119
	F	14,924	2.8	53	200	69	368	257	138	428	25	1,614	11,772
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	174,095	15.6	572	624	738	2,251	9,403	3,167	8,103	9,230	45,020	94,987
	M	95,284	16.5	434	327	513	1,152	8,228	2,253	6,795	9,053	34,483	82,046
	F	78,811	14.5	138	297	225	1,099	1,175	914	1,308	177	10,537	62,941
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	70,371	6.8	40	19	211	1,090	3,862	381	7,569	2,999	10,293	50,101
	M	37,836	6.6	31	19	152	609	3,638	349	7,259	2,920	8,007	14,806
	F	38,715	7.1	9	..	59	421	224	32	310	73	2,284	35,299

.. = Nil P=Persons M=Males F=Females

218. The immigration pattern into Hyderabad town-group has the distinction that (i) the persons that have migrated from within the district form the least proportion of the population unlike in other cities of the State, (ii) those that had migrated from other States of India form a larger proportion of the population than the corresponding proportion in any other city of the State. The population of Hyderabad town-group itself accounts for over 60% of the population of the district and hence obviously the contribution of the remaining population of

the district to the migrants to the town-group is very little. The cosmopolitan nature of the city is reflected by the larger proportion of migrants from different States of India. Among the main contributors, Mysore State contributed the largest number of migrants to the city with 23,875 persons, then Maharashtra with 21,585 and Madras with 17,687. Immigrants are found in fairly good numbers from the following States as well. Kerala (7,062), Punjab (6,184), Uttar Pradesh (6,283), Rajasthan (5,715), Madhya Pradesh (3,261), Gujarat (3,119) and Delhi (1,583).

219. Statement III.24(a) also helps us to know the total number of non-workers and different broad Industrial Categories of workers among the migrants. Amongst male migrants from within the district the non-workers form the highest number probably made up of children and a few beggars and vagrants. Those in Other Services (Category IX) form the next highest number probably mostly general labourers, and those in Trade (Category VII) the next, probably the vegetable vendors and other petty dealers in the city. Among the female immigrants they are predominantly made up of non-workers, probably the non-working housewives, and a few of the immigrant females from within the district work as general labourers. Among those born in other districts of the State, the males are found in the largest number in Other Services obviously made up of the large number of persons drawn to the city from the mofussil districts particularly the Andhra districts in State Government Service. Next come the non-workers probably made up of mostly students and dependant children and next in order the workers in Transport and Communications and Manufacturing, etc. The female migrants from other districts are overwhelmingly non-working housewives and next come those in Other Services a good number of whom apparently work in Government Offices or as Social Workers, in Health Services and so on and those in other categories of work among

the female migrants from other districts of the State being comparatively insignificant. As regards those born outside the State, the largest number of males are found among non-workers obviously made up of largely children and next among workers in Other Services and in Trade and Commerce. Among females born in other States, the non-workers form an overwhelmingly large proportion, mostly the housewives. A good number of the males of the city appear to have acquired their wives from those born outside the State. A fair number of females born outside the State are found among workers in Other Services.

220. We may next take up the other cities in the order of the percentage of immigrants in the total population of each city.

221. *Vijayawada City*: Vijayawada, the second most populous city in the State, has the largest proportion of immigrants in its population accounting for as much as 61.76% of the total population of the city. The following statement gives the detailed break up of the persons in Vijayawada city who are born outside the city. Those born outside the country are not taken into consideration for the purpose of this analysis as in any case their numbers will be negligible and do not affect the composition of the populations of the cities to any significant extent.

STATEMENT III.24 (b)
VIJAYAWADA CITY

Place of birth 1	P M F	No. of immigrants into the city	Percentage of the immi- grants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories										Immigrant non-workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	51,907	22.6	458	275	315	877	3,064	580	5,328	2,599	5,390	33,083	
	M	20,839	22.7	411	122	210	472	2,851	512	4,903	2,544	5,034	9,690	
	F	25,128	22.4	47	153	105	405	213	68	333	55	356	23,393	
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	81,711	35.5	242	376	530	1,908	4,677	1,477	7,465	8,310	10,087	40,644	
	M	41,000	35.2	196	197	390	1,173	4,039	1,170	6,465	8,150	7,474	12,406	
	F	40,051	35.7	46	179	140	730	638	307	1,000	100	2,613	28,238	
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	7,955	3.5	6	12	10	98	561	88	538	579	1,592	4,471	
	M	4,607	3.9	6	10	8	82	534	66	497	567	1,387	1,480	
	F	3,348	3.0	..	2	2	16	27	22	41	12	205	3,021	
.. = Nil														

222. From above statement it will be seen that those born in other districts of the State account for more than 1/3rd of the population of the city. The male immigrant workers in this class are mostly those engaged in Transport and Communications—Category VIII and Category IX—Other Services, as also in Category VII—Trade and Commerce. This great commercial and transport-centre seems to attract quite a few migrants to the Railway Services as well. Amongst females a preponderantly large proportion are non workers. Those born elsewhere within the district of enumeration form the next largest proportion of immigrants, who are among workers mostly represented in Other Services, Trade and Manufacturing.

Transport and Communications seem to draw more men from outside the district. The female immigrants from within the district are mostly non-workers. Immigrants from other States of India form only a very small proportion of the city's population. Most of them are found either amongst non-workers or those in Other Services, perhaps, represented largely in catering services, personal services and so on.

223. *Guntur City*:—51.28% of the total population of this city is made up of immigrants. The statement III.24 (c) gives the picture of the immigrant population found in the city.

STATEMENT III.24 (c)

GUNTUR CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immi- grants into the city	Percentage of the immi- grants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories										Immigrant non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	64,105	34.3	568	608	158	1,022	11,584	820	2,898	3,027	8,047	84,514	
	M	29,274	31.0	418	404	107	548	8,997	798	2,353	2,008	6,885	10,771	
	F	31,831	37.6	150	204	51	474	7,587	81	545	84	2,062	23,743	
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	27,231	14.6	135	164	44	640	3,329	282	1,219	1,718	4,661	15,035	
	M	13,497	14.3	100	117	32	421	1,583	270	1,029	1,097	3,455	4,785	
	F	13,734	14.8	26	47	12	228	1,747	12	190	16	1,206	10,250	
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	4,441	2.4	2	5	69	37	591	32	353	105	874	2,373	
	M	2,583	2.7	1	4	40	27	537	27	333	104	718	792	
	F	1,858	2.0	1	1	29	10	54	5	20	1	156	1,581	

224. Persons born outside the city but within Guntur district itself form the largest proportion of the immigrant population found in this city unlike in Vijayawada where those born outside the district formed the largest proportion. Another peculiar feature in the immigration pattern of Guntur city, though it is an industrial city, is that the female immigrants are much larger in number than the male immigrants which is noticed particularly amongst those immigrating to the city from within the district. While the majority of the female immigrants are found among non-workers it will be seen that Category V, i.e., Manufacturing other than Household Industry, accounts for a substantial proportion of immigrant

female workers, whose number is larger than the males in that category of industrial workers. The large number of tobacco factories in this city engage primarily women labourers who are obviously drawn from the neighbouring areas within the district which thus account for the large preponderance of female immigrants found in this city. The male immigrants are mostly found among workers in Other Services, Manufacturing, Transport and Communications and Trade and Commerce.

225. *Eluru City.*—In the population of Eluru city 47.14% had their birth outside the city. The following statement gives the break up of these immigrants.

STATEMENT III.24 (d)

ELURU CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immi- grants into the city	Percentage of the immi- grants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories										Immigrant non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	18,246	16.8	804	440	51	673	648	176	708	490	2,303	12,309	
	M	7,388	18.6	226	158	46	306	587	104	593	478	1,842	2,938	
	F	10,908	20.1	78	282	5	367	61	12	110	12	520	9,461	
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	31,885	29.0	881	480	64	1,871	2,220	355	2,135	1,681	8,687	18,511	
	M	18,097	24.2	292	159	59	1,005	1,836	294	1,771	1,533	2,460	8,686	
	F	18,288	33.7	89	321	5	866	384	61	364	98	1,227	14,873	
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	1,361	1.3	3	..	4	54	136	38	131	22	238	745	
	M	715	1.3	..	..	..	34	124	19	119	23	182	215	
	F	646	1.2	3	..	4	20	12	14	12	..	51	530	

..=Nil.

226. In Eluru city also the number of female immigrants far outnumber that of the males. The immigrants are mostly drawn from other districts. The female immigrants are mostly non-workers. Several of them might have been drawn to the city on account of the large facilities available for female education. The excess of female immigrants over the males is also found amongst those working as agricultural

labourers. The borders of Krishna district being quite close to Eluru city within a distance of about 12 miles only, a number of female immigrants born outside the district must have been those from Krishna drawn to Eluru city by ties of marriage. Of all the cities in the State, Eluru city shows the highest sex ratio in its total population amounting to 1,004 females per 1,000 males. The excess of female immigrants

over the male immigrants seems to have largely contributed to this high sex ratio.

227. Rajahmundry City:—In Rajahmundry city 46.15% of its population is made up of immigrants

who come in almost equal proportions from within the district, and from other districts of the State put together. The following statement gives the details of the immigrants in the city's population.

STATEMENT III.24(e)
RAJAHMUNDRY CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No of immi- grants into the city	Percent- age of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non-workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	23,036	21.6	179	58	75	808	1,847	289	2,112	1,867	3,270	18,025
	M	12,751	19.5	158	48	66	493	1,434	254	1,829	1,312	2,529	4,638
	F	15,285	23.7	26	15	9	315	413	35	283	55	747	13,387
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	23,401	21.8	85	35	74	652	1,528	353	2,316	2,425	3,869	17,564
	M	18,551	20.7	64	18	58	392	1,200	263	1,986	2,207	2,499	4,765
	F	14,850	23.0	21	17	16	260	319	90	330	128	870	12,799
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	8,092	2.4	4	..	..	55	182	15	397	218	563	1,709
	M	1,862	2.8	4	..	..	45	127	14	283	217	506	566
	F	1,230	1.9	..	..	..	10	5	1	14	1	56	1,143

..=Nil.

229. In this city also, the female migrants are larger in number than the males. They are mostly non-workers, probably the housewives and the students. The male immigrants are found mostly among those engaged in Other Services, Trade and Transport and Communications and in Manufacturing. The sex ratio of the city's population is 985 females per 1,000 males which is high by the general standard of urban sex ratios, particularly of the cities. The indigenous population of the city must be mostly masculine, as inferred from the fact that despite the number of immigrant females being larger than the immigrant males, the total number of females in the city's population is slightly less than that of the males.

229. Visakhapatnam City.—42.91% of the population of Visakhapatnam city is made up of immigrants. The largest proportion of immigrants is from those born elsewhere within the district itself followed by those born in other districts of the State and lastly those born in other States in India. Most of the workers in the industries seem to have been drawn from those born within the district itself. Next to Hyderabad and Nellore, this city has the largest proportion of immigrants from States beyond Andhra Pradesh. The following statement gives the break up of the immigrant population found in this city.

STATEMENT III.24(f)
VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No of immi- grants into the city	percent- age of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non-workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	37,559	20.8	96	63	305	342	1,279	797	1,697	3,669	6,298	23,313
	M	18,893	19.9	77	46	251	245	1,228	584	1,346	3,569	5,075	6,472
	F	18,666	21.7	19	17	54	97	51	213	351	100	1,223	16,841
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	27,474	15.1	78	33	13	150	982	223	800	2,076	4,311	18,803
	M	15,045	15.9	64	35	12	128	965	199	753	2,041	3,537	7,311
	F	12,429	14.3	14	3	..	22	17	24	47	35	774	11,692
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	10,668	5.9	14	..	10	30	235	56	379	748	2,674	522
	M	6,126	6.5	11	..	9	25	231	54	365	736	2,430	26
	F	4,542	5.2	3	..	1	5	..	2	14	12	244	25

..=Nil

230. The male immigrants are larger in number than the female immigrants except from among those born

within the district itself in which the females slightly outnumber the males. The female immigrants are

made up of primarily non-workers who must be housewives or students and dependent children. A fair number of female immigrants are found working in Other Services, *i.e.*, Industrial Category IX, probably as teachers, in health services, as general labourers and so on. The largest number of female immigrant workers from other districts is also found to be working in Other Services. Other Services, Transport and Communications, Manufacturing and Trade and Commerce also account for a fairly large number of male immigrant workers from within the district as well as outside. In this port city which has developed into an important industrial, educational and railway centre as also an important regional administrative headquarters of the State the pattern of workers

among the immigrants conforms to the functional characteristics of the city. The presence of a larger number of persons in this city having their birth outside the State is not surprising as this city has major industries like the Ship Building and the Caltex Oil Refineries and is an important railway centre as also a Naval training centre which draw quite a few people from outside.

231. *Kakinada City*:—42.21% of the population of Kakinada had their birth outside the city. But most of them are those born within the district itself. The following statement gives the details of the immigrants to this city.

STATEMENT III.24 (g)

KAKINADA CITY

Place of birth 1	P M F 2	No. of immigrants into the city 3	Percentage of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city 4	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories										Immigrant non-workers X 14
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	33,597	27.3	317	270	301	593	1,310	400	1,352	1,054	2,574	24,926	
	M	15,965	25.6	283	159	275	382	1,189	343	1,635	1,034	1,618	9,047	
	F	17,632	29.1	84	111	26	211	121	57	217	20	956	15,879	
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	15,723	12.8	71	14	31	231	482	107	650	398	2,423	10,750	
	M	7,877	11.8	66	12	27	156	424	134	553	380	1,717	3,408	
	F	8,346	13.8	5	2	4	75	58	33	103	18	706	7,342	
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	1,904	1.5	4	..	..	21	51	5	141	35	392	1,205
	M	1,109	1.8	3	..	..	15	49	5	136	35	336	480
	F	795	1.3	1	..	..	6	2	..	5	..	56	725

..=Nil

232. The females form a much larger proportion of the migrant population than the males and they are mostly non-workers. A fairly good number of female migrants are also found in Other Services, *i.e.*, Industrial Category IX, probably working as teachers or in health services or merely as general labourers. Male immigrants too are found in good numbers amongst those working in Other Services, Trade and Commerce, Manufacturing, Transport and Communications. There is a substantial proportion of the

immigrants who are non-workers probably made up of mostly students. Kakinada is more of an administrative and residential city. The pattern of migration conforms to this nature of the city's population.

233. *Nellore City*:—In Nellore city the immigrants form 40.88% of the city's total population. The following statement gives the break up of the immigrants to this city.

STATEMENT III.24 (h)

NELLORE CITY

Place of birth 1	P M F 2	No. of immigrants into the city 3	Percentage of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city 4	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories										Immigrant non-workers X 14
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	26,894	25.2	593	430	107	971	1,095	248	2,977	1,248	4,543	15,782	
	M	13,739	24.9	489	232	101	544	1,008	220	1,833	1,239	3,885	4,788	
	F	13,155	25.5	104	198	6	427	87	28	244	9	1,008	11,044	
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	9,495	8.9	36	44	32	350	378	75	632	392	1,571	5,959	
	M	4,908	8.9	41	28	29	224	353	63	573	390	1,308	1,899	
	F	4,587	8.9	15	16	3	132	25	12	59	2	263	4,060	
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	7,174	6.7	18	52	18	401	601	100	572	382	1,320	3,710	
	M	4,056	7.3	14	26	16	295	576	88	525	380	1,044	1,094	
	F	3,118	6.1	4	26	2	106	25	12	49	2	276	2,616	

234. From the above statement it may be seen that a very large proportion of the immigrant population is made up of those born elsewhere within the district itself. The other districts of the State seem to contribute the smallest number of immigrants to this city of all the cities of the State. Those born outside the State are, however, fairly substantial in proportion. As Nellore district borders Madras State a good number of the immigrants in the population of this city appear to have had their birth in Madras State limits. Out of 7,174 persons born in other States, Madras accounts for as many as 5,952. The male immigrants to this city are mostly found among those working in Other Services, Trade and Commerce, Transport and Communications and Manufacturing other than Household Industry contribute a fair

number of immigrant male workers. The female immigrants seem to be made up of preponderantly non-workers. A few of them are however, found working in Other Services, in Trade and Commerce and Household Industry. A number of female immigrants in Other Services may be made up of teachers, domestic servants, general labourers, etc.

235. Nellore city being primarily an administrative centre it does not seem to attract immigrants from other districts of the State to any considerable extent.

236. *Bandar (Masulipatnam) City*.—37.87% of the population of Bandar (Masulipatnam) city is made up of immigrants. The following statement gives details of the immigrant population of this city.

STATEMENT III.24(i)
BANDAR (MASULIPATNAM) CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immigrants into the city	Percentage of the immi- grants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of Immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non- workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	23,796	23.5	872	770	62	690	1,449	175	1,289	801	3,719	14,419
	M	9,949	19.1	278	455	56	808	1,387	100	1,023	783	2,062	2,480
	F	13,837	28.1	94	315	6	824	62	15	267	18	757	11,979
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	13,007	12.9	282	176	49	311	605	177	772	726	1,948	8,051
	M	6,429	12.3	265	108	42	184	539	105	626	700	1,483	2,377
	F	6,568	13.5	17	68	7	127	60	72	146	26	465	5,674
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	1,413	1.4	..	3	5	45	217	..	42	28	178	895
	M	922	1.8	..	..	5	40	216	..	41	28	134	438
	F	491	1.0	..	3	..	5	1	..	1	..	24	457

.. =Nil.

237. As in respect of Nellore and Kakini cities, those born within the district itself but outside Bandar (Masulipatnam) city form the largest proportion of the immigrants. Those born in other districts of the State come next, they being far higher in number than in Nellore city. Those born outside the State are, however, very few, forming a smaller proportion than in any other city except Eluru. The female immigrants far outnumber the males particularly among those

born within the district, and they are preponderantly non-workers. The male immigrants are represented in Other Services, Manufacturing and Trade and Commerce in fairly good numbers.

238. *Kurnool City*.—37.59% of the population of Kurnool city has been accounted for by immigrants. The following statement gives the details of the immigrant population.

STATEMENT III.24(i)
KURNOOL CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immigrants into the City	Percent age of the immi- grants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of Immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non- workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	19,358	19.2	246	807	62	920	681	829	1,083	511	3,500	11,209
	M	9,737	18.7	161	290	41	861	547	233	837	489	2,770	4,008
	F	9,621	19.7	85	517	21	559	134	96	256	22	730	7,201
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	14,617	14.5	81	385	42	894	569	424	542	527	3,091	8,062
	M	7,898	14.2	59	186	33	809	478	237	448	520	2,451	2,662
	F	7,224	14.8	22	249	9	525	91	187	94	7	640	5,400
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	2,808	2.8	6	4	..	58	230	17	200	92	752	2,829
	M	2,022	3.9	4	2	..	45	224	37	277	89	634	710
	F	1,790	3.7	2	2	..	13	6	10	13	3	118	1,619

.. =Nil.

239. The immigrants are drawn mainly from those born elsewhere in the same district and from those born outside the district but within the State and also a fair number from other States as well. The male immigrants exceed the female immigrants in number. The male immigrants are found mostly among those working in Other Services and female immigrants are largely non-workers. This city assumed importance as the administrative headquarters of the nascent State of Andhra that was created in 1953. Even after shifting of the capital to Hyderabad in 1956, Kurnool city is being developed as a regional administrative headquarters and also as a medical and educa-

tional centre. It is no wonder that the immigrants drawn from other areas and mostly males are found in Other Services. As the district adjoins Mysore State, a good number of persons found in this city are born in that State.

240. *Warangal City.*—Of all the other cities of the State (with the exception of Hyderabad), Warangal has the least proportion of its population made up of immigrants who account for 33.93% of its total population. The following statement gives the details of the immigrant population of this city.

STATEMENT III.24 (k)
WARANGAL CITY

Place of birth	P M F	No. of immigrants into the city	Percentage of the immigrants to total, male and female population of the city	Distribution of immigrant workers by industrial categories									Immigrant non-workers X
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	P	27,803	17.7	856	652	184	2,305	2,410	446	1,821	817	3,052	15,060
	M	9,939	12.3	227	118	128	690	1,639	257	979	783	1,181	3,943
	F	17,864	23.5	629	534	61	1,615	771	189	842	35	1,871	11,117
(b) Born in other districts of the State	P	22,364	14.3	147	128	87	1,054	1,777	205	947	1,300	2,940	13,779
	M	11,003	13.6	76	23	60	427	1,409	146	754	1,284	2,167	4,657
	F	11,359	15.1	71	103	27	627	368	59	193	16	773	9,122
(c) Born in India beyond the State of enumeration	P	2,894	1.8	2	..	16	62	252	24	251	143	425	1,689
	M	1,686	2.1	2	..	15	50	223	24	240	143	373	616
	F	1,198	1.6	..	..	1	32	29	..	11	..	52	1,073

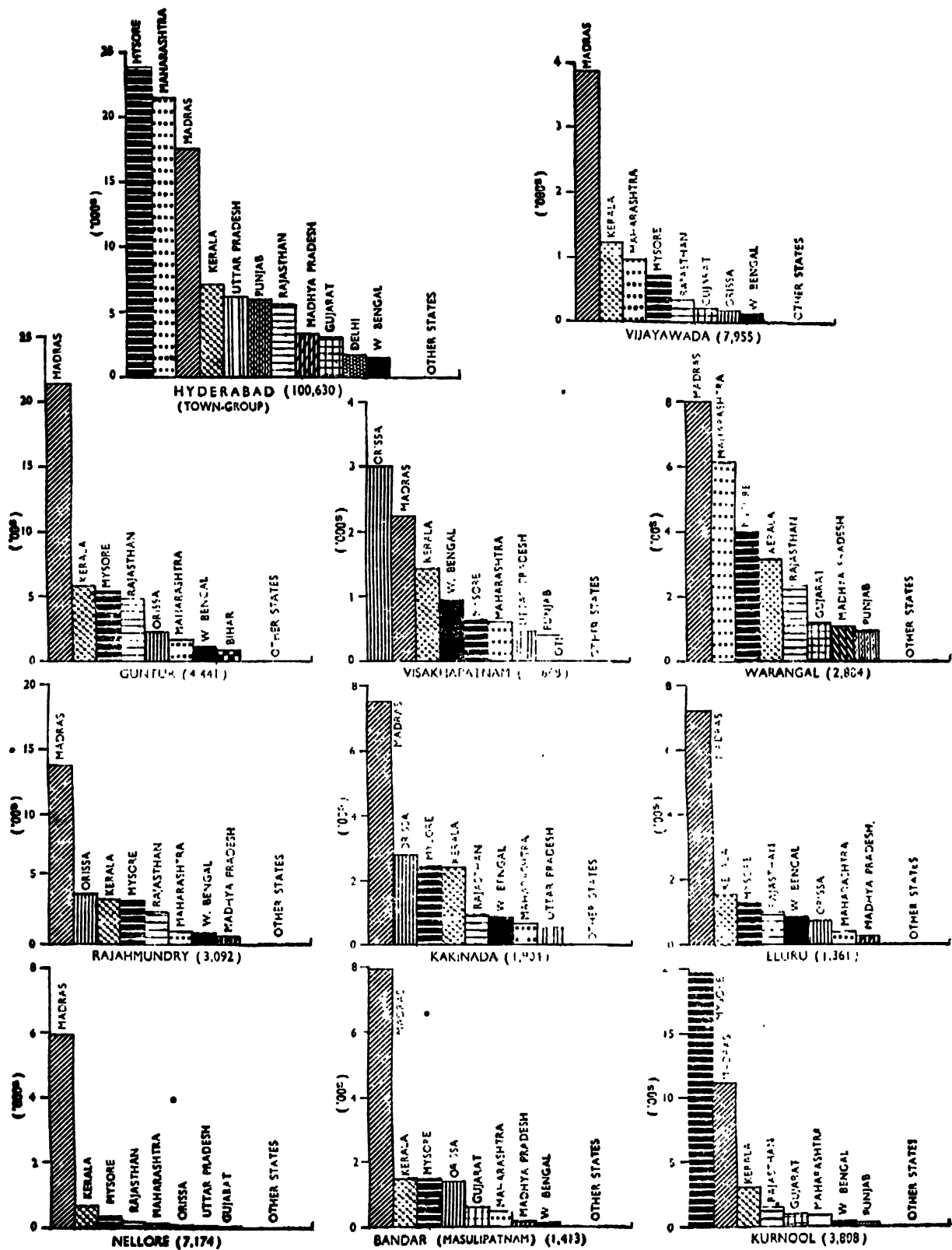
241. The immigrants to this city are drawn mostly from within the district and from other districts in the State; those born outside the State accounting for only 1.8% of the population. The females form preponderantly large number of immigrants particularly among those drawn from other areas of the same district. While a large number of female immigrants are non-workers they are also well represented in Other Services, Household Industry, Agriculture, Manufacturing other than Household Industry as also Trade and Commerce. A large number of these female workers may be found in the local beedi industry as also in the woollen carding and weaving industry. A large proportion of the general labourers seems to be made up of women. The male immigrant population is found mostly in Other Services and also distributed among those working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, in Transport and

Communications, Trade and Commerce as also Household Industry. Warangal city is an industrial city with a large textile mill, considerable cotton and woollen carpet industry and also beedi industry. The large number of immigrant male workers in Industrial Categories IV and V, i.e., Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry, confirm this. Kazipet Railway Junction accounts for a good number of immigrant workers in Transport and Communications.

Contribution of migrants from other States to the cities of Andhra Pradesh

242. The chart on the opposite page and statement III.25 show the total population contributed by the other States of India to the population of each of the cities of Andhra Pradesh.

IMMIGRANTS TO CITIES (FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA)



N.B.: Figures in Brackets indicate the Total Immigrants from Other States of India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MIGRANTS (ACTUAL NUMBER AND

City (with population of one lakh and over)	Total Immigrants (from Other States)	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Jammu and Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maharashtra	Mysore	Orissa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hyderabad Town-group .	100,680 1,000	239 2	984 10	3,119 31	805 8	7,062 70	3,261 32	17,087 176	21,585 215	23,875 237	482 5
Vijayawada . . .	7,955 1,000	13 2	48 6	194 24	1 N	1,209 152	99 13	5,556 485	988 124	697 87	170 21
Cuntur . . .	4,441 1,000	1 N	89 20	41 9	1 N	566 128	58 13	2,141 482	142 32	537 121	217 49
Visakhapatnam . .	10,668 1,000	23 2	235 24	86 8	23 2	1,444 185	368 35	2,285 210	588 55	621 58	3,016 283
Warangal . . .	2,884 1,000	2 1	15 5	119 41	3 1	314 100	109 88	807 280	617 214	397 138	9 3
Rajahmundry . . .	3,092 1,000	5 2	22 7	56 18	.. ..	341 110	74 24	1,382 447	97 31	330 107	380 123
Kakinada . . .	1,904 1,000	3 2	27 14	11 6	.. ..	232 122	39 20	758 398	61 32	235 123	276 145
Eluru . . .	1,361 1,000	2 2	10 7	6 5	.. ..	155 114	25 18	719 528	33 24	131 96	77 57
Nellore . . .	7,174 1,000	.. ..	2 N	21 3	1 N	548 76	11 2	5,952 830	80 12	321 45	25 4
Bandar (Masulipatnam) .	1,413 1,000	2 1	9 6	66 47	1 1	148 105	14 10	792 560	50 35	148 105	146 103
Kurnool . . .	3,808 1,000	.. ..	3 1	96 23	3 1	296 78	15 4	1,116 298	92 24	1,971 517	14 1
Total Immigrants to Class I Cities	145,330	290	1,464	3,815	840	12,315	4,073	37,445	24,342	29,263	4,812

N= Negligible .. = Nil.

243. Madras is the chief contributor to all the cities of the State except three, viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool. The long association of Madras with the cities of the State in the composite Madras State before the formation of Andhra Pradesh had led to a good number of persons now residing in the Andhra cities having had their birth in Madras and several had their higher education also in that city which was the capital of the composite State. In Hyderabad city the migrants from Madras always formed a considerable proportion of the immigrant population, particularly in the Cantonment area where a large number of persons in personal services are from Madras. Nellore city also claims quite a large number of migrants from Madras State by virtue of the nearness of the city to the Madras border. In Hyderabad and Kurnool cities those born in Mysore State are found in a slightly larger number than those born in Madras State, obviously because in the erstwhile Hyderabad State Karnatakas were well represented in the population of the State as well as in its capital city where a large number of them had settled down. However, their number is not very much larger than that contributed by Maharashtra or Madras in Hyderabad city. In Kurnool, the proximity of Mysore State border has helped a large number of those with their birth in the territory now falling in Mysore State being found in the population of

Kurnool city. Orissa contributed the largest number of migrants to Visakhapatnam city mainly on account of the proximity of that State to the city. Taking the populations of all the cities in the State, the immigrants from Mysore are the next largest in number after those from Madras, followed by those from Maharashtra. The lion's share of the migrants from almost all the States are claimed by Hyderabad city except those from Orissa who are found in their largest strength in Visakhapatnam city. After Hyderabad city, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam cities seem to exert the greatest pull on the immigrants from Kerala. In Vijayawada a good number of the Keralites may be found in Railway services, hotel services, etc., and in Visakhapatnam city, the Naval centre must be drawing quite a few from Kerala.

General trends of migration to cities

244. It may be possible to draw a few general conclusions from the patterns of immigration into the cities. To large cities like Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry which provide considerable opportunities for trade and industry, migrants are drawn from distant places in good numbers. Cities like Hyderabad and Vijayawada with their variety of occupations encourage a larger element of male immigration than female immigration. Administrative and Residential

III.25

PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF TOTAL MIGRANTS) FROM OTHER STATES TO THE CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Andaman & Nicobar islands	Delhi	Goa	Himachal Pradesh	Manipur	N.E.F.A.	Pondicherry	Tripura	City (with population of one lakh and over)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
6,184 61	5,715 57	6,283 62	1,477 15	3 N	1,533 15	298 8	85 1	..	1 N	..	2 N	Hyderabad Town-group
94 12	836 42	104 18	118 13	..	28 3	..	..	..	..	5 1	..	Vijayawada
9 2	481 102	58 18	111 25	..	15 3	..	..	..	..	2 1	2 N	Guntur
408 38	146 14	442 41	969 35	..	67 6	7 1	..	..	..	..	..	Vishakhapatnam
96 33	285 31	91 31	25 9	..	40 14	5 2	..	..	..	..	..	Warangal
27 9	250 31	33 11	91 29	..	3 1	..	..	..	..	1 N	..	Rajahmundry
16 8	90 47	55 29	85 45	..	14 7	1 1	..	..	..	1 1	..	Kakinada
7 5	102 75	11 8	33 61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eluru
9 1	149 21	25 3	13 2	..	8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore
1 1	1 1	10 7	10 7	..	3 2	..	4 3	..	..	8 6	..	Bandar (Masulipatnam)
19 5	186 36	18 5	22 6	..	5 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kurnool
6,820	7,611	7,130	2,974	3	1,711	311	89	..	1	17	4	Total Immigrants to Class I Cities

cities like Kakinada, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Nellore draw their immigrants mostly from the immediate neighbourhood. But for the fact that the Nellore district adjoins Madras State, the immigrants into Nellore from States outside Andhra Pradesh would have been very insignificant indeed as was the case in other interior administrative cities as Bandar (Masulipatnam) or Kakinada. In the largely industrial and commercial towns it can be expected that the male migrants will be larger than female migrants as was found in Vijayawada city. But Guntur city though highly industrialised has a much larger female immigration due to the peculiarity of the tobacco industry that largely employs women labourers. Leaving aside Hyderabad and Vijayawada, in most of the cities the female immigrants are much larger in number than the male immigrants. In Nellore and Kurnool cities the male immigrants exceed the female immigrants for special reasons which will be discussed later.

Migration among non-city urban population

245. Statement III.23(B) (page 290) gives a picture of migration into the non-city urban units, districtwise. The populations of the non-city urban units, i.e., of all towns of less than 100,000 population in each district put together contain migrants whose proportions range from 334 per 1000 of total non-city urban population

in Srikakulam district to as much as 621 per 1000 in Nalgonda district. Thus the urban population of Nalgonda district has the largest proportion of migrants while Srikakulam has the least proportion. This is understandable as Nalgonda district has one major urban unit, namely, Vijayapuri town with a population of 55,300 which is bound to be made up of almost entirely migrant population excepting a few children who might have been born at this place in the last few years (less than a decade) within which this project township came into being. Next to Nalgonda the urban population of Khammam district has the largest proportion of migrants accounting for 568 per 1000. In this district too the largest urban unit is the mining town of Kothagudem with a population of 69,728 and a preponderantly large proportion of this population is bound to be of migrant population. Next in order comes the urban population of Adilabad district where also 558 per 1000 of the total urban population is made up of migrants. In this district too the major urban units are the industrial township of Kagaznagar with a population of 30,604 and the mining township of Bellampalli with a population of 29,101. There was also the small project township of Kadam Damsite with a population of 6,235. In all these towns the population must have been obviously made up of almost entirely of migrants. In the remaining districts obviously there has been

no great urban development nor have any large industries (except the Garividi mines in Srikakulam district) or projects been built up as to draw large migrant population.

246. In the districts of Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Karimnagar 30 to 35% of the migrant population is drawn from those who were born within the same district but outside the town of enumeration. In the districts of Khammam, Adilabad and Nizamabad less than 20% of the urban population is made up of migrants from other parts of the district. In Nalgonda it is just about 21.2%. Migrants born in other districts of the State form the largest proportion in their urban populations—Khammam district (36.4%), Nalgonda (33.7%), Adilabad (30.4%) and Nizamabad (23.2%). The above proportions would reveal that the urban development in the districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad and Nizamabad is mostly on account of the migrants from other parts of the State while in the remaining districts the urban development is mostly indigenous and those urban units have drawn the migrant population mostly from their neighbourhood within the district itself. This is particularly so in respect of the non-city urban units of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts in which the migrants from within the respective district form more than three times the migrants from the other districts of the State. As regards migration from outside the State it is found that in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda, more than 7% of

the total urban population is accounted for. These districts lie on the outer periphery of the State and they seem to have drawn in a good number of migrants from the adjoining States. From the point of actual numbers the non-city urban population of Chittoor district has the largest number of migrants that are born in States outside Andhra Pradesh amounting to a total of 32,017. Anantapur has 23,917 while in no other district the number exceeds 12,000. Chittoor, the southern most district of the State, adjoins the borders of Madras as well as Mysore States and quite obviously there has been free movement of population in the border areas due to marital relations and other causes which account for a large number of inter-state migrants.

Characteristics of migrants to cities

247. It will be of interest to study the age composition of the migrants to the cities as also the educational characteristics. The occupational distribution of the migrants to the cities will also give very useful information about the gaps in the man-power in the cities that are filled up by migrants. Census Table D-IV printed in Part II-C volume of the State will give a detailed picture of the migrants to each of the cities according to the above characteristics. We shall here discuss briefly the general features revealed.

Age composition of migrants to cities

248. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants to each of the cities by age-groups.

STATEMENT III.26
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY AGE-GROUPS

City	Total Immigrants	Age-Groups									
		0-14		15-34		35-59		60+		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Visakhapatnam .	1,000	105	113	259	225	145	112	19	23	N	..
2. Kakinada .	1,000	145	102	201	246	108	141	26	31	N	N
3. Rajahmundry .	1,000	111	133	198	240	139	120	26	33	..	..
4. Eluru .	1,000	94	137	155	249	139	123	27	26	..	N
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,000	85	125	225	247	150	140	42	36	..	..
6. Vijayawada .	1,000	125	131	219	254	147	89	26	29	..	..
7. Guntur .	1,000	98	106	223	259	127	126	26	35	..	N
8. Nellore .	1,000	103	96	232	225	153	123	29	34	..	..
9. Kurnool .	1,000	120	123	243	226	119	110	22	29	..	..
10. Hyderabad .	1,000	105	105	253	223	150	108	17	32	..	N
11. Warangal .	1,000	84	175	211	197	114	165	19	35	..	..

N=Negligible

..=Nil

249. It may be observed from the above statement that the largest proportion of migrants to all the cities is made up of those falling in the age-group of 15-34. We had occasion to observe earlier that a large proportion of the migrants fall under non-workers particularly amongst females. Most of the females in this category would have been drawn into the city on marriage and

they were all mostly non-working housewives. The fact that a very large proportion of the female migrants to all the cities fall in the age-group 15-34 substantiates this observation. It is also observed that in the age-group of 15-34 the proportion of females is higher than that of the males in most of the cities excepting Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Hyderabad and

Warangal. Probably in the above excepted cities considerable number of males who pursue their education in the universities and colleges as also a number of male workers in large industries such as the Shipyard and Caltex Refineries in Visakhapatnam, a number of industries and construction works in Hyderabad city, the cloth mills in Warangal, the vegetable oil mill in Kurnool, etc., are made up of working male migrants falling in the age-group of 15-34 and hence the preponderance of males over female migrants of this age-group in these cities. It is also interesting to find that in the age-group of 0-14 Eluru, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Warangal cities draw a markedly larger proportion of female migrants than males. Probably these cities offer greater facilities for the education of girls than the neighbouring areas thus drawing in a good number of girl migrants. Kakinada and Nellore cities are the only two cities in which the proportion of male migrant children in 0-14 age-group exceeds that of female children. This may be on account of the large

hostels for students located in these cities, which accommodate the boys of the neighbourhood who move to these cities in larger numbers for pursuing education. The disparity in the proportion between the sexes of the migrants reduces in the higher age-groups of 35-59 and 60+. However, it is observed that in the age-group of 35-59 the male migrants greatly predominate over the females in the cities of Hyderabad and Vijayawada. These large cities seem to draw quite a good number of male workers in this higher age-group obviously made up of persons engaged in "Other Services" as also drawn by business interests. In the advanced age-group of 60+, females generally outnumber the males. These were probably the migrant females that had been drawn into the cities earlier on marriage and probably most of them continue to stay there even after being widowed.

Educational levels of migrants to cities

250. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level.

STATEMENT III.27
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

City	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Visakhapatnam .	528	472	172	270	86	82	119	91	103	3	2	N	1	N
2. Kakinada .	479	521	120	287	91	120	147	95	97	16	2	..	N	N
3. Rajahmundry .	474	526	195	296	81	106	126	112	56	10	2	N	1	1
4. Eluru .	415	585	143	290	89	163	109	117	50	11	1	..	N	N
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	452	548	186	312	127	102	120	120	41	10	N	2	N	..
6. Vijayawada .	516	484	190	259	129	101	131	113	60	10	N	..	1	1
7. Guntur .	474	526	181	346	98	69	104	86	63	13	1	1	4	..
8. Nellore .	522	478	161	214	137	140	136	99	67	11	1	N	1	N
9. Kurnool .	507	493	159	334	107	70	121	75	69	9	1	..	15	N
10. Hyderabad .	526	474	185	282	115	97	97	63	92	25	3	N	1	1
11. Warangal .	428	572	188	402	45	99	88	58	42	10	2	N	N	1

STATEMENT III.27 -Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

City	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE															
	Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary & Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Visakhapatnam .	86	5	9	1	8	..	4	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	1	N
2. Kakinada .	16	2	6	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
3. Rajahmundry .	12	1	1	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	N	..	..
4. Eluru .	10	1	13	8	N	..	2	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	..
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	21	1	1	1	1	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	..
6. Vijayawada .	9	N	8	N	1	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	N	N	..
7. Guntur .	19	2	4	3	1	N	2	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	N	..
8. Nellore .	13	1	8	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
9. Kurnool .	33	1	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
10. Hyderabad .	20	5	4	1	2	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	1	N
11. Warangal .	11	2	2	N	1	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	..	..

N=Negligible, ..=Nil

251. A large proportion of the migrants in all the cities especially among the females is illiterate. As most of these are made up of merely housewives, or those in beedi factories as in Warangal city, it is not surprising that the female migrants are generally illiterate. Female migrants of higher educational levels of matriculation and above are represented mostly in cities like Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Kakinada. As regards the male migrants, though illiterates form the highest proportion, the disparity between the illiterate males and the literate males among the migrants is not so high. However, in cities like Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Warangal, Hyderabad, Guntur and Visakhapatnam the proportion of illiterate migrants amongst males is very large. These cities offer the prospect of male migrants being absorbed as industrial labourers or general labourers as loaders and unloaders or as cart drawers or rickshaw pullers, etc., to the largest extent

and it is little wonder that the illiterates are found in their largest proportions among the migrants to these cities. Those with the educational level of matriculation and above are found mostly amongst the migrants to the cities of Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Hyderabad. The urban occupations particularly in "Other Services" in these cities apparently encourage immigrants of higher educational levels, besides the existence of a number of migrant under-graduates pursuing university education.

Occupational characteristics of migrants to Cities

252. It will be most useful to study which occupational groups have been attracting the migrants most to each of the cities, leaving out the non-working migrants as well as those working in Agriculture. In the following statement are listed the occupational groups which account for more than 5% of migrant workers of each sex in each city.

STATEMENT III.28
OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES

City (with population of one lakh and over)	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS ACCOUNTING FOR MORE THAN 5 % OF MIGRANT WORKERS					
	Males			Females		
	Occupational group	Description	Percentage of migrant workers	Occupational group	Description	Percentage of migrant workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hyderabad	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	12.2	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	26.4
	28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	11.4	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and related Workers	18.8
	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	7.5	05	Teachers	7.9
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	6.9	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.1
	29	Unskilled Office Workers	6.3	93	Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers	5.7
	90	Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related Workers	5.5			
	10	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government	5.2			
Vijayawada	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	16.4	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	21.7
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	10.6	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	15.3
	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	7.6	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	12.5
	33	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers	6.0	95	Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	8.8
				85	Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.	7.6
Guntur	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	12.3	84	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related Food and Beverage Workers	5.6
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	11.0			
	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.8	81	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	59.9
	28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	6.7	91	House keepers, Cooks, Maids and related workers	6.7
				80	Labourers n.e.c.	6.0
Visakhapatnam	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	15.3	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	24.7
	28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	10.7	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and related Workers	18.2
	10	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government	9.5	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and retail Trades	11.1
	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.1	05	Teachers	10.2
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	6.0	95	Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	9.9
Warangal				04	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	8.0
	70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related Workers	18.5	76	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related Workers	17.3
	29	Unskilled Office Workers	10.9	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	15.1
	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	9.4	84	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	13.5
	A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	7.1	A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	18.1
	28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	6.0	82	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related Food and Beverage Workers	7.9
Rajahmundry	64	Drivers, Road Transport	5.3	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.0
	80	Labourers, n.e.c.	17.1	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	17.7
	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	10.4	84	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	15.5
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	7.6	30	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	11.7
	28	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	5.6	95	Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	10.9
				91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and related Workers	9.4
				70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	6.1
				05	Teachers	4.9

STATEMENT III.28—Contd.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS ACCOUNTING FOR MORE THAN 5% OF MIGRANT WORKERS

City with population of one lakh and over	Males			Females		
	Occupational group	Description	Percentage of migrant workers	Occupational group	Description	Percentage of migrant workers
Kakinada	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	11.0	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	23.7
	88	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	10.7	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	15.7
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	7.4	95	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	13.2
	05	Teachers	4.9	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	8.2
Eluru				05	Teachers	5.9
				70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	5.4
				04	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	5.0
Nellore	70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	10.9	70	Spinners Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	18.4
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	10.7	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	15.7
	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	9.6	A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	12.1
				91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	8.4
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	88	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	8.2	95	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	6.6
				80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.4
				82	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers	6.0
Kurnool	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	18.2	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	21.0
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	11.5	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	13.4
	04	Drivers, Road Transport	8.8	82	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers	10.5
	88	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	8.1	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	9.8
Bandar (Masulipatnam)				A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	7.6
				95	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	5.0
Kurnool	74	Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers	8.8	89	Labourers n.e.c.	22.1
	64	Drivers, Road Transport	7.4	A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	13.3
	88	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	6.1	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	10.1
	77	Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers	5.7	70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	7.0
Kurnool	71	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers	4.9	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	6.0
				95	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	5.1
				89	Labourers, n.e.c.	22.5
Kurnool	90	Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers	12.0	A.L.	Agricultural Labourers	17.4
	88	Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	10.4	91	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	10.9
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	9.8	70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	10.3
	80	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades	8.5	84	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	7.7
Kurnool				98	Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers	5.1

253. In Hyderabad city as will be observed from the above statement, more than 10% of the male migrant workers are represented amongst general labourers (12.2%) and clerical workers (11.4%). Such a pattern is compatible with the administrative and residential character of Hyderabad city. The large proportion of clerical workers represents those that must have been drawn to the city from the Andhra districts on the formation of Andhra Pradesh State. Unskilled office workers, working proprietors of retail and wholesale trade, road transport drivers, etc., have also accounted for more than 5% of the migrant male workers. As regards the migrants among female workers in Hyderabad city the general labour accounts for the largest proportion of 26.4% and cooks, domestic servants, etc. 18.8%.

254. In Vijayawada city the largest proportion of male working migrants are represented amongst working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade. 16.4% of the migrant males are in this occupation. This truly confirms the commercial importance of this city. 10.6% of the male working migrants to the city are

road transport drivers. As was already pointed out, this city lies at a very strategic centre of communications. A large number of lorry services ply from here carrying the agricultural produce as well as other goods. It is little wonder that a large proportion of migrant male workers are road transport drivers. As regards the migrant female working population also a considerable proportion, viz., 15.3%, forms working proprietors of wholesale and retail trade. General labourers form 21.7% and domestic servants 12.5%.

255. In Guntur city more than 10% of the working male migrants are represented amongst general labourers (12.8%) and road transport drivers (11.0%). Amongst female working migrants the preponderant importance of Guntur city as a centre of tobacco industry, becomes apparent by the fact that as many as 59.9% of the working female migrants are tobacco preparers. A large section of female workers are drawn from the neighbourhood to work in the innumerable tobacco grading centres of the city. In view of the great preponderance of the tobacco industry, the propor-

tion of female migrant workers in the other occupational groups is reduced to insignificance.

256. In Visakhapatnam city more than 10% of the male working migrants are found among clerical workers (10.7%) and labourers (15.3%). Nearly 10% work as Administrators and Executive Officers of Government. Among the working female migrants, general labourers (24.7%), domestic servants (18.2%) and working proprietors in wholesale and retail trades (11.1%) and teachers (10.2%) account for more than 10% each.

257. In Warangal city spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, etc., form the largest proportion (18.5%) of the migrant male workers. This city is noted for its wool carding and pile carpet industry as also for the weaving of cotton durries. A good number of migrant male workers are obviously found in those occupations. As regards females also the same occupation accounts for 17.3% of the migrant female workers. Labourers (15.1%) and beedi workers (13.1%) also account for a substantial proportion of the female migrant workers.

258. In Rajahmundry city, working proprietors of wholesale and retail trades (10.4%), labourers (17.1%) contribute more than 10% each amongst migrant male workers. Amongst female working migrants, proprietors of wholesale and retail trades (11.7%) probably petty dealers, tobacco workers (13.5%), labourers (17.7%) and launderers (10.9%) account for more than 10%. Rajahmundry is noted as an industrial and commercial city. The pattern of the migrant workers conforms to this.

259. Kakinada, the district headquarters town of East Godavari district, is more of administrative and residential city. Clerical workers draw 10.7% of the working male migrants and traders 11.0%. Among the female migrant workers to this city labourers form 20.7%, domestic servants 15.7%, and launderers 13.2%.

260. In Eluru city more than 10% of migrant male workers are found amongst spinners, weavers, etc., (10.9%), labourers (10.7%). This city is noted for its wool industry. The pile carpets of Eluru have quite a good foreign market as well. This industry seems to draw a good number of migrants. Amongst females also 18.4% of the migrant workers are found in the occupation of spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing etc. A good number of migrant females (12.1%) to Eluru city work as agricultural labourers. General labourers also account for 15.7% of the female working migrant population.

261. In Nellore city, working proprietors of wholesale and retail trades account for 13.2% of the working

male migrants and the general labourers 11.5%. Nellore though classified as administrative and residential, is a city of some commercial importance and a good number of migrants in this field of work is drawn to this city. Amongst the migrant females, domestic servants form the largest proportion of the migrant female workers accounting for 21.0%. This city has a ready availability of domestic servants from amongst the Yanadi tribe. Nellore district is the home of this tribe and the female domestic servants in Nellore city are mostly drawn from the Yanadi women. A large proportion of the female workers seems to have been drawn to the city from amongst the Yanadi women from the neighbourhood or it may be that the wives of the Yanadi males living in the city work as domestic servants and these women are first drawn from the neighbouring areas to the city by ties of marriage. A good proportion of female working migrants is also found amongst labourers (13.4%) and millers, food and beverage workers, etc., probably running small restaurants or vending food preparations.

262. In Bandar (Masulipatnam) city there is no particular occupation in which the migrant working males are predominantly represented. No occupation accounts for more than 10% of the migrant male workers. However, the largest proportion (8.8% only) is found amongst precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers. This city has a scientific instrument factory making precision instruments and the city is also noted for the manufacture of gold covered ornaments. The largest proportion of male migrant workers are found in these occupations. Among the female migrant workers, agricultural labour absorbs 13.3% and general labour the largest proportion of 33.1% and domestic servants 10.1%.

263. In the last of the cities, viz., Kurnool, more than 10% of the migrant male workers are found amongst Policemen and clerical workers. As was already mentioned this city came into prominence only on account of its development after the formation of the linguistic State of Andhra and it is now developed into a regional administrative centre of Andhra Pradesh. A good number of clerical workers of the city are obviously drawn from outside. As regards females, 17.4% of the migrant workers are engaged in agricultural labour and 10.3% in spinning, weaving, dyeing, etc., and 22.5% as labourers and 10.9% as domestic servants.

Nature of migration of population to Cities according as it is temporary or permanent and from rural or urban areas

264. The statement on the next page shows how far the migration to cities has been contributed by temporary or permanent migrants.

[Statement :

STATEMENT III.29
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY PLACE OF BIRTH

City (with population of one lakh and over)	Total Migrants	BORN IN RURAL AREAS											
		Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than three years		Born in rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Visakhapatnam .	1,000	55	37	140	150	50	29	62	56	16	7	12	7
2. Kakinada .	1,000	84	70	109	203	35	27	55	70	2	1	3	2
3. Rajahmundry .	1,000	49	48	127	160	44	44	129	130	4	2	8	5
4. Eluru .	1,000	40	57	80	114	50	59	136	163	2	3	2	3
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam) .	1,000	129	102	89	228	56	22	62	97	5	1	5	2
6. Vijayawada .	1,000	32	32	119	113	100	57	118	152	7	3	7	5
7. Guntur .	1,000	82	98	195	239	32	31	69	67	4	3	9	5
8. Nellore .	1,000	104	76	188	178	25	18	41	39	13	9	26	24
9. Kurnool .	1,000	95	76	148	162	63	51	86	94	7	5	13	13
10. Hyderabad .	1,000	11	9	32	34	99	55	185	154	15	14	52	47
11. Warangal .	1,000	65	81	104	235	49	33	69	84	4	2	6	5

STATEMENT III.29—Concd.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY PLACE OF BIRTH

City (with population of one lakh and over)	BORN IN URBAN AREAS											
	Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. Visakhapatnam .	39	35	14	19	42	40	46	38	30	30	24	16
2. Kakinada .	20	21	38	51	24	23	31	43	7	4	9	8
3. Rajahmundry .	11	11	27	37	19	21	36	47	7	4	12	10
4. Eluru .	13	13	10	31	26	34	45	34	3	2	6	4
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam) .	15	10	26	21	22	17	50	33	5	3	8	7
6. Vijayawada .	20	10	17	22	41	23	36	51	8	6	11	10
7. Guntur .	14	8	15	19	17	17	23	23	5	4	9	7
8. Nellore .	10	10	13	33	19	18	27	30	13	12	36	23
9. Kurnool .	5	5	11	10	25	20	22	26	10	9	24	20
10. Hyderabad .	2	3	5	6	27	19	63	51	17	13	53	59
11. Warangal .	9	4	11	14	34	33	56	63	10	6	11	10

265. We may take, though somewhat arbitrarily, that duration of residence of less than 3 years will constitute temporary migration and above 3 years as permanent migration. The higher proportions found in columns 5 and 6 of the above statement against almost all the cities except Eluru, Vijayawada and Hyderabad show that the migrants from the rural areas of the same district constitute the largest proportion of permanent migrants having their residence in the cities for over 3 years. In Eluru, Vijayawada and Hyderabad cities migrants from the rural areas of

other districts form the highest proportion of permanent migrants. It is clear that the immigrants drawn from the rural areas of the same district or from the rural areas of other districts of the State are largely permanent migrants, their durations of residence in the cities of enumeration being over 3 years. Temporary migrants from these areas though substantial are almost invariably much lesser in proportion than the permanent migrants. It is obvious that the populations of cities are built up primarily from those drawn from the neighbourhood either from the rural areas of the

same district or the rural areas of the neighbouring district who settle down in the cities permanently. Women particularly are drawn from the neighbourhood by ties of marriage and thus become permanent migrants. Children born to such mothers, if the confinement took place at the original home of the mothers also assume the character of permanent migrants. Only in Bandar (Masulipatnam) city more of the male migrants from the rural areas of the same district are found to be temporary than permanent. Probably a large number of children are drawn from the neighbourhood temporarily to the city for educational purposes. In this city is a special high school for Scheduled Castes with a large hostel attached, which may account for a large number of temporary male migrants. The proportion of both permanent and temporary migrants from the rural areas of distant places as those born outside the State of enumeration gets considerably reduced, only in Hyderabad city a fairly large proportion of permanent migrants from the rural areas of other States being found. Those must have migrated to the city permanently when the erstwhile Hyderabad State encompassed the areas of Marathwara or Karnataka which now lie outside Andhra Pradesh.

266. The migrants to cities contributed by the other urban areas within the district of enumeration or outside the district and within the State are considerably less than that contributed by the corresponding rural areas either among the temporary or permanent migrants. However, the larger proportion of migrants from other States in India is drawn from the urban areas of those States than the rural areas either among the temporary or permanent migrants. The cities of this State cannot exercise a direct pull on the rural populations of other States to any large extent. The rural populations of those States are first drawn to the nearby urban centres within those States and further migration to the distant cities occurs more from

those urban centres than from the rural areas direct. The proportion of permanent migrants from other urban areas either from within or outside the State seems to be slightly larger than the purely temporary migrants. Probably several of them that settle down in industry and business or catering services etc., stay on for over 3 years while those migrants that are employees in State or Central Government service or those who might be making purely temporary trips who would mostly constitute the temporary migrants of less than 3 years duration may be comparatively few in number. One special feature observed in respect of migrants drawn from other urban areas to Hyderabad city is that it is the only city in which the female migrants both permanent and temporary from other urban areas outside the State are more in number than male migrants. This may be on account of the fact that Hyderabad city had a large number of Mysoreans, Maharashtrians and Madrasis, etc., in its population who though were originally immigrants almost become indigenous by virtue of a few of the generations of these migrant families having had their birth in the city itself. It is quite possible that several youths in such families may be acquiring their brides from corresponding linguistic areas outside the State and also giving their girls in marriage to the youth outside. This must have led to a greater inflow of female immigrants from the urban centres outside the State.

267. To give a more detailed picture of migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration in respect of the urban population, the following extract from Table D-III showing the details of the migrants by sex and of various periods of duration and particulars of migrants from the four adjoining States, viz., Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra and Orissa, which had contributed the largest number of migrants, is given below.

STATEMENT III.30

MIGRANTS (FROM FOUR ADJOINING STATES) CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION IN URBAN AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

Where born		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years													
		Total Migrants		Less than 1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16 and Over		Period not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MADRAS	Total	40,747	45,894	8,650	6,268	19,404	16,436	8,637	8,690	5,190	5,138	7,460	8,980	388	417
	Rural	20,576	17,132	3,404	2,250	8,594	6,404	3,266	3,253	2,167	1,902	2,985	3,205	100	118
	Urban	20,303	28,692	5,241	4,008	10,998	10,016	5,349	5,422	3,024	3,230	4,475	5,730	226	291
	Unclassifiable	63	70	5	10	17	16	22	15	8	6	0	15	2	8
MAHARASHTRA	Total	20,898	21,558	3,736	3,149	6,477	6,077	3,526	4,005	3,422	3,667	3,473	4,213	264	387
	Rural	10,210	9,740	1,930	1,377	3,022	2,798	1,637	1,736	1,635	1,704	1,677	1,999	109	111
	Urban	10,681	11,803	1,804	1,770	3,455	3,282	1,888	2,306	1,587	1,962	1,795	2,210	154	275
	Unclassifiable	7	13	2	2	2	2	1	3	..	1	1	4	1	1
MYSORE	Total	30,065	37,417	4,241	4,167	10,085	11,184	5,512	7,196	4,614	5,616	6,147	8,667	366	583
	Rural	14,732	17,419	1,915	1,719	4,894	4,807	2,598	3,358	2,516	2,977	3,185	4,281	174	277
	Urban	16,681	19,951	2,322	2,444	5,685	6,366	2,908	3,838	2,094	2,639	2,962	4,386	189	304
	Unclassifiable	30	47	4	4	6	11	6	4	4	9	7	15	3	4
ORISSA	Total	6,737	7,472	1,010	980	2,481	2,091	1,210	1,556	822	966	1,148	1,826	121	108
	Rural	2,795	2,915	451	392	1,040	924	384	572	329	353	510	606	78	68
	Urban	3,927	4,549	554	587	1,444	1,164	824	983	490	611	631	1,219	41	35
	Unclassifiable	15	8	2	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	..

268. It will be observed from the above statement that the difference in proportions between the males and the females in respect of temporary migrants of shorter duration of residence is much larger than those who stayed longer, the male migrants showing generally preponderance amongst temporary migrants and the females showing greater strength among more permanent migrants.

Non-workers among the migrants in cities

269. Non-workers form the bulk of the immigrant population in the cities as was already observed. A detailed examination of these non-workers will be rewarding. The following statement gives the age break up of the non-workers among the total migrants to the cities sexwise.

STATEMENT III-31

STATEMENT SHOWING SEX AND AGE BREAK UP OF THE NON-WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL MIGRANTS TO THE CITIES

City 1	Age group 2	Immigrant non-workers	
		Males 3	Females 4
Visakhapatnam	Total	16,250	33,386
	0-14	7,870	8,693
	15-34	6,251	15,797
	35-59	1,227	7,322
	60+	890	1,574
	A.N.S.	7	..
Kakinada	Total	12,009	24,125
	0-14	7,183	5,210
	15-34	4,532	11,397
	35-59	502	6,000
	60+	719	1,456
	A.N.S.	3	2
Rajahmundry	Total	10,012	27,478
	0-14	6,201	7,889
	15-34	2,618	12,447
	35-59	507	5,387
	60+	590	1,755
	A.N.S.	..	3
Eluru	Total	6,795	24,891
	0-14	4,893	9,354
	15-34	1,715	10,864
	35-59	310	4,119
	60+	871	1,051
	A.N.S.	..	3
Vijayawada	Total	23,547	60,030
	0-14	15,980	18,100
	15-34	4,713	28,251
	35-59	1,390	10,614
	60+	1,515	3,965
	A.N.S.	..	..
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	Total	5,303	18,142
	0-14	788	4,350
	15-34	2,610	7,990
	35-59	981	4,532
	60+	918	1,280
	A.N.S.	..	..
Guntur	Total	16,360	35,007
	0-14	8,854	9,818
	15-34	5,101	15,947
	35-59	1,154	6,045
	60+	1,254	2,997
	A.N.S.	..	..
Nellore	Total	7,737	17,734
	0-14	4,177	4,073
	15-34	2,322	8,300
	35-59	584	4,045
	60+	654	1,316
	A.N.S.	..	..
Kurnool	Total	7,392	14,258
	0-14	4,211	4,599
	15-34	2,737	6,092
	35-59	214	2,679
	60+	230	880
	A.N.S.	..	..
Hyderabad	Total	52,561	111,840
	0-14	28,373	29,156
	15-34	18,040	52,048
	35-59	8,980	21,771
	60+	2,250	7,964
	A.N.S.	..	1
Warangal	Total	9,230	21,851
	0-14	4,106	8,012
	15-34	4,022	6,104
	35-59	851	4,619
	60+	800	1,516
	A.N.S.	..	..

A.N.S. = Age not stated
.. = Nil

270. It will be seen from the above statement that the bulk of the migrant non-workers amongst males generally falls in the age-group of 0-14. This will obviously consist of a large number of infants and school going children. It is the general practice for young mothers to go to their own parents' houses for confinement. A large number of females born outside the city of enumeration are drawn to the city by ties of marriage. If most of them had visited their parents' houses just for the purpose of confinement, several of the children so born when the confinement takes place outside the city of enumeration would naturally be shown as migrants. It may also be possible that several children particularly boys are sent to the cities to stay with some relatives or in hostels for higher education. This must have also accounted for a fairly good number of migrant non-working male children. When families as such migrate, while the father and other elder male members may be working the children and women form the non-working elements in the migrant family. The proportion of non-working male migrants generally keeps declining as the age groups advance. Thus the migrant non-workers in the age-group of 0-14 are more in number than those in 15-34, who in turn are larger than those found in age-group 35-59, who generally exceed those in the age-group of 60+. Most of the male migrants in the age-group of 15-34 who are not working may represent those who are pursuing collegiate studies. There may also be a good number of young men in this age group who might have been drawn to the city for employment but not yet employed. The non-working migrants amongst males in advanced ages obviously get considerably reduced in numbers. In the advanced age-groups may be represented mostly the retired persons or rent receivers born outside but staying in the cities or some may be mere vagrants, beggars, etc.

271. As regards the female non-workers a preponderant proportion amongst them is found in the age-group of 15-34. These are obviously the housewives drawn to the city by ties of marriage. A good number are also found in the age-group of 0-14. These may be the non-working children in immigrant families or these may also be mostly migrants by accident of their having been born in their mothers' parents' place outside the cities of enumeration and several school going girls might have also migrated for the purpose of education. In the age-group of 35-59 as also 60+ there is a much larger number of migrant non-working females than males. Most of them are either housewives doing no other work while their husbands work or there may also be a good number of widows amongst the advanced age-groups of females that were originally drawn to the cities by marriage but had to continue to stay after being widowed who may be mere dependent non-workers. It is unfortunate that the migrants were not tabulated by marital status which could have given more useful sociological data.

272. The statement on the next two pages gives the distribution of migrants to cities by sex among non-workers and all workers according to the occupational divisions.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AMONG NON-WORKERS

OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION															
City	Age-group	Non-Workers		Total Workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Total of All Divisions		Division-0		Division-1	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Visakhapatnam	Total	16,250	33,380	24,058	3,406	155	30	81	20	24,722	3,440	1,789	687	3,008	37
	0-14	7,879	8,693	308	148	1	..	..	..	307	148	..	..	1	1
	15-34	6,251	13,797	13,949	1,797	76	13	52	12	13,821	1,772	1,081	585	1,445	15
	35-59	1,227	7,322	10,180	1,423	58	18	25	8	10,032	1,397	680	146	1,538	18
	60+	886	1,573	870	128	25	5	4	..	541	123	52	6	24	3
	Age not stated	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kakinada	Total	12,999	24,125	11,869	2,873	353	40	171	118	11,345	2,721	1,421	384	754	23
	0-14	7,183	5,210	320	90	2	..	7	8	811	87	2	2	1	1
	15-34	4,532	11,397	5,872	1,381	94	17	82	67	5,690	1,297	685	260	308	9
	35-59	562	6,060	5,032	1,245	185	19	70	40	4,777	1,186	646	114	409	10
	60+	719	1,450	643	158	72	4	12	3	559	151	91	8	36	3
	Age not stated	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry	Total	10,012	27,478	18,418	4,087	222	47	92	32	18,184	4,008	1,118	343	495	27
	0-14	6,201	7,889	404	90	2	1	2	..	460	95	4	..	4	..
	15-34	2,618	12,447	9,246	1,965	61	7	30	17	9,155	1,941	488	254	220	10
	35-59	597	5,387	7,749	1,794	111	28	23	15	7,615	1,751	500	84	209	10
	60+	596	1,755	959	232	48	11	7	..	904	221	126	5	56	1
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eluru	Total	6,793	24,801	14,388	4,988	518	170	317	603	18,553	4,215	1,076	373	513	34
	0-14	4,393	9,354	404	179	2	1	12	20	300	158	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,715	10,364	6,213	2,334	164	66	121	326	5,928	1,940	437	259	193	27
	35-59	316	4,119	6,785	2,174	280	84	151	235	6,895	1,853	507	111	311	7
	60+	371	1,031	986	301	113	17	83	22	840	202	72	5	19	..
	Age not stated	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayawada	Total	23,587	60,930	40,864	7,012	613	93	329	334	48,923	7,485	2,922	610	2,173	10
	0-14	15,960	18,100	1,787	611	4	2	11	12	1,772	597	31	10	8	..
	15-34	4,713	28,251	26,313	5,101	162	35	137	171	26,114	4,895	1,435	419	1,158	6
	35-59	1,300	10,614	19,345	2,056	344	45	148	140	19,063	1,871	1,313	181	678	2
	60+	1,515	3,063	2,119	144	103	11	38	11	1,983	122	143	..	386	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bancor (Masulipatnam)	Total	5,303	18,142	12,071	2,894	543	111	563	386	10,905	2,397	806	156	564	3
	0-14	788	4,350	564	465	7	..	19	38	538	427	13	11	..	..
	15-34	2,016	7,090	6,014	1,199	241	34	268	348	5,505	1,117	458	138	115	..
	35-59	981	4,322	4,704	834	205	77	237	..	4,552	757	333	5	895	..
	60+	918	1,280	690	90	90	..	39	..	570	96	2	2	54	3
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	Total	16,366	35,697	29,119	14,866	528	177	525	252	28,066	14,437	2,023	769	985	26
	0-14	18,854	9,818	520	368	15	8	15	10	490	344	3	6	1	2
	15-34	5,104	15,917	16,255	8,003	148	56	214	105	15,893	8,742	948	513	394	8
	35-59	1,154	6,945	11,081	5,100	259	98	254	111	10,568	4,801	929	241	554	16
	60+	1,254	2,897	1,263	494	106	15	42	20	1,115	459	143	9	36	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Total	7,737	17,734	15,028	3,149	545	123	287	240	14,196	2,786	1,108	289	684	20
	0-14	4,177	4,073	339	115	..	1	5	2	334	112	3	..	..	..
	15-34	2,322	8,300	7,787	1,532	161	21	140	141	7,486	1,370	470	214	320	6
	35-59	584	4,045	6,280	1,342	288	77	127	90	5,874	1,175	571	71	337	12
	60+	654	1,316	613	160	90	24	15	7	502	129	58	4	27	2
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	Total	7,392	14,256	11,832	4,420	224	109	428	768	11,180	3,543	1,052	222	532	..
	0-14	4,211	4,599	347	264	1	3	24	21	322	240	2	1	2	..
	15-34	2,737	6,092	6,664	2,480	72	35	184	436	6,348	1,099	638	181	204	..
	35-59	214	2,679	4,284	1,474	118	48	198	279	3,068	1,147	375	40	314	..
	60+	230	880	597	193	33	..	22	32	542	157	37	..	12	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Total	52,561	111,840	96,683	22,612	616	200	472	497	95,595	21,915	7,494	2,817	8,414	93
	0-14	28,273	29,156	1,441	734	7	6	18	19	1,416	709	..	2	8	..
	15-34	18,049	52,948	54,172	11,863	196	99	174	276	53,802	11,488	4,761	1,976	5,595	41
	35-59	3,980	21,771	38,484	8,972	319	72	228	180	37,937	8,720	2,580	795	2,661	50
	60+	2,259	7,064	2,580	1,043	94	23	52	22	2,440	998	147	44	155	2
	Age not stated	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	Total	9,230	21,351	13,454	8,917	305	700	143	637	18,066	7,580	933	200	500	16
	0-14	4,100	8,912	361	361	4	32	11	33	340	290	..	..	..	1
	15-34	4,022	6,104	7,158	4,381	91	381	61	373	7,006	3,577	553	194	168	8
	35-59	557	4,819	5,800	3,918	157	256	55	212	5,288	3,456	337	61	314	7
	60+	590	1,516	455	307	53	81	16	19	366	287	43	5	18	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.32

AND ALL WORKERS ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

OF MIGRANTS

Division-2		Division-3		Division-4		Division-5		Division-6		Division 7 & 8		Division-9		Division-X		Age-group	City
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3	1
3,883	95	2,088	408	802	42	54	2	3,073	29	7,185	1,074	3,407	1,066	88	..	Total	Vaishapatnam
5	..	88	8	10	3	2	..	..	..	189	85	117	101	..	..	0-14	
2,502	80	1,109	180	125	27	25	..	1,468	19	3,979	468	2,002	498	25	..	15-34	
1,280	15	809	286	186	11	22	1	1,565	10	2,876	533	1,207	427	13	..	35-59	
86	..	82	84	81	1	5	1	40	..	190	38	81	40	..	..	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S	
2,066	85	1,756	266	362	45	1	..	121	6	3,007	1,080	1,850	982	4	..	Total	Kakinada
7	..	54	2	17	..	..	..	1	..	124	23	105	59	..	..	0-14	
1,219	19	697	106	146	23	1	..	69	6	1,619	459	951	415	1	..	15-34	
779	3	900	156	176	19	..	..	49	..	1,107	485	708	399	3	..	35-59	
60	13	105	2	23	3	..	..	2	..	157	63	85	59	..	..	60+	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	A.N.S	
2,218	23	2,782	580	183	38	14	11	2,077	9	6,999	2,042	2,276	935	7	..	Total	Rajahmundry
10	..	111	5	7	..	3	2	9	..	218	39	94	49	..	..	0-14	
1,928	14	1,187	201	69	19	5	4	1,184	9	3,679	1,005	1,033	425	6	..	15-34	
807	7	1,295	317	98	17	5	5	893	..	2,802	915	1,005	390	1	..	35-59	
68	2	189	57	9	2	1	..	41	..	270	83	144	71	..	..	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S	
1,820	87	1,961	467	229	20	..	..	835	1	5,498	2,441	1,620	840	1	..	Total	Eluru
11	1	71	5	14	3	..	..	11	..	184	102	99	48	..	..	0-14	
1,050	25	783	135	94	10	..	..	311	1	2,302	1,103	768	380	..	..	15-34	
728	10	961	267	110	8	..	..	460	..	2,622	1,092	640	360	1	..	35-59	
86	1	140	60	11	..	..	..	53	..	390	144	113	52	..	..	60+	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S	
4,674	47	11,221	1,316	343	46	116	58	9,988	21	16,852	3,083	3,633	1,690	5	4	Total	Vijayawada
97	5	64	38	35	2	16	1	14	..	1,376	155	138	386	..	..	0-14	
3,114	36	5,072	622	122	16	28	24	4,822	15	8,867	2,449	1,998	1,295	..	1	15-34	
1,862	6	5,759	626	154	21</												

273 This will help us to see in which occupational divisions, the sex disparity becomes less pronounced in order to determine the occupations in which the people were inclined to settle down to family life much earlier than the others. From the above statement it will be clear that while the number of females among non-workers is invariably higher than the number of males, amongst all non-agricultural workers male migrants are invariably much larger than the female migrants. Among such workers, sex disparity is the least in respect of the migrants coming under Occupational Division 9, which includes domestic servants, waiters, building cleaners, dhobies, etc. The reason for this is obviously on account of the fact that in occupations as domestic servants, dhobies, etc., quite a lot of women workers are also found. Particularly in dhobi families both the men and women attend to the work together. It is also seen that generally in the age-group 35-59 in Occupational Division 9 the sex disparity is the least. In Occupational Division 7 and 8, i.e., Craftsmen, Production process workers and Labourers also the sex disparity is not so high. This includes handloom weavers, carpenters, construction workers, potters, tobacco workers and general labourers. The occupations coming in this division are such that they are generally done on a household basis and apparently the migrant craftsmen move with their families. It is a common experience to find construction workers as also general labourers in the cities coming with their families and settling down in temporary huts near the places of their work. The preponderance of females among tobacco workers should have also reduced the sex disparity in Occupational Division 7 and 8 to some extent. Here also the sex disparity seems to be the least in the age-group of 35-59. The sex disparity appears most pronounced in Occupational Division 2 which consists of clerical and related workers. The reason for the large sex disparity in this Occupational Division may be on account of the fact that this group belongs to the middle classes where the wife will invariably be a housewife, i.e., a non-worker and not many females are likely to work in the same occupation or profession, unlike amongst the craftsmen, domestic servants, dhobies, etc., where both the man and woman of a family participate in the same occupation. However, the mere disparity in numbers of the sexes in Occupational Division 2 may not prove that the clerical workers settled down to family life much later than the others. It may no doubt be true that quite a number of migrants coming under Occupational Division 2 may be constituted of bachelors who might have just migrated to the city and secured employment for the first time. It is seen that age-group 15-34 accounts for the largest proportion of migrants in Occupational Division 2. A close study of Migration Table D-IV printed in Part II-C volume of this State will reveal very interesting sociological data concerning the life of the city dwellers and particularly of the migrants as related to their occupations. I have here only touched upon a few salient features. The main Table D-IV gives the age break-up by sex of the migrants to each city down to the occupational group and may be referred to.

Single-member households in Urban areas

274. The single member households in the urban population of the various districts are as follows:

District 1	Single member urban households in 20% sample		
	No. of households 2	Males 3	Females 4
Visakhapatnam	1,117	600	517
East Godavari	1,809	738	771
West Godavari	911	440	471
Krishna	1,518	904	614
Guntur	2,298	1,107	1,101
Nellore	791	379	412
Kurnool	932	478	454
Hyderabad	8,802	2,585	1,217
Warangal	606	409	197

275. The above statement gives a general picture of the extent of single-member households in the urban areas of the districts each of which containing at least one city. It will be interesting to correlate this with the sex disparities observed among migrants as revealed by Table D-IV in respect of each of the cities.

276. In Visakhapatnam city it is observed that in the age-group 35-59 the disparity of numbers between the male and female migrants is the largest. We had also seen that a number of migrants amongst males that are drawn to the city are those engaged in Services as also Manufacturing other than Household Industry. It is likely that a large number of single-member households is made up of factory workers and those working in Defence Services as also State Government Services, who may be staying single.

277. In Kakinada city (East Godavari district) the female migrants outnumber the male migrants and this disparity is noticed mostly in the age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59. The excess of female migrants were found mostly amongst domestic servants and laundresses. In Rajahmundry city also the female migrants slightly exceed the male migrants in number. In this city, though amongst non-working migrants females outnumber the males considerably, female migrants exceed the males amongst tobacco workers as well. The district urban figures of the single-member households showing an excess of single-member female households confirm this. Several of the migrant female workers to Rajahmundry city apparently live single.

278. In Eluru city (West Godavari district) the female migrants are considerably in excess of the male migrants and this excess is found in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-34. While in the age-group of 0-14 the female migrants may be mostly non-working students or dependants and hence may not contribute to the formation of single-member households, in the age-group of 15-34 there is a sizeable excess of females over males and a large number of working female

migrants are agricultural labourers. Also among millers, bakers and food and beverage workers, larger number of females than male migrants is found. Surprisingly there is an excess of female migrants of "craftsmen and production process workers not elsewhere classified" (Occupational Group 85) over male migrants. Among the domestic servants as also launderers, female migrants are positively in excess. The larger number of single-member female households than the single-member male households is thus explained in the urban population of West Godavari district.

279. In the urban areas of Krishna district, single-member male households far exceed those of female households. In Vijayawada city there has been a clear excess of male migrants over female migrants and the disparity is found mostly in the age-group of 35-59. This excess male migration is found amongst professional, technical and related workers (Occupational Division 0) which covers engineers, doctors, teachers, artists and draughtsmen, *etc.* Vijayawada city in this district attracts quite a lot of professional and technical men including free lance journalists, *etc.* The excess of male migrants is pronounced amongst administrative, executive and managerial workers as well. So also among the clerical workers as also sales workers particularly salesmen, shop assistants, *etc.* A large number of male migrants are found amongst road transport drivers and indeed amongst transport and communication workers. There is also considerable excess of migrant male general labourers over females. Thus in Vijayawada which is a city of large commercial, transport and industrial importance a large section of working migrants is made up of males. The distinct preponderance of male single-member households in the urban population of Krishna should have been mostly contributed by the male migrant workers to Vijayawada city. Bandar city in the same district, on the other hand, which is more of a residential town has a larger proportion of females amongst its migrants. The excess female migration is mostly among non-workers who may not be constituting into single-member households. Amongst general labourers and domestic servants, female migrants to Bandar city outnumber the male migrants. Some of them may be staying single in separate households.

280. In the urban areas of Guntur district, the single-member female households are larger in number than the single-member male households as was observed in East Godavari and West Godavari districts. In the urban population of this district, in Guntur city, which accounts for a large proportion of immigrants (51.28%), the female migrants distinctly outnumber the male migrants. The excess is found mainly in the age-group 15-34. The very large excess of female migrant workers in Occupational Group 84, *i.e.*, Tobacco workers, obviously contributes to the large number of single-member female households in the urban population of the district. Amongst domestic servants also the female migrants exceed the male migrants. The very large excess of female non wor-

kers among migrants particularly in the age-group of 15-34 makes one wonder if apart from the tobacco workers and domestic servants there were quite a large number of independent single-women of indefinite source of income living in this city.

281. In Nellore district, single-member female households are slightly larger though from the point of total migration into Nellore city the males outnumber the females. The excess of female migrants into Nellore city is found amongst food and beverages workers and domestic servants besides there being a considerable excess of female migrants among non-workers of all age-groups exceeding 15 years. Besides, in Nellore district, there were other urban centres as Gudur Municipality to which a very large number of female migrants are drawn as workers in mica splitting factories. The large number of single-member female households in the urban areas of this district is obviously due to this.

282. In Kurnool district the single-member male households slightly exceed the single member female households in the urban areas. The figures of migrants to Kurnool city reveal a slight excess of males over females. The excess of male migrants is mostly accounted for among the administrative, executive and managerial workers as also clerical workers. Sales workers too have a much larger number of male migrants as compared to female migrants. Thus, this city had obviously drawn a good number of male migrants who came single, mostly represented amongst administrative personnel and salesmen who seem to form the large number of single-member households.

283. In the urban population of Hyderabad district single-member male households are far in excess of single-member female households. The migration figures of Hyderabad city's population confirm this. There is much larger male migration into the city than female migration. The migrants who were likely to have formed into single-member households are mostly accounted for by the excess of male migrants found amongst administrative, executive and clerical personnel, sales workers and technical and professional men and transport workers, particularly the road transport workers. Amongst the food and beverage workers (Occupational Group 82) as also engine operators the male migrants far outnumber the females.

284. In Warangal district the single-member male households form a much larger proportion than the corresponding female households. But the migration figures would reveal that Warangal city has drawn a larger proportion of female migrants. The excess of female migrants is mostly found among non-workers and food workers, tobacco workers, domestic servants, building cleaners, launderers *etc.* But the large excess of single-member male households is obviously accounted for by those represented in executive and clerical occupations as also a considerable number of road and railway workers.

Sex ratio of the populations in towns

285. The following statement gives the distribution of the towns of the different functional types according to the different ranges of sex ratios.

STATEMENT III.33

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS—1961

ABSTRACT

Type of City/Town 1	Total number of towns 2	Number of towns where Females per 1,000 Males in 1961 are			
		1,001 and more 3	951-1,000 4	851-950 5	Less than 850 6
A. Administrative, Residential and Educational cities and towns	110	33	30	43	4
B. Port, Trading, Commercial including ship building towns	14	4	3	6	1
C. Transport, Storage and Communication towns	6	..	1	5	..
D. Manufacturing and Industrial towns	70	16	37	13	4
E. Mining towns	3	..	..	3	..
Total	212	53	80	70	9

..— Nil

286. The towns most represented in the sex ratio range of over 1000 are the administrative, residential and educational towns. 33 out of the 53 towns in the State showing a sex ratio exceeding 1000 are of those functional types. Manufacturing and industrial towns are the next largest in number, viz., 16, and there are 4 trading and commercial towns with this high sex ratio. Even in regard to towns with the sex ratio ranging between 951 and 1000 the administrative and residential towns form the largest number of 39

followed by manufacturing and industrial towns 37. Amongst towns with sex ratio varying between 851 and 950 the same order is followed, the administrative and residential towns taking the first place with 43, the manufacturing and industrial towns taking the second place with 18, port and commercial towns 6, transport and communication towns 5 and mining towns 3. As regards the towns with a low sex ratio of less than 850 females per 1000 males they cover 4 administrative and residential towns, an equal number of manufacturing and industrial towns and one trading and commercial town. The administrative and residential towns being largest in number of the total towns in the State are well represented amongst towns of the various ranges of sex ratio. So also the manufacturing and industrial towns which are next largest in number. However, more than 50% of the manufacturing and industrial towns have a sex ratio of 951-1000 females per 1000 males. All the mining towns which are only 3 in number seem to have a low sex ratio of 851 to 950 females per 1000 males. Similarly, out of the 6 transport and communication towns 5 have a low sex ratio range of 851 to 950 and the port and trading towns also seem to favour low sex ratio as 6 out of the 14 fall in the sex ratio range of 851 to 950 and one less than 850.

Trend of sex ratios in Administrative, Residential and Educational towns

Sex ratio : 1000 and more

287. The following statement gives a complete list of all the administrative, residential and educational towns of the State with a sex ratio of 1001 and more of females per 1000 males and it also shows the variation in sex ratio from 1901.

STATEMENT III. 34(a)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities and Towns

(1) PLACES WITH 1,001 AND MORE FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Bobbili	1,022	1,055	1,026	1,029	1,044	1,064	1,052
Salur	1,037	1,095	1,064	1,078	1,119	1,076	1,115
Palakonda	1,024	1,039	1,026	1,065	1,047	1,070	1,058
Rajam	1,017	1,017	996	961	922	1,020	1,023
Tekkali	1,002	1,030	1,082	1,098	1,160	1,195	1,162
Sompeta	1,078	1,097	1,183	1,214	1,287	1,264	1,157
Mandasa	1,002	1,086	1,117	..	..	..	..
Ichchapuram	1,131	1,165	1,180	1,166	1,196	1,199	1,230
Yellamanchili	1,039	1,052	1,021	1,058	1,133	1,097	1,059
Narasapatnam	1,006	1,045	1,018	1,072	1,090	1,081	1,097
Chodavaram	1,084	996	978	1,057	1,040	..	..
Madugula	1,093	1,165	1,125	1,159	1,178	1,144	..
Srungavarapukota	1,092	1,087	1,051	1,099	1,153	1,154	1,045
Bhremunipatnam	1,033	1,026	1,001	1,000	1,189	1,142	1,087
Itazole	1,044	983	968	..	..	..	..
Draksharama	1,015	1,056	..	..	..	..	..
Tuni	1,013	1,038	1,025	1,000	1,076	1,078	1,127
Pithapuram	1,030	1,068	1,037	1,022	1,088	1,051	1,109
Kovvur	1,040	1,046	995	1,010	..	..	..
Penugonda	1,033	1,058	1,051	1,075	1,081	1,087	..
Jaggayyaket	1,001	1,027	1,008	1,008	1,086	1,074	1,085
Itapalle	1,019	1,025	999	953	981	..	..

STATEMENT III. 34(a)—Concd.

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities and Towns

(1) PLACES WITH 1,001 AND MORE FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Kanigiri	1,007	976	908	907	1,040	1,027	1,020
Badvel	1,004	995	995	1,013	1,003	980	1,018
Cumbum	1,024	1,000	1,020	..	..	1,144	1,117
Makthal	1,051	1,067	1,016	..	..	..	..
Kodungal	1,029	1,015	1,012	90	992	1,014	1,009
Kohir	1,013	1,015	985	978	1,018	1,056	1,062
Chinnur	1,001	1,018	1,027	994	1,002	1,085	978
Mudhel	1,062	1,158	1,046	1,064	1,135	1,077	1,088
Vemulawada	1,081	1,092	1,083	1,085	978	980	819
Manthani	1,022	1,028	1,018	964	936	1,084	979
Ilasanparthi	1,002	965	985	937	..	..	918

238. Out of the 38 towns falling in this category 23 towns are in the Coastal Andhra districts. The districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari have generally enjoyed high sex ratios. It is, however, seen from the above statement that with the exception of a few towns like Rajam in Srikakulam, Chodavaram and Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatnam district, Razole in East Godavari, Kovvur in West Godavari district, Repalle in Guntur and Kaligiri in Nellore district, the sex ratios at present in all the remaining towns have shown a tendency to decline from what it was 60 years ago, i.e., in 1901. Even in the above excepted towns though the sex ratios had fluctuated in the middle during certain Census years there is a general fall in the sex ratio over the last few decades. This coastal area used to send out a considerable extent of emigrant labour to Burma, Malaya and other British colonies prior to 1941. This emigration seems to have gradually recorded a fall, till it was completely stopped and in fact several emigrants returned to their homeland which obviously resulted in the disparity between the sexes being gradually reduced. A slight improvement in the sex ratio between 1941 and 1951 in most of these towns is observable probably on account of the fact that several men had left their homes for war service or had emigrated elsewhere for work. But again between 1951 and 1961 there has been a distinct fall in the sex ratio of almost all the towns with one or two exceptions like Chodavaram in Visakhapatnam district, Razole in East Godavari district and Kanigiri in Nellore district. Perhaps in the post-independence period, with the launching of larger developmental activities several new administrative offices, schools and other institutions, etc., were opened and consequently

more men-folk were drawn to these towns after 1951 that had led to the proportion of women coming down slightly. In the Rayalaseema area Badvel of Cuddapah district, Cumbum of Kurnool district are the only two towns which have at present recorded a sex ratio exceeding 1,000. These are two very small towns and the ratios have been fluctuating. A famine in the area or a developmental project in the neighbourhood would easily affect the population of the urban units in this area. Some of the small construction projects near Badvel like the Upper Sagileru project, or the advent of the Nagarjunasagar project not very far away from Cumbum might have possibly drawn away some men from these towns which might have led to the larger proportion of women being found in the populations of these towns at the present Census as compared to the last two decades. In the remaining towns falling in this list, all of which belong to Telangana area, no definite trend of fall or increase of sex ratios is observable in the course of 60 years. A town like Kodungal in Mahabubnagar district shows a distinct improvement in its sex ratio probably on account of its exporting large number of male weavers to the textile factories of Maharashtra State. It may be recalled that Kodungal is the only taluk in the entire State that had shown a fall in population between 1951-61. Its taluk headquarters town seems to reflect similar characteristics. In other towns no large fluctuations are observable.

Sex ratio : 951-1,000

289. The following statement on the next page gives a list of administrative towns whose sex ratios fall in the range of 951-1,000 females per 1,000 males and the variation in sex ratios from 1901.

[Statement:

SEX RATIO IN TOWNS

STATEMENT III.34(b)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities and Towns

(2) PLACES WITH 951-1,000 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Srikakulam	981	1,081	1,276	1,066	1,118	1,105	1,165
Cheerupurulle	967	1,001	..	..	..	..	..
Parvathipuram	986	1,036	1,037	1,063	1,063	1,084	1,073
Kakinada	971	1,002	988	958	1,025	1,082	1,088
Annapuram	992	985	1,024	999	1,075	1,065	1,095
Rumuchandrapuram	990	992	980	1,006	985	..	..
Nidadavole	996	995	990	947	944	..	..
Godavaram	979	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avanigadda	970	951	..	..	..	..	..
Nuzvid	978	1,009	999	995	998	1,041	1,028
Godivada	967	979	976	986	970	1,035	1,032
Ponnur & Nidubrole	987	1,004	960	988	922	929	..
Ongole	966	961	976	1,007	1,025	1,020	1,005
Addanki	984	969	964	992	1,009	1,009	974
Gurazala	981	966	976	1,023	1,061	..	..
Sullurpet	957	938	927	..	..	..	..
Kandukur	996	948	972	972	1,022	1,016	984
Kovur	968	1,009	1,010	1,031	..	..	..
Chittoor	990	993	1,012	1,021	1,006	1,042	1,108
Palmaner	993	962	1,028	..	..	..	..
Tunyatur	994	1,021	972	1,011	1,068	1,047	1,100
Rajampet	995	971	990	1,009	1,004	998	1,001
Panudi	982	983	1,011	1,025	1,008	1,010	983
Kadiri	988	948	996	982	1,015	1,045	1,030
Nandikotkur	988	918	979	..	..	..	..
Atmakur	976	987	872	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	954	955	975	961	971	988	984
Itanagarapalle	967	995	1,021	1,017	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	973	911	972	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda	970	958	935	..	..	..	..
Maddikera	997	1,008	1,030	..	..	..	..
Shamshabad	956	1,056	..	..	..	..	..
Andole (Jogipet)	979	1,047	983	1,033	1,040	..	..
Medak	956	1,009	918	1,013	1,011	1,083	925
Banswada	996	1,014	1,025	1,014	..	..	..
Asifabad	958	962	..	883	..	..	..
Bludasa	990	1,029	920	998	976	1,058	1,105
Peddapalli	982	1,045	1,006	945	1,038	439	..
Aler	958	986	..	..	..	..	..

290. Out of the 39 towns falling in this list, 18 belong to Coastal Andhra, 13 to the Rayalaseema and 8 to Telangana regions of the State. As in the previous list most of these towns show a tendency for the sex ratios to gradually decline from Census to Census with a few exceptions like Nidadavole in West Godavari district, Avanigadda in Krishna district, Ponnur and Nidubrole in Guntur district, Sullurpet and Kandukur in Nellore district. The reasons recorded earlier for the fall in sex ratios in Coastal Andhra may generally apply to these towns as well. Nidadavole, Avanigadda, Ponnur and Nidubrole, Sullurpet and Kandukur seem to have lost a larger number of men by emigration which resulted in higher sex ratios being recorded. Or, it may be that these towns are ill-developed and had hardly drawn any male migrants resulting in a high sex ratio being maintained. In the towns of Rayalaseema also there is a general tendency for the sex ratios to fall with a few exceptions like Nandikotkur,

Atmakur, Koilkuntla and Pattikonda in Kurnool district. It is quite possible that these remote towns were not greatly affected by any expanding administrative, educational or other developmental schemes as to attract more men to settle down. On the other hand these small towns may have sent out some of the men who sought employment elsewhere which might have led to the apparent increase in sex ratio recently. The 8 administrative towns of Telangana in this sex ratio range (951-1000) show a distinct fall in their sex ratios at the 1961 Census as compared to what it was in most of the earlier Censuses. The improvement of educational facilities or expansion of administrative offices in some of these towns, most of which are taluk headquarters or the improvement of trade must have led to a larger concentration of male population in them leading to a corresponding fall in the sex ratios. It is observed that generally at 1951 the towns of Telangana showed a much higher sex ratio

than in 1941. As was pointed out earlier it is likely that these urban centres had served as shelters for several people from the rural areas who sought security in such centres on account of the law and order situation in the rural areas being bad. The people that might have been drawn to the urban centres for security should have been mostly females. Even if the men had to work at their lands in the villages

those who could afford probably sent their women-folk to safer urban places.

Sex ratio : 851-950

291. As regards administrative towns falling in the lower sex ratio range of 851-950 per 1000 males at the present Census they form the largest proportion of the total towns of this functional type. There are 43 of them as listed below.

STATEMENT III. 34 (c)
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961
A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Cities and Towns
(8) PLACES WITH 851-950 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Maruter	939	1,014	1,061	..	..	..	..
Bhermavaram	940	935	1,020	975	..	..	..
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	947	967	983	946	1,008	1,051	1,072
Nandigama	884	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvur	936	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaikalur	900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bapatla	946	952	979	952	966	973	1,007
Narasaraopet	925	905	1,024	968	960	977	970
Nellore	932	971	996	1,012	1,018	1,055	1,066
Madanapalle	911	886	985	915	916	990	1,002
Vayalpad	919	901	..	..	..	..	..
Tirupati	864	970	1,018	1,014	1,020	1,027	1,053
Cuddapah	932	968	956	962	978	1,053	1,042
Itanagudi	911	900	938	957	996	1,003	1,016
Anantapur	890	877	862	872	884	966	947
Kalyandrug	918	890	910	907	879	948	915
Penukonda	911	898	925	1,029	971	1,027	996
Madakasira	943	950	974	1,042	1,068	1,037	996
Kurnool	938	966	1,017	967	1,016	1,040	1,036
Giddalur	928	933	996	..	..	..	..
Dhonga	923	900	960	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	915	890	943	950	938	935	925
Feroznagar	902	976	..	..	..	..	..
Kalvakurthi	890	906	926	..	..	..	..
Kollapur	918	1,015	1,000	..	..	..	..
Wanaparthy	857	876	966	977	1,038	..	..
Alampur	938	964	989	987	..	..	..
Hyderabad Town-group	929	989	921	886	936	937	931
Vicrabud	917	944	..	..	..	..	..
Sangareddy	868	940	846	972	1,007	978	..
Narayankhed	936	1,018	..	..	..	..	..
Kannareddy	907	961	954	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	946	977	905	970	1,003	1,049	1,118
Parkal	891	953	..	..	..	..	..
Narasimpet	904	925	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubabad	913	923	959	913	..	..	..
Jangaon	930	964	928	..	..	..	..
Cherial	942	991	969	984	..	..	..
Khammam	912	943	965	1,016	1,006	1,009	..
Bhadrachalam	926	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	891	936	914	971	1,060	1,016	976
Huzurnagar	902	925	..	..	..	..	..
Mityalguda	883	920	920	..	..	..	..

292. A cursory glance of this list shows that most of them are important administrative headquarters towns. The State capital of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Hyderabad, itself falls in this list. There are other district headquarters towns like Bandar (Masulipatnam), Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Sangareddy, Adilabad, Khammam

and Nalgonda falling in the list. Similarly a few important educational centres like Madanapalle and Tirupati also fall in this list. The lower sex ratio observed in these towns is obviously on account of the fact that in these places are concentrated the important administrative offices, the schools and colleges and so on and naturally the men-folk will

be larger in number in such centres bringing down the sex ratio. Most of these towns have shown a clear decline in sex ratios from previous decades. This has to be expected when the towns have been developing fast drawing in more male population. This lowering of the sex ratios may not reflect the loss of women but on the other hand it reflects an undue gain of male population. We saw while studying migration that cities like Hyderabad, Kurnool and Nellore had lot more of male migrants than female migrants. Bapatla has developed to be the centre of agricultural education which has naturally drawn quite a number of boys thus reducing the sex ratio considerably. In this list Anantapur town has perhaps the least sex ratio of only 880 females per 1,000 males. This town has been quite masculine even as early as in 1901. The sex ratio which was 947 in 1901 came down to a very low number of 884 in 1921 on account of the influenza epidemic taking a heavy toll of female lives. The sex ratio went on declining further to as little as 862 in 1941 and it increased to 877 in 1951 and now it is 880. Anantapur has developed to be an important regional administrative centre besides it being an important educational centre with colleges of engineering, technology, an arts college, a police training college, etc., being located there. It is not surprising that the sex ratio of this town is the lowest in this group with the exception of one more town, viz., Wanaparthy in Mahbubnagar district. In Wanaparthy, the Raja's building has been converted into a polytechnic. This naturally had considerably influenced the sex ratio of women which fell sharply from 876 in 1951 to 837 in 1961. Miryalguda in Nalgonda district in which are located some important canal project camps under the Nagarjunasagar project also shows a very low sex ratio of 883.

Sex ratio : 850 and Less

293. The following 4 administrative, residential and educational towns show even lesser sex ratio of below 850 females per 1000 males.

STATEMENT III.34(d)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOWNS 1901-61

A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns

(4) PLACES WITH LESS THAN 850 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

Town 1	Females per 1,000 males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Tirumalai	824	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagarkurnool	833	987	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	846	900	959	954	976	900	97
Madhira	818	882	..	..	..	..	..

294. Of these, Tirumalai is recognised as urban for the first time at the 1961 Census. As the population is made up of mostly pilgrims and the workers engaged in temple administration and those attending to personal services of pilgrims as barbers and the rest running several pilgrim shops, the population is composed of mostly males and the place as a whole naturally records a low sex ratio of 824 females per 1,000 males. The headquarters town of Karimnagar district also falls in this group. Karimnagar owes its importance mainly as an administrative town besides it being a centre of filigree industry in which mostly men work and also it has considerable handloom industry. The concentration of the administrative offices seems to have led to a larger number of men being found in the population of this town. So also in Nagarkurnool and Madhira, two small towns, where also there has been a concentration of male population.

Trend of sex ratios in Port, Trading and Commercial towns

295. The following statement gives the trend of the sex ratios in the port, trading and commercial towns.

STATEMENT III.35

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

B—Port, Trading, Commercial including Ship Building Towns

City/Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Vengalhattam	1,022	1,051	1,007	997	1,034	1,004	..
Anakapalle	1,031	1,053	1,088	1,042	1,018	1,029	1,055
Palacole	1,023	1,045	1,046	1,021	1,001	1,077	1,095
Sadasivpet	1,024	1,028	900	966	1,006	954	1,095
(ii) Places with 951-1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Vizianagaram	970	1,017	1,012	1,017	1,028	1,098	1,092
Tenali	986	995	988	926	925	952	929
Kavali	958	998	998	958	991	998	976
(iii) Places with 851-950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Vimkhatnam	920	978	970	946	1,018	1,023	1,041
Vijayawada	947	987	930	908	911	930	946
Hindupur	915	986	946	924	848	948	941
Badepalle	904	882	..	..	..	..	..
Zahirabad	944	1,088	971	938	982	1,021	..
Bhongir	931	947	977	1,007	915	924	982
(iv) Places with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Suryapet	834	847	915	..	..	..	..

296. Veeraghattam, Anakapalle and Palacole which lie in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts respectively and Sadasivpet in Medak district belonging to the functional type of trade and commerce are the only places that show a sex ratio exceeding 1000. As was already observed in respect of the administrative towns, the north Coastal districts traditionally enjoyed a higher sex ratio as they had contributed a large number of male emigrants to a few neighbouring eastern countries as Burma *etc.* The larger port and commercial towns lying in this area, however, show sex ratio far below 1000. Thus Vizianagaram in Visakhapatnam district and Tenali in Guntur district show a sex ratio of about 980 females per 1000 males. Similarly the cities of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada show a sex ratio of only 920 and 947 respectively. In Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam there has been a perceptible fall in the sex ratio over the last 60 years which was the trend generally observed in this district on account of the stoppage of emigration to Burma and obviously the immigration of considerable male population to the harbour works, ship building and Caltex industry in Visakhapatnam port should have also greatly affected the sex ratio. Vizianagaram also has developed to be an important centre of education and trade and is also the headquarters of a district police force and hence the gradual fall in its sex ratio which used to be above

1000. Vijayawada city being an important Railway Divisional Headquarters and a very busy commercial town and also an important administrative centre has always considerable floating population and the sex ratio of this town has never been above 950 except in 1951 when the sex ratio had reached 957. Hindupur in Anantapur district, Badepalle in Mahbubnagar district, Zahirabad in Medak district and Bhongir in Nalgonda district which are all towns of considerable repute as trading and market centres have poor sex ratios which is indicative of the fact that these towns draw considerable extent of floating male population engaged in trade. Suryapet in Nalgonda district shows the lowest sex ratio of 834 females per 1000 males. This little town has been fast shooting into prominence lying midway on the highway connecting Hyderabad and Vijayawada and naturally it seems to have drawn considerable male migrants into it working as traders or in its new schools or hotels which have obviously reduced the proportion of women in the population of the town.

Trend of sex ratios in Transport and Communication towns

297. The following statement gives similar particulars of the Transport and Communication towns.

STATEMENT III.36

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

C--Transport, Storage and Communication towns

City/Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1901	1951	1941	1951	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Places with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1951 N I I.							
(ii) Places with 951-1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Nandalur	955	1,002	1,004	..	..	..	..
(iii) Places with 851-950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961							
Renigunta	919	1,013	..	..	..	..	..
Pakala	948	995	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty	942	909	922	922	939	955	938
Guntakal	988	974	981	985	850	..	..
Dornakal	925	919	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Places with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961 N I I.							

298. These total only 6 in number, and they are all railway towns. In none of these towns does the sex ratio exceed 1000. Nandalur in Cuddapah district has a sex ratio of 955. The comparatively higher sex ratio in this town is obviously on account of the fact that this town has a considerable agricultural population as well. In 1941 and 1951 the sex ratio was above 1000. There is a perceptible fall in sex ratio after 1951 obviously on account of expansion of the railway colony in which the population must be mostly masculine. Renigunta has the least sex

ratio of 919. This town besides being a railway junction has also developed into a centre of industry as well and hence probably the low sex ratio.

Trend of sex ratios in Manufacturing and Industrial towns

299. The statements III.37(a) to III.37(d) give the trend of sex ratios in the Manufacturing and Industrial towns of the State.

SEX RATIO IN TOWNS

STATEMENT III.37(a)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns

(i) PLACES WITH 1,001 AND MORE FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Mandapeta	1,028	1,085	1,063	1,058	1,048	1,077	1,045
Anaparthi	1,006	984	..	..	..	..	..
Dowlshwaram	1,033	1,064	1,000	1,070	1,140	1,110	1,147
Peddapuram	1,040	1,082	1,030	1,024	1,030	1,081	1,037
Eluru	1,004	1,044	1,047	1,082	1,027	1,066	1,058
Narsapur	1,034	1,041	1,019	1,072	1,067	1,121	1,003
Vetapalem	1,009	1,023	1,005	1,026	1,035	1,037	1,041
Chilakaluripet	1,063	979	987	989	1,002	..	..
Phirangipuram	1,041	952	932	..	..	..	..
Utkur	1,072	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanpet	1,081	1,049	989	1,015	992	1,006	1,005
Kosigi (Mahabubnagar District)	1,061	1,064	949	1,004	1,017	996	1,018
Armur	1,010	1,023	1,009	1,082	1,130	1,076	1,036
Domakonda	1,059	990	1,007	..	..	..	..
Metpalli	1,036	1,115	1,188	..	..	..	..
Korutla	1,078	1,057	1,036	1,011	974	1,016	966

STATEMENT III.37(b)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOWNS, 1901-1961

D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns

(ii) PLACES WITH 951-1,000 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1961 2	1951 3	1941 4	1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8
Narasannapet	996	994	976	901	1,010	1,001	1,063
Samalkot	988	1,017	988	968	1,001	1,011	1,024
Muchavaram	991	978	990	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry	985	1,024	1,011	980	1,010	1,038	1,048
Tadepalligudem	983	961	1,011	..	..	..	..
Tanuku	985	1,007	978	958	1,017	1,017	..
Pedana	983	1,014	977	985	971	..	..
Mokhsa Mutyalampadu	977	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	979	987	1,033	962	980	946	973
Tadepalle	956	944	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalagiri	964	978	970	988	985	1,011	994
Chebrolu	993	1,022	1,014	957	974	..	..
Bhattiprolu	957	966	994	1,013	967	..	..
Chirala	988	1,037	1,016	969	989	1,019	1,027
Vinukonda	955	988	1,043	1,071	1,033	1,073	1,051
Sattenapalle	973	965	967	976	968	986	1,059
Gudur	988	1,010	1,033	1,017	1,015	1,024	978
Venkatagiri	988	993	969	1,013	977	1,043	1,061
Kuppam	961	978	1,028	1,022	1,044	..	..
Kalahasti	982	1,011	1,002	1,037	1,074	1,098	1,101
Puttur	970	971	..	..	..	..	..
Nagari	967	1,040	..	..	..	..	..
Vempalle	989	956	960	993	1,003	994	971
Kanulapuram	973	927	974	963	952	..	..
Jammalamadugu	993	976	1,018	990	957	966	992
Proddatur	952	969	949	958	962	972	1,021
Uravakonda	959	940	968	962	941	910	1,019
Tadipatri	982	952	963	975	1,015	1,025	1,030
Kodumuru	970	970	947	..	..	..	..
Markapur	974	949	1,047	..	..	..	..
Adoni	965	981	973	984	943	968	966
Kosigi (Kurnool District)	999	997	945	990	905	1,002	946
Yemmiganur	989	1,004	964	1,000	980	988	994
Gadwal	982	1,020	990	986	1,036	1,025	992
Tandur	959	1,000	973	984	921	945	885
Nirmal	962	1,081	1,007	1,075	1,093	1,093	1,070
Jagtial	969	1,006	988	963	984	938	886

STATEMENT III.37(c)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOWNS, 1901-1961

D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns

(iii) PLACES WITH 851-950 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

City/Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1901 2	1951 3	1941 4	1951 5	1961 6	1911 7	1901 8
Malkapuram	854	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vuyyur	919	940	940	1,002	1,016	..	..
Macherla	910	1,111	..	..	..	..	..
Naldupet	943	934	1,035	941	917	983	..
Rayndrug	949	939	950	952	982	983	1,012
Yadiki	941	945	..	..	986	908	975
Dharmavaram	940	924	981	948	953	1,026	959
Siddipet	935	998	993	1,017	1,023	931	932
Nizamabad	913	904	895	970	968	900	919
Bodhan	925	899	869	1,007	1,014	1,098	1,020
Mancheriyal	901	934	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	920	954	932	864	951	900	896
Devanukonda	894	916	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.37(d)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOWNS, 1901-1961

D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns

(iv) PLACES WITH LESS THAN 850 FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN 1961

Town 1	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1901 2	1951 3	1941 4	1951 5	1961 6	1911 7	1901 8
Kaganagar	829	887	..	..	..	..	..
Kadam Damsalte	721	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirilla	844	950	900	954	..	..	..
Vijayapuri	778	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sex ratio : 1001 and more

300. Manufacturing and Industrial towns number 70 which is the next largest number after administrative and residential towns. Even among the towns falling in this category those that show a higher sex ratio than 1000 are located in Coastal Andhra districts for reasons similar to those already discussed under the previous functional types. The sex ratios in these towns too have been showing a tendency to fall from the 1901 level. Besides, a number of towns in Telangana districts like Utkur, Narayanpet and Kosigi in Mahbubnagar district, Armur and Domakonda in Nizamabad district, Metpalli and Koratla in Karimnagar district have also shown high sex ratios exceeding 1000. These are mostly handloom weaving centres from which considerable number of male workers had been migrating out to the industrial centres of Sholapur, Bombay, etc., which is obviously the reason for a larger proportion of females being found in these towns. Particularly in the three handloom towns of Mahbubnagar district it will be seen that the sex ratios at present are far higher than what they were in 1941 or earlier. Even in respect of the rural population of this area of the district, considerable emigration was observed. The total growth of population of the area was also one of the lowest observed in the State. It is obvious that the poor state of the handloom industry of the area does not attract others from outside, but on the other hand, there has been a gradual depletion of male

workers from these towns to organised textile industry outside the State. In Metpalli there has been a very perceptible fall in sex ratio recently. This town has considerable beedi industry which must have attracted the immigrant male workers which has possibly led to the falling in sex ratio.

Sex ratio 951-1000

301. The industrial towns that fall in the medium sex ratio range of 951-1000 females per 1000 males also show a general tendency for the sex ratios to decline as compared to earlier decades. The fall in the sex ratios in the well known industrial centres coming in this range such as Rajahmundry and Tanuku, is obviously on account of the industry of the area drawing in considerable number of male migrant workers. On the other hand, it is observed that in the industrial city of Guntur the sex ratio marks an improvement over what it was in 1901 or 1911. We had seen earlier that the tobacco industry of the town attracts the female migrant workers to a very large extent. This has obviously checked the fall in the sex ratio that generally goes with the growth of industry. The handloom towns enjoy a better sex ratio than the other industrial towns as women also participate in the industry and there was a general tendency for the men to migrate out as was already indicated. The towns like Narasannapet in Srikakulam district, Machavaram in East Godavari district, Pedana in Krishna district, Chebrolu in Guntur

district, Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district and Kosigi in Mahbubnagar district, which owe their importance to their handloom industry have a sex ratio of more than 990 females per 1000 males. Other industrial towns such as Kalahasti noted for brassware industry, Kuppam for sandalwood industry, Proddatur for oil mills, Markapur for slate industry, Adoni for cotton industry, Tandur for stone industry, Nirmal for the brassware and toy making industries and Jagtial for the beedi industry have poor sex ratios.

Sex ratio 851-950

302. Under the category of industrial towns having a lower sex ratio of 851 to 950 females per 1000 males come Malkapuram in which is located the Caltex Oil Refineries, Macherla and Mancheriyal noted for cement industry, Vuyyur, Bodhan and Nizamabad noted for sugar or Khandasari industry and Warangal noted for textile industry. It is surprising that a few handloom industrial towns as Dharmavaram, Siddipet and Rayadrug find a place in this low sex ratio list. The reason may be that comparatively, in these towns the handloom industry is more thriving. The silk sarees of Siddipet find ready market and are popular.

Hence there might be more migrant males to these places participating in the industry itself or engaged in the purchase and sale of the handloom products. Unlike other centres less number of handloom weavers from these places might have emigrated. Besides, Dharmavaram is also a railway junction and Siddipet is administratively an important centre.

Sex ratio 850 and Less

303. As regards the industrial towns having very low sex ratios of less than 850 females per 1000 males they cover the project towns like Kadam Damsite and Vijayapuri whose populations are highly masculine as most of the labour is made up of men, and the well-known industrial township of Kagaznagar where also obviously the male component of the population is much higher than females and Sirsilla where the low sex ratio may be on account of the concentration of male beedi workers.

Trend of Sex ratios in Mining towns

304. The following statement indicates the sex ratios in Mining towns.

STATEMENT III.33
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOWNS, 1901-1961
*E—Mining Towns

City/Town	Females per 1,000 Males in						
	1901	1951	1941	1981	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bellampalli	891	989	768	..	..	..	..
Yellandu	914	946	931	794	704	609	649
Kothagudem	917	892	658	..	..	..	..

* All these three Mining towns come under the sex ratio range of 851-950 only.

305. It is little wonder that in all the three Mining towns of Bellampalli, Yellandu and Kothagudem, the sex ratio is low falling in the range of 851 to 950 females per 1000 males. It is, however, observed that the sex ratios in all these towns have gradually improved, which was due to the fact that when the mining colonies were first established their inhabitants must have been mostly the male migrant workers and very few might have settled down with families. Since then, with the provision of quarters and other amenities more and more females have apparently moved down to join their husbands

and making the place their home thus improving the sex ratio considerably. In Bellampalli and Yellandu a marked fall in sex ratio is observed between 1951 and 1961. This may be an indication of a recent expansion programme in colliery activity which initially brings in more men than women.

Sex ratio in different age groups

306. The sex ratios in different age-groups in the different types of towns will be interesting and makes for a useful analysis. The following statement may be studied:

STATEMENT III.39
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS IN

GROUP A — ADMINISTRATIVE, RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL TOWNS
" B — PORT, TRADING, COMMERCIAL INCLUDING SHIP BUILDING TOWNS
" C — TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION TOWNS
(Towns with population of 50,000 and above only)

GROUP D — MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL TOWNS
" E — MINING TOWNS
" F — RAILWAY TOWNS

Age-Groups	Females per 1,000 Males in											
	Towns in Group A			Towns in Group B			Towns in Group D			Towns in Group E		
	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	898,098	837,183	932	291,468	276,266	948	429,028	407,486	950	36,369	33,389	917
0-14	854,454	848,566	990	110,211	107,669	977	168,741	161,447	956	18,969	14,004	1,008
15-34	317,623	292,676	922	105,684	101,029	957	154,801	146,517	946	12,886	12,775	991
35-59	187,068	159,254	851	68,771	54,261	788	91,614	78,589	857	8,884	5,246	626
60+	88,548	41,483	468	11,824	13,266	1,120	19,141	20,981	1,096	1,129	1,883	1,660
Age not stated	108	85	824	28	24	857	28	82	1,148	1	2	2,000

308. Taking the important working age-group of 15-34 one would normally expect that the sex ratio in the Industrial towns will be the lowest in this age-group of all other types of towns as the industries generally engage mostly male labour and hence a likelihood of a larger proportion of men in the working age-groups. But the towns in Group-A, i.e., Administrative towns, which had shown a low sex ratio in the age-group 0-14, record the least sex ratio in the age-group of 15-34 which is lower than in all other groups of towns. Several of the persons falling in this age-group of 15-34 consist of young men that would have migrated to the important administrative towns as for example Hyderabad city in search of work or would have just entered service and would be mostly single or made up of those that had gone in advance and were yet to settle down and hence their families had not yet joined them and also in this age-group may be found a good number of male students pursuing collegiate education. Surprisingly, the sex ratio in the Mining towns in this age-group is the highest (991). A good number of females falling in the age-group may be the wives of the males in the higher age-group that had been working in such towns longer and had settled down. It is unlikely that the Mining towns provide work to females to the same extent as for the males. In fact it is found that the

preponderance of women in Mining towns as Kothagudem is markedly found among non-workers, *i.e.*, mostly housewives. In the D-Group, *i.e.*, Industrial towns, in the age-group of 15-34 the sex ratio is higher than that observed in Group-A towns. Group-D towns include Industrial cities like Guntur in which the workers in the chief industry of the place, namely, tobacco industry, are made up of mostly women. Guntur is the only exceptional city in which the number of female workers in manufacturing other than household industry (Category V) exceeds that of the male workers. This had led to a considerable immigration of females to the city in the age-group of 15-34 with the result that the sex ratio in industrial towns is not so low as can be normally expected in the working age-group. In the age-group of 35-59 a great depression in sex ratio (626 females per 1000 males) is observed in the Group-E towns, *i.e.*, the Mining towns. This is on account of the fact that the female migrants to these towns are the non-working spouses of the male workers and most of them belong to the age-group 15-34. There is little possibility of any large number of older women of age-group 35-59 being found in these towns, while there will be a number of males of the age-group 35-59 that will be continuing to work in the mines. Group-D, *i.e.*, Industrial towns, shows the highest sex ratio in the age-group 35-59 as compared to Group-A or B towns though the ratio by itself is quite low (857). This is probably on account of the fact that a good number of women in this age-group also find employment in tobacco factories as in Guntur City. By and large, in all classes of towns the disparity in numbers between the sexes in this age group is the largest, *i.e.*, the paucity of females is most marked. In the old age of 60 + however the tables are turned and the old women are larger in number than old men in all types of towns. The total number of persons in this age-group may be the lowest. But, all the same more women apparently survive to old age than men. This is more marked in the Mining towns where perhaps the old men die faster or leave the work and go elsewhere while in the peaceful administrative, residential and educational towns the men live longer or more number of retired persons settle down than in the other types of towns, and hence the excess of old women over old men is not so pronounced in the administrative and residential towns.

309. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of males and females in each age-group and in each type of towns.

Number of each sex in each age group expressed as per cent of total of all ages in cities and towns of

Age-Group 1	Type A		Type B		Type C		Type D		Type E		Type F	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	..
0-14	39.47	41.04	37.81	38.97	..	..	38.17	39.82	38.41	41.98	..	..
15-24	35.87	34.98	36.24	36.57	..	..	36.01	35.95	35.43	38.30	..	..
25-39	20.83	19.02	21.88	19.04	..	..	21.85	19.28	23.05	15.72	..	..
40 & over	4.32	4.95	4.00	4.81	..	..	4.46	5.04	8.10	3.99	..	..
Age not Stated	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	..	..

N=Negligible

310. In the age group of 0-14, the Administrative, Residential and Educational towns have the highest percentage (39.47%) of males of all other types of towns. The girls too form a high percentage (41.04%) in this type of towns, which is lower only to that (41.98) found in Mining towns. In the age-group of 15-34, the Port, Commercial and Trading towns have

the largest percentage (36.24%) of men, the lowest being recorded in Administrative towns (35.37%). The largest percentage in this age-group (15-34) of females however is found in Mining towns (39.80%) and the lowest in the Administrative towns (34.98%). In the age group of 35-59 in the Mining towns the percentage of men (23.03%) is higher than that

STATEMENT

AGE COMPOSITION OF MALES AND FEMALES EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE

Age Group 1	Number of each sex in each age-group									
	Visakhapatnam		Kakinada		Rajahmundry		Eluru		Bandar (Masulipatnam)	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	37.30	39.23	37.38	37.72	38.59	40.00	36.46	36.44	36.22	37.08
15-34	37.80	36.08	36.50	35.57	34.64	35.50	35.21	35.67	36.06	35.00
35-59	21.40	19.64	21.40	21.36	22.48	19.70	23.10	22.14	22.60	21.87
60+	3.48	4.13	4.61	5.35	4.29	4.80	5.14	5.74	5.11	5.05
Age not stated	0.02	0.02	0.02	N	N	N	N	0.01	0.01	N

N=Negligible

312. It will at once be observed that Administrative and Residential cities as Hyderabad and Kurnool have a larger proportion of children than the other types of cities. Warangal city, though classified as industrial, shows a fairly large proportion of chil-

dren as this city has a concentration of large educational institutions. In the working age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59 however, Nellore city accounts for the highest percentage. In Eluru and Bandar (Masulipatnam) cities there is a larger proportion of old per-

STATEMENT

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH CITY AND COMPARISON OF WORKERS

WORK

City 1	Census Year 2	Workers per 1,000 of population			Total workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, For- estry, Fishing and Hunting and Plan- tations, Orchards and allied activities		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hyderabad (Town-group)	1911	410	618	180	1000	1000	1000	58	72	9	5	3	12	38	34	51
	1921	419	604	221	1000	1000	1000	18	20	14	6	4	13	33	27	52
	1931	558	765	324	1000	1000	1000	21	18	31	4	3	6	65	53	98
	1951	304	405	100	1000	1000	1000	8	9	6	16	8	51	19	19	21
	1961	299	471	113	1000	1000	1000	9	8	14	13	6	44	11	9	17
Vijayawada	1931	500	625	552	1000	1000	1000	14	23	2	3	4	2	6	9	2
	1951	306	520	75	1000	1000	1000	18	19	18	8	4	37	8	8	5
	1961	333	548	105	1000	1000	1000	12	12	9	14	9	43	17	14	28
Guntur (M)	1931	509	580	558	1000	1000	1000	46	82	7	39	43	34	4	8	2
	1951	292	478	104	1000	1000	1000	40	44	19	32	26	64	11	13	..
	1961	370	518	219	1000	1000	1000	22	20	13	16	16	18	6	7	6
Visakhapatnam	1931	601	602	601	1000	1000	1000	168	209	124	59	88	28	40	54	44
	1951	269	402	71	1000	1000	1000	6	6	5	2	1	3	23	24	17
	1961	297	489	88	1000	1000	1000	8	7	13	5	5	5	50	53	81
Warangal	1951	333	542	114	1000	1000	1000	37	64	24	61	29	224	152	164	92
	1961	351	492	198	1000	1000	1000	39	52	70	85	16	87	19	22	12
Rajahmundry	1921	428	542	314	1000	1000	1000	34	48	10	106	174	234	8	4	1
	1931	620	689	551	1000	1000	1000	15	24	3	6	8	4	14	21	6
	1951	205	511	85	1000	1000	1000	11	10	12	4	4	5	7	7	8
	1961	324	528	116	1000	1000	1000	11	12	9	4	4	6	8	8	4
Kakinada	1911	405	604	211	1000	1000	1000	79	74	91	92	39	125	101	113	60
	1921	331	450	254	1000	1000	1000	63	106	71	302	288	327	21	19	24
	1931	549	578	519	1000	1000	1000	13	22	1	2	4	..	50	77	18
	1951	264	468	60	1000	1000	1000	13	13	11	6	6	8	75	83	17
	1961	309	507	105	1000	1000	1000	20	21	11	14	11	81	49	56	18
Eluru	1931	519	561	479	1000	1000	1000	31	54	4	24	25	21	13	24	..
	1951	280	482	87	1000	1000	1000	38	40	28	30	34	61	14	14	12
	1961	368	563	174	1000	1000	1000	35	37	28	49	25	126	8	10	3
Nellore	1951	306	524	81	1000	1000	1000	37	34	54	16	14	30	19	18	30
	1961	341	544	124	1000	1000	1000	31	32	20	35	23	91	8	9	3
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1931	542	551	533	1000	1000	1000	30	54	4	15	17	13	20	47	4
	1951	264	455	67	1000	1000	1000	44	41	62	2	2	3	21	22	15
	1961	305	492	107	1000	1000	1000	43	44	31	58	39	150	19	22	4
Kurnool	1951	305	473	132	1000	1000	1000	24	22	27	27	14	73	12	14	7
	1961	347	497	186	1000	1000	1000	25	24	20	61	34	140	8	9	6

Note:—Data for 1901 and 1941 are not available for any of the towns, the data are given for the Census year in which the town attained the status of a City.

Source:—Subsidiary Table B. II. 3 prepared in R.G.'s Office.

recorded in the other types of towns and the percentage of females (15.72%) is the least. As already observed this had led to a very low sex ratio in this age-range in the Mining towns. In the age-group of 60+, in the Mining towns the proportion of both the males and the females is the least. In all the categories of towns the percentage of females in this age-

group is higher than the percentage of males.

Percentage distribution of males and females in different age-groups in each of the cities

311. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of males and females in different age-groups in each of the cities :

III. 41

AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY IN CITIES OF POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE

(Expressed as per cent of total of all ages in

Vijayawada		Guntur		Nellore		Kurnool		Hyderabad		Warangal		Age-Group 1
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
37.70	39.09	37.89	38.72	34.81	35.78	40.81	41.47	40.25	41.76	40.25	41.10	0-14
36.07	37.39	36.84	37.66	37.38	37.55	35.14	35.61	34.95	34.94	34.55	34.77	15-34
22.16	18.91	20.94	18.58	23.36	21.25	19.07	17.69	20.58	18.52	20.36	18.97	35-59
4.06	4.70	4.33	5.09	4.42	5.45	4.35	5.22	4.21	4.77	4.62	5.15	60+
0.01	0.01	N	N	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	Age not stated

sons. Perhaps these are favourite places for the retired to settle.

Changes in the pattern of workers in the cities

313. The following statement shows the proportion

of workers of each Industrial category accounted for in the population of each of the cities to the extent they could be ascertained at each of the earlier Censuses.

III. 42

IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES FROM 1911-1961—ANDHRA PRADESH

WORKERS

IV&V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			City 1
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
110	110	108	17	21	8	149	117	262	40	62	8	574	581	552	Hyderabad (Town-group)
77	78	74	37	32	53	199	194	212	63	74	28	567	571	554	
61	85	67	54	41	87	183	167	118	77	91	58	545	542	555	
165	208	135	68	65	91	207	219	149	85	97	29	402	377	518	
197	199	189	35	36	33	174	184	126	100	121	10	461	437	567	
110	175	99	89	58	14	89	132	86	64	116	..	675	483	915	Vijayawada
176	185	111	25	27	22	222	228	175	128	144	11	414	385	621	
216	213	242	42	42	45	218	220	199	182	210	25	299	274	439	
90	144	81	43	69	15	102	146	55	38	62	1	648	446	855	Guntur
177	157	272	11	11	11	168	188	73	52	63	1	509	408	560	
386	270	665	31	42	4	140	188	54	99	138	3	291	313	237	
76	101	49	9	16	3	40	68	11	19	34	3	580	430	738	Visakhapatnam
168	180	58	46	49	37	122	119	139	207	233	30	431	388	717	
186	149	59	40	39	44	127	106	254	217	249	26	417	392	598	
162	170	121	45	47	34	159	169	106	65	72	31	299	285	368	Warangal
342	310	425	36	39	37	146	162	102	62	110	8	281	280	260	
127	134	114	11	17	1	163	188	127	35	55	2	429	380	511	Rajahmundry
150	248	82	28	37	5	144	213	56	45	79	1	603	375	803	
246	264	140	17	19	7	237	239	223	84	95	24	394	362	581	
276	261	350	25	25	25	225	235	177	132	175	44	299	280	385	
140	144	181	47	59	11	211	167	336	51	63	15	309	341	222	Kakinada
66	46	100	13	16	9	150	156	139	24	16	39	331	253	291	
85	187	25	15	26	2	75	103	42	68	123	1	604	508	911	
159	170	72	25	27	11	180	166	287	109	121	18	493	414	576	
195	201	164	36	36	34	187	190	170	119	141	13	380	344	539	
170	266	62	44	61	25	99	135	57	30	69	..	583	364	831	Eluru
274	302	128	24	32	32	167	176	122	63	74	10	361	338	607	
309	300	340	25	26	16	170	191	101	84	104	18	320	305	368	
233	245	153	51	51	48	172	171	175	90	104	..	382	363	510	Nellore
245	245	241	25	28	14	162	173	109	107	129	4	387	361	512	
159	242	67	49	71	25	107	158	51	43	81	1	371	330	835	Rander (Masulipatnam)
194	206	106	13	15	..	192	202	124	57	56	4	477	447	686	
247	252	229	30	30	32	187	197	186	101	118	10	315	298	399	
222	230	195	14	16	8	169	197	68	56	68	10	476	439	612	Kurnool
287	247	400	59	65	45	142	168	83	68	90	5	350	363	295	

814. In Hyderabad Town-Group a distinct change in the pattern first in 1921 and then in 1951 can be observed. There is a big fall in the proportion of cultivators in the working population in 1921. Again in 1951 there is a further big drop but in Agricultural Labourers who, however, form only small proportion no such variation is found. On the other hand, in 1951 and 1961 the proportion of Agricultural Labourers particularly amongst females is much higher than what it was at any of the earlier Censuses. In the early decades of this century a good section of the city dwellers appears to have had attended to cultivation in several areas falling within the limits of the city with a number of orchards and cultivated fields obviously lying interspersed in and around the city to a much larger extent than what it is now. The proportion of workers in Category III, i.e., Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Plantation and Fisheries workers was more then than at present. Industries and Trade and Transport had not developed adequately. Thus a fairly substantial proportion of the working population was made up of cultivators in those early decades. But 1931 forms a dividing line. During the war and subsequent to it concentrated efforts were made to establish some industry in the city and improve the Transport and Communications. The results can be clearly seen from the fact that after 1931 the proportion of workers in Manufacturing and Industry distinctly goes up. So also among the workers in Transport and Communications. The proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce shows fluctuations. However, the variation is not very pronounced. Among females, in the earlier decades their participation in Trade and Commerce appears to have been higher possibly due to the female vendors of vegetables and other goods having been more prominent in those days before the establishment of a large number of well-organised shops and markets. In Construction, a large increase in the proportion of workers is observed in 1951. But in 1961 the proportion of Construction workers drops. It is interesting that in 1951 the proportion of workers in Other Services came down considerably from 1931 though in 1951 the proportion shows an improvement. The proportions of non-agricultural workers particularly in Industry and Transport are showing considerable increase, a sure sign of the changing pattern of the economic life of the city.

815. In the cities of Vijayawada, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Rajahmundry, similarly, the proportions of Cultivators among the workers have positively come down. Even amongst Agricultural Labourers also in all these cities except in Vijayawada the proportion is much less now than what it was two or three decades ago. The distinct improvement in the proportion of workers contributed by Manufacturing including Household Industry is observed in all these cities. In Construction, Trade and Transport also an improvement is observed. In regard to those in Other Services the proportion has been coming down. These are indicators of a

higher intensity of urbanisation taking place in these cities, Industry, Trade, Transport positively claiming a larger proportion of workers as years pass. It is well-known that in the cities now-a-days a dearth of domestic servants is experienced as they are being gradually drawn to other avenues of employment. This trend is reflected by the decreasing proportion of workers in Other Services while the proportions of workers in Industries, Transport and Communications *etc.*, have been showing an increase.

816. In cities like Eluru, Nellore, Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Kurnool, however, there is no large change in the proportion of agricultural workers. In fact all these cities show a great increase in the proportion of Agricultural Labourers particularly amongst females. This may be on account of the fact that at the 1961 Census family workers who participated in Cultivation or Agricultural Labour have been reckoned as workers.

817. Considering the overall proportion of workers in the total population, Hyderabad is the only city in which the proportion of workers in 1961 (299 per 1000) falls below that of 1951 (304 per 1000). In all other cities the proportion in 1961 is higher than what it was in 1951. The high concentration of educational institutions in the State capital and the influx of a number of students and non-working house-wives that migrated to the city along with the working heads of the households after the States Reorganisation appear to have resulted in the proportion of workers coming down in 1961. One common feature found in all the cities generally is that between 1931 and 1951 there is big drop in the proportion of workers. It is obvious that in 1931 and earlier most city dwellers had to work to earn their living; educational facilities were apparently still poor and the cities had not developed adequately and afforded little attraction for the rich non-working rent receivers or retired persons to settle down. They might have preferred to settle in their villages where their ancestral properties were located. But as years went by, with a large concentration of educational, health and other institutions, the non-working student population, inmates of institutions, *etc.*, must have increased. With more and more educated unemployed going to the cities in search of work, the proportion of non-workers went on gradually increasing leading to a corresponding fall in the proportions of workers after 1931 in the cities. The composition of the workers by their literacy standards and age groups and also the non-workers and particularly the unemployed will be discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Literacy in urban population

818. Taking the urban population of the State as a whole the distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in each age-group by educational levels is given in Statement III.43 on the next four pages.

[Statement I

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

State/District	Age-group	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	5+	1,000	1,000	383	660	264	189	233	130	90	17	2	N	4	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	430	581	326	270	241	148	3	1	N	..	N	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	301	617	205	172	279	167	164	36	4	N	7	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	425	783	278	139	176	68	84	7	3	N	4	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	534	887	280	86	109	25	54	2	2	N	3	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	624	861	175	83	88	45	59	7	11	..	9	..
Srikakulam	5+	1,000	1,000	489	784	286	142	220	97	60	6	2	..	1	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	517	676	261	212	220	111	2	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	377	718	204	180	207	181	115	14	5	..	2	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	405	856	246	112	108	50	52	1	2	..	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	522	919	266	60	140	20	56	1	1	..	1	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	888	1,000	39	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam	5+	1,000	1,000	378	658	254	189	215	134	115	20	2	N	1	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	412	505	391	287	198	145	4	3	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	296	608	182	169	260	172	197	41	4	N	2	N
	35-59	1,000	1,000	446	785	222	125	183	80	111	8	2	N	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	527	800	193	101	138	34	104	4	2	N	2	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	727	941	91	59	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	5+	1,000	1,000	424	640	199	177	259	166	92	13	3	N	1	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	516	681	231	246	250	121	8	2	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	325	554	169	167	303	244	164	28	5	N	1	2
	35-59	1,000	1,000	449	746	204	129	226	117	87	5	5	N	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	536	842	212	114	147	40	76	1	3	N	1	1
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	77	800	308	200	307	..	281	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	5+	1,000	1,000	349	578	247	220	294	192	79	12	2	N	5	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	381	472	341	336	276	190	2	2	..	..	N	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	272	525	197	190	346	252	143	26	3	..	7	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	401	702	227	171	260	121	67	4	2	N	6	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	518	840	242	87	183	70	53	1	5	1	2	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	429	778	428	..	143	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna	5+	1,000	1,000	351	572	254	216	271	105	99	18	1	1	1	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	401	501	316	278	277	220	6	1	..	..	..	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	284	521	191	194	310	249	174	29	2	2	2	2
	35-59	1,000	1,000	371	684	293	190	224	108	90	5	1	1	3	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	506	880	257	129	180	39	64	2	1	N	1	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	474	727	421	278	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	5+	1,000	1,000	385	651	261	185	240	142	75	15	1	N	14	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	440	568	323	250	234	174	3	2	N	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	303	611	205	169	284	175	137	38	2	1	29	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	413	765	279	152	204	74	67	4	2	1	9	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	551	886	257	84	127	27	48	2	1	..	3	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	833	1,000	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	5+	1,000	1,000	347	608	266	223	251	151	105	19	1	N	6	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	387	516	289	280	319	202	5	2	..	..	N	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	272	556	217	211	284	186	113	40	1	N	11	2
	35-59	1,000	1,000	396	720	308	200	185	71	82	6	1	N	6	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	445	884	339	188	122	25	68	2	1	..	1	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	571	889	107	50	107	55	36	..	71	..	36	..
Chittoor	5+	1,000	1,000	331	640	282	161	301	176	112	20	1	N	4	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	424	564	289	246	285	189	2	1	..	..	N	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	238	577	161	141	352	229	210	47	2	N	6	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	345	770	266	118	271	107	91	5	1	N	4	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	444	889	293	70	173	40	72	1	1	N	2	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	778	867	..	..	167	67	..	60	..	..	55	..
Cuddapah	5+	1,000	1,000	396	714	297	177	217	98	73	10	1	N	1	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	515	654	253	216	280	129	2	1	..	..	..	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	280	655	277	193	261	126	144	23	2	N	N	N
	35-59	1,000	1,000	377	821	370	135	169	39	61	3	2	N	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	523	922	338	68	92	9	83	N	1	..	1	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	350	..	500	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	5+	1,000	1,000	370	702	299	161	218	123	89	13	2	N	6	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	431	617	337	249	182	138	N	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	286	664	214	138	278	165	173	29	5	N	11	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	377	823	307	104	307	67	84	5	1	N	7	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	529	928	320	51	97	20	87	1	N	..	5	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	474	786	210	71	105	143	153	..	..	..	..	..

III.43

BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
18	2	6	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	1	N	a ANDHRA PRADESH
32	4	8	3	2	..	1	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	1	N	b
21	1	9	2	2	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	4	2	1	N	c
12	N	6	N	1	..	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	2	N	2	..	d
17	..	17	4	3	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	e
10	N	12	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	10	1	N	..	a Srikakulam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
15	1	15	1	1	..	N	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	13	1	N	..	c
14	N	23	1	1	..	2	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	d
10	..	4	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	4	..	N	..	e
..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	f
26	3	9	1	2	..	3	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	1	2	N	a Visakhapatnam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
47	7	12	3	3	..	4	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	3	2	2	N	c
20	1	12	1	3	..	3	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	d
18	N	16	1	1	..	5	1	N	..	N	..	..	..	6	N	4	..	e
91	..	45	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
16	1	6	2	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	4	2	N	N	a East Godavari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
25	2	9	3	2	N	1	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	5	N	N	N	c
19	N	9	3	1	..	2	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	6	3	..	..	d
22	1	8	1	N	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	e
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	f
18	1	11	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	6	1	3	N	a West Godavari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
..	3	11	3	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	6	3	3	N	c
21	1	23	1	1	..	4	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	12	1	5	..	d
14	N	18	1	N	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	e
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
10	1	4	1	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	2	1	1	..	a Krishna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
82	2	5	1	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	1	N	2	1	1	..	c
22	1	6	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	3	1	1	..	d
11	N	0	N	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	N	3	..	e
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
10	2	4	4	1	N	1	1	N	..	N	N	N	..	1	3	1	N	a Guntur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
34	4	6	6	1	N	1	1	1	..	N	N	..	..	2	5	1	N	c
28	N	3	4	1	N	1	N	N	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	d
7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
17	2	7	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	4	1	1	N	a Nellore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
30	3	8	2	2	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	4	2	1	N	c
16	1	11	2	1	..	2	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	d
16	1	5	N	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	N	2	..	e
80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
16	..	3	1	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	N	..	a Chittoor
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
28	4	8	1	1	N	1	N	1	..	N	1	N	..	..	1	N	..	c
16	1	6	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	d
12	N	3	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	N	..	..	e
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
8	N	7	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	3	1	2	N	a Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
17	1	9	2	1	..	N	N	1	..	N	..	..	..	4	2	3	N	c
8	N	12	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	d
4	..	8	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	e
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
12	1	4	N	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	N	N	..	a Anantapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
22	3	6	1	2	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	1	..	..	c
13	N	4	N	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	3	N	..	..	d
9	..	3	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	N	..	e
83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f

a = 5+ b = 5-14 c = 15-24 d = 25-34 e = 35-44 f = Age not Stated

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

State/District	Age-group	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kurnool	5+	1,000	1,000	430	743	235	154	224	89	79	12	2	N	6	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	470	664	278	246	240	89	8	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	360	710	176	182	257	124	185	29	3	N	13	N
	35-59	1,000	1,000	401	850	268	95	180	50	74	4	2	..	8	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	576	936	269	47	110	16	34	1	1	..	2	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	402	647	269	235	77	118	154	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	5+	1,000	1,000	454	778	262	149	193	63	70	7	8	N	1	1
	5-14	1,000	1,000	486	693	280	218	233	93	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	362	748	206	154	244	77	152	18	15	N	2	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	514	895	314	85	92	14	50	1	8	..	3	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	621	951	305	44	55	5	15	N	N	..	2	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	840	889	26	56	51	55	51	..	..	..	26	..
Hyderabad	5+	1,000	1,000	321	592	308	238	214	130	114	32	3	N	2	2
	5-14	1,000	1,000	369	501	407	281	225	106	2	2	N	..	N	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	236	548	222	211	272	157	200	68	6	N	2	3
	35-59	1,000	1,000	374	744	316	176	128	54	127	18	3	N	2	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	462	853	340	123	76	17	76	6	4	N	5	1
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	580	834	276	190	69	38	69	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	5+	1,000	1,000	420	782	301	176	189	34	76	8	8	..	2	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	436	674	280	284	269	41	15	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	341	700	270	175	200	40	155	18	5	..	2	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	476	912	364	72	84	14	53	2	7	..	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	608	961	313	84	66	5	4	N	2	..	4	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	667	833	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	5+	1,000	1,000	482	789	280	151	164	52	55	7	2	N	6	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	492	698	314	237	192	65	2	N	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	430	778	248	140	191	65	98	14	4	N	13	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	525	890	393	84	106	20	55	5	2	..	4	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	617	963	278	33	48	4	21	N	2	..	1	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	857	..	72	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	5+	1,000	1,000	502	802	271	140	152	51	59	5	2	N	1	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	509	725	309	221	121	54	1	N	N	..	N	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	443	789	217	125	205	71	108	11	3	N	2	N
	35-59	1,000	1,000	570	902	214	77	114	18	53	3	3	..	1	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	644	958	274	38	60	6	12	N	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	950	950	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanunnagar	5+	1,000	1,000	422	765	264	164	244	64	54	6	1	N	2	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	415	652	338	258	246	89	1	1	..	..	..	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	338	742	193	159	336	81	108	13	1	1	3	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	515	894	277	80	132	18	50	1	1	..	4	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	652	94	267	32	63	4	10	N	..	..	2	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	..	..	1,000	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	5+	1,000	1,000	417	753	253	158	267	75	64	10	2	N	2	2
	5-14	1,000	1,000	445	668	185	242	306	90	4	N	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	312	723	225	148	302	98	129	24	4	1	1	3
	35-59	1,000	1,000	492	876	310	89	124	29	49	3	3	N	3	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	677	917	227	44	67	8	17	1	1	N	7	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	412	714	353	286	117	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
Khammam	5+	1,000	1,000	435	727	282	173	201	90	62	8	2	N	5	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	412	629	404	281	183	90	1	N	..	..	N	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	372	724	217	139	261	118	117	15	4	N	8	N
	35-59	1,000	1,000	532	841	249	105	144	48	50	4	2	..	5	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	638	918	241	64	85	16	27	2	1	..	2	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	857	333	143	..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	5+	1,000	1,000	44	759	206	94	255	136	72	9	4	N	6	N
	5-14	1,000	1,000	158	572	187	66	354	259	1	3	..	..	..	..
	15-34	1,000	1,000	372	738	185	121	266	120	130	17	8	N	10	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	517	884	267	91	146	21	45	2	1	N	7	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	637	955	244	40	77	5	16	..	..	..	3	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	750	200	..	200	250	..	..	100	..	..	..

Source:—Subsidiary Table C-III Part B-1 of Andhra Pradesh N=Negligible ..=Nil

319. 38.3% of the urban males and as much as 66% of the urban females in the State on the average are illiterate. 26.4% of the males and 18.9% of the females are literate without any educational level.

23.3% of the males and 18.0% of the females are of primary or junior basic standard and only 9.0% males and 1.7 % of the females are of Matriculation or Higher Secondary standard. University degree

III.43—Contd.

BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District	
	Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
13	1	5	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	1	1	..	a Kurnool
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
24	2	8	3	1	..	2	N	N	1	..	..	N	..	3	3	1	..	c
10	N	7	1	2	..	2	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	d
3	N	5	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	N	1	..	e
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
5	N	7	2	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	2	2	..	a Mahabubnagar
10	1	9	1	1	N	1	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	4	1	2	..	b
6	..	13	5	1	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	7	5	4	..	c
N	..	2	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	d
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
33	5	5	1	2	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	N	N	a Hyderabad
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
55	10	7	3	4	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	2	N	N	c
41	3	9	2	3	..	4	1	N	N	N	..	N	..	2	1	N	N	d
24	N	7	N	8	..	2	N	N	..	1	..	N	..	1	..	N	N	e
..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
6	N	3	N	..	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	2	..	a Medak
11	N	4	N	..	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	b
7	..	6	N	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	5	..	c
1	..	2	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	2	..	d
..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	e
9	1	2	N	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	a Nizamabad
15	1	1	1	1	N	..	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	b
10	N	3	N	1	..	2	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	1	..	..	c
3	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	d
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
9	2	4	N	2	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	a Ahlabad
17	4	5	N	3	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	b
9	N	6	N	2	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	2	..	c
6	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	2	..	d
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
7	N	6	1	N	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	5	1	N	..	a Karimnagar
12	1	9	2	N	..	1	1	1	..	N	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	b
9	N	12	1	1	..	1	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	10	N	N	..	c
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	d
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
12	1	3	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	1	..	..	a Warangal
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
22	2	5	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	N	..	..	c
12	1	7	N	2	..	2	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	3	..	..	..	d
2	N	2	..	1	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
..	..	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
7	..	6	1	..	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	1	1	N	a Khammam
13	2	8	2	2	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	5	2	1	N	b
8	N	10	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	N	..	3	1	4	N	c
5	..	1	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	d
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
12	1	5	1	5	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	1	N	..	a Nalgonda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
20	1	9	2	8	..	1	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	2	N	..	c
11	N	6	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	d
3	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	e
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	f
a=5+	b=5-14	c=15-34	d=35-59	e=60+	f= Age not stated													

a=5+ b=5-14 c=15-34 d=35-59 e=60+ f=Age not stated

holders form only 1.8% of the males and 0.2% of the females. The great paucity of technical degree holders will be apparent from the fact that only 0.6% of the males and 0.1% of the females are technical

degree holders.

320. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by educational levels in urban areas districtwise.

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX

State/District 1	Total Population excluding children of 0-6 age group		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-tech- nical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-gra- duate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANDHRA PRADESH .	1 000	1,000	383	660	264	189	233	130	90	17	2	N	4	1	18	2
Srikakulam .	1,000	1,000	489	784	236	142	220	97	60	6	2	..	1	N	10	N
Visakhapatnam .	1,000	1,000	378	653	254	189	215	134	115	20	2	N	1	N	26	8
East Godavari .	1,000	1,000	424	640	199	177	269	166	92	13	3	N	1	1	16	1
West Godavari .	1,000	1,000	349	573	247	220	294	192	79	12	2	N	..	1	13	1
Krishna .	1 000	1,000	351	572	254	216	271	195	99	18	1	1	1	1	19	1
Guntur .	1,000	1,000	365	651	261	185	240	142	75	15	1	N	14	1	27	2
Nellore .	1,000	1,000	347	603	266	228	251	151	105	19	1	N	0	1	17	2
Chittoor .	1,000	1,000	331	640	232	161	301	176	112	20	1	N	4	1	10	1
Cuddapah .	1,000	1,000	366	714	297	177	217	98	78	10	1	N	1	N	8	N
Anantapur .	1,000	1,000	370	702	299	161	218	123	89	13	2	N	6	N	12	1
Kurnool .	1,000	1,000	436	743	285	154	221	89	79	12	2	N	6	N	13	1
Mahbubnagar .	1,000	1,000	454	778	262	140	193	13	70	7	8	N	1	1	5	N
Hyderabad .	1,000	1,000	321	592	308	238	214	130	114	32	3	N	2	2	38	5
Medak .	1,000	1,000	420	782	301	176	189	34	76	8	3	..	2	N	6	N
Nizamabad .	1,000	1,000	482	789	280	151	164	52	55	7	2	N	6	N	9	1
Adilabad .	1,000	1,000	502	802	271	140	182	51	59	5	2	N	1	N	9	2
Karimnagar .	1,000	1,000	422	765	264	164	244	64	54	6	1	N	2	N	7	N
Warangal .	1,000	1,000	417	753	293	158	267	75	64	10	2	N	2	2	12	1
Khammam .	1,000	1,000	435	727	282	173	201	90	62	8	2	N	5	N	7	1
Nalgonda .	1,000	1,000	440	759	266	94	255	136	72	9	4	N	6	N	12	1

Source:—Subsidiary Table C-III Part B—1 of Andhra Pradesh

..=Nil N=Negligible

321. The urban population of Adilabad district is the most illiterate, which reveals the backwardness of the area and besides, the industrial town of Kagaznagar and mining town of Bellampalli are bound to have a considerable number of illiterate labourers. With the exception of Hyderabad district, the urban populations of the Telangana districts generally show poor literacy—in no district of the region the illiteracy in urban population being lower than 41% among males and less than 72% among females. The urban population of Srikakulam district also reveals a very high percentage of illiterates, 45.9% among males and 75.4% among females. So also in Kurnool district where 43.6% males and 74.3% of females in the urban population are illiterate. In all the Coastal Andhra districts except Srikakulam the percentage of illiterates is lower than the State average.

In the Rayalaseema district of Cuddapah the percentage of illiterates among males is higher than the State average. In Anantapur the percentage of male illiterates is lower (37.0%) but among females it is higher (70.2%) than the State average. In the higher educational levels, the Telangana urban populations except Hyderabad obviously show very poor proportions, far below the State average. Karimnagar's urban population has only 5.4% of males who are matriculates as against the State urban average of 9%. Among females the lowest proportion of matriculates is found in Adilabad, being as low as 0.5%. Similarly among University degree holders also the urban populations of Telangana districts except Hyderabad have a much smaller proportion than the State average. Among the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts, Srikakulam

III.44

AND BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	1
6	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	1	N	ANDHRA PRADESH
12	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	10	1	N	..	Srikakulam
9	1	2	..	3	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	1	2	N	Visakhapatnam
6	2	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	4	2	N	N	East Godavari
1	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	6	1	3	N	West Godavari
4	1	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	3	1	1	..	Krishna
4	4	1	N	1	1	N	..	N	N	N	..	1	3	1	N	Guntur
7	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	1	N	Nellore
3	1	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	1	N	..	Chittoor
7	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	3	1	2	N	Cuddapah
4	N	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	N	..	..	Anantapur
5	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	1	1	..	Kurnool
7	2	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	2	2	..	Mahbubnagar
5	1	2	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	N	N	Hyderabad
3	N	..	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	2	..	Medak
2	N	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	Nizamabad
1	N	2	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	Adilabad
6	1	N	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	5	1	N	..	Karimnagar
3	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	1	..	..	Warangul
6	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	1	1	N	Khammam
5	1	5	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	1	N	..	Nalgonda

district shows a very small proportion of matriculates as well as graduates in its urban population. Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah have higher proportions of matriculates in their urban populations than the State average. As regards graduates and Post-graduate degree holders other than technical degrees, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur and Hyderabad are the only districts having a higher proportion than the State average. Rayalseema districts show a lower proportion than the Coastal Andhra districts though not so low as the Telangana districts, Hyderabad being an exception. As regards Technical degree holders their proportion is so low that no large disparity is observed among the districts, except that Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari seem to have a much larger proportion

of technical degree holders among males than the State average. They are mostly accounted for by Teaching degree holders except in Visakhapatnam where a larger proportion of Medical and Engineering degree holders are found. A marked concentration of Engineering degree holders, 5 per 1,000 of urban population, is found in Nalgonda district which is obviously due to the heavy concentration of engineers stationed at the project township of Vijayapuri engaged on the gigantic Nagarjunasagar project.

322. The statement on the next page helps us to know in which categories of work in the urban pursuits are the illiterates or literates preferred and of what educational levels :

STATEMENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX																
Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	413	884	256	55	200	35	93	16	3	1	4	1	23	3
I As Cultivator	1,000	1,000	507	929	231	51	140	19	88	1	1	..	3	N	7	N
II As Agricultural labourer	1,000	1,000	824	903	124	27	51	10	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..
III In Mining, Quarrying, etc	1,000	1,000	740	961	143	28	77	9	23	1	1	..	1	N	4	1
IV At Household Industry	1,000	1,000	481	849	353	111	138	39	8	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
V In manufacturing other than Household Industry	1,000	1,000	365	905	318	54	240	38	60	3	2	N	3	N	10	N
VI In Construction	1,000	1,000	550	981	224	11	141	7	56	1	11	..	2	N	6	..
VII In Trade and Commerce	1,000	1,000	262	919	355	57	277	22	88	2	N	N	3	N	14	N
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	1,000	1,000	408	806	215	43	17	42	182	85	2	..	5	7	20	15
IX In Other Services	1,000	1,000	330	808	203	41	204	64	161	52	6	2	8	4	53	10

SOURCE: — Subsidiary Table B-III, Part A-2 of Andhra Pradesh.

N=Negligible ..=Nil

323. Quite obviously the agricultural workers, *i.e.*, Category I—Cultivators and Category II—Agricultural Labourers, and particularly the latter are mostly made up of illiterate persons. Category III, *i.e.*, Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, etc., also absorb quite a large proportion of illiterates. Category VI, *i.e.*, Construction workers, are also mostly made up of illiterates. In Category IV, *i.e.*, Household Industry, also illiterates are largely found. About 7 males per 1,000 working as Cultivators are graduates and 1 teaching degree holder, 3 non-technical diploma holders and 1 technical diploma holder. Among Agricultural Labourers, however, people with higher educational qualifications are nil or negligible. In Category III of workers, *i.e.*, those in Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Livestock, Fishing, etc., 4 male graduates per 1,000 male workers and 2 technical degree holders, of whom one is of engineering and one of agricultural and a negligible proportion of medical, probably a medical officer attached to a mining concern are found. Category IV—Household Industry—too has hardly any persons with higher educational levels. Category V, *i.e.*, Manufacturing other than Household Industry, has a fair proportion of workers with higher level of education. Category VI, Construction, though having a

good number of illiterates also has the largest proportion of technical diploma holders and technical degree holders, *viz.*, engineering degree holders. Category VII, Trade and Commerce, has the largest proportion of literates without educational level and of Primary or Junior basic level of education. A fair number of graduates as also a negligible proportion of technical degree holders are found. Category VIII, *i.e.*, Transport, Storage and Communications, has a large proportion of persons in the higher levels of education. Category IX, Other Services, seems to attract persons of all levels of education. The largest proportion of matriculates, graduates, technical degree holders is represented in Category IX. Among technical degree holders, mostly those in medical and teaching professions are represented.

324. The above table also reveals some apparent misfits. Different technical degree holders are invariably found in Category I—Cultivators, though to a negligible extent. These are probably retired persons that have taken to agriculture. There are some engineering graduates in what are apparently improbable categories as in Category IV, Household Industry and in Category VII, *i.e.*, Trade and Commerce. It may, however, be not very unlikely that

III. 45

BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree

Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		Industrial Classification
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	I
8	5	2	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	4	1	N	Total Workers
1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	N	N	..	I As Cultivator
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	II Agricultural labourer
2	N	1	..	N	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	III In Mining, Quarrying, etc.
N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	IV At Household Industry
2	N	2	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	V In manufacturing other than Household Industry
10	N	10	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	VI In Construction
1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	VII In Trade and Commerce
1	2	1	..	N	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	N	..	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications
28	19	3	N	5	4	1	N	N	N	N	N	11	13	3	N	IX In Other Services

an engineering degree holder, probably a retired person is participating in a household industry or a trading firm engaging the services of an engineer. Medical degree holders though mostly found in "Other Services", i.e., Category IX, are also represented in other categories of work as well, excepting Agricultural Labour. In Category III may be found the doctors engaged in large mining establishments and in Category V similarly those engaged in a large manufacturing establishment such as say for example the medical officer in Praga Tools. In Construction—Category VI, may be those doctors employed in a Project Organisation such as at the Nagarjunasagar Dam works. Medical degree holders in Trade may be those engaged in or running medical shops. Railway doctors were included in Category VIII. Similarly Agricultural graduates are found in almost all categories except Agricultural labour. They are found largely in Category III which includes forestry and horticulture, plantations, etc, and Category IX, Other Services. Negligible number of Agricultural graduates are also found in Categories IV, V, VI, VII and VIII. Agricultural graduates found in Household Industry may not be unusual, for a person running a fruit preservation industry on a household basis may be an Agricultural graduate. Agricultural gra-

duates may be found in manufacturing firms as well probably looking after pesticides and so on. In Construction, it look somewhat unusual that there should be Agricultural graduates. Probably there are some in Dam work organisations looking after the rehabilitation of those displaced persons from the waterspread area or location and development of ayacuts and so on. In trade also it is likely that large commercial firms may engage Agricultural graduates. There may be some Agricultural graduates running their own trading establishments. Transport also seems to have but a negligible number of Agricultural graduates which, however, looks somewhat incongruous. Veterinary degree holders are also found in Category IV, Household Industry. Those with teaching degrees are found among all categories of work including Agricultural Labour. They are apparently very versatile and could adjust themselves to any type of work.

Non-working urban population

325. The statement on the next page gives the distribution of 1,000 non-workers in the urban population of each district by age-groups and according to the different activities.

STATEMENT III.46
PROPORTION OF PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Age-group	Total Non-working Urban population										Dependents, Infants and Disabled				Retired, Renter or Independent Means				Beggars, Vagrants, Etc.				Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions				Persons seeking Employment for the first time				Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work			
	Persons		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
ANDHRA PRADESH																																		
TOTAL	1,000	381.18	618.82	162.60	87.62	0.45	287.18	191.57	235.88	10.70	3.85	5.31	3.32	1.70	0.46	5.97	0.33	2.87	0.17															
0-14	588.28	294.81	293.44	121.89	78.27	0.17	19.42	171.85	195.25	N	0.01	0.49	0.35	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.12	N	0.02	0.12														
15-34	285.34	59.80	195.54	40.52	9.33	0.17	172.80	8.93	11.34	0.33	0.01	1.44	1.10	0.96	0.21	5.56	0.31	1.89	0.12															
35-59	108.54	12.17	96.36	0.18	0.02	0.08	82.82	2.72	1.52	4.40	1.99	2.24	1.29	0.34	0.08	0.29	0.01	0.88	0.03															
60+	47.76	14.33	33.43	N	N	0.04	12.84	2.98	18.73	5.97	1.54	1.14	0.58	0.12	0.02	N	N	N	0.08	0.01														
Age not stated	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.01	N	..	0.01	0.04	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
SRIKACULAM DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	379.45	620.55	138.12	79.52	..	281.82	219.25	280.04	9.67	5.07	3.28	3.77	0.74	0.12	4.92	0.13	2.50	0.10															
0-14	622.89	314.20	308.69	132.47	75.76	..	23.23	180.91	209.18	0.02	0.02	0.34	0.23	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.10															
15-34	219.05	43.87	175.18	3.60	3.75	..	161.02	30.03	8.43	0.43	0.61	1.13	1.05	0.22	0.09	4.58	0.13	1.06	0.10															
35-59	108.14	9.84	98.19	0.04	..	..	84.95	3.02	10.06	3.24	2.65	2.65	1.51	0.17	0.03	0.23	..	0.59	..														
60+	48.84	11.25	37.63	0.01	0.01	..	12.6	5.21	22.24	4.48	1.81	1.08	0.98	0.01	..	..	..	..	..										
Age not stated	0.84	0.19	0.13	0.01	0.01	..	0.01	0.06	0.13	..	..	0.10	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..									
VAIKUNTHAPATNAM DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	369.62	680.38	154.37	82.61	..	275.93	184.38	263.99	11.32	3.80	4.07	3.65	3.17	0.58	5.66	0.23	2.68	0.13															
0-14	553.18	277.80	274.88	112.05	73.79	..	21.29	164.90	178.84	0.57	0.57	0.97	0.79	0.08	0.15	N	0.01	1.78	0.10															
15-34	282.40	67.56	214.84	43.21	8.81	..	160.94	14.67	58.10	0.57	0.57	1.21	1.11	0.92	0.21	5.40	0.20	1.78	0.10															
35-59	122.61	11.05	111.56	0.05	0.01	..	91.04	8.26	15.84	4.20	1.79	1.81	1.19	0.98	0.16	0.26	0.02	0.90	0.03															
60+	43.23	12.46	80.77	0.01	..	..	12.64	4.83	16.37	6.75	1.14	0.68	0.56	0.20	0.06	..	..	..	..											
Age not stated	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	352.86	647.14	142.44	89.87	..	310.89	181.54	234.41	10.63	6.80	4.91	5.24	0.03	0.03	8.46	0.25	4.97	0.14															
0-14	558.73	275.08	283.65	109.51	80.95	..	19.26	165.10	183.24	0.19	0.49	0.48	0.20	0.01	0.01	8.38	0.24	4.01	0.10															
15-34	271.79	54.01	217.77	32.85	8.91	..	185.82	7.35	18.45	0.19	0.49	1.22	2.76	0.01	0.01	5.40	0.01	1.78	0.10															
35-59	122.61	11.05	111.56	0.05	0.01	..	92.97	8.12	13.38	4.67	3.43	2.23	1.72	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.90	0.04															
60+	46.83	12.70	34.18	0.01	..	..	11.83	5.97	19.34	5.67	2.88	0.88	0.56	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	..											
Age not stated	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.11	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	352.46	647.54	147.11	102.35	..	327.07	185.60	210.80	8.36	3.88	7.13	2.99	0.26	0.24	2.45	0.25	1.53	0.26															
0-14	587.92	277.59	290.83	118.41	92.28	..	20.62	158.82	177.19	0.36	0.54	0.36	0.24	0.01	0.01	8.38	0.24	4.01	0.10															
15-34	270.22	52.54	217.68	32.85	8.91	..	185.82	7.35	18.45	0.19	0.49	1.22	2.76	0.01	0.01	5.40	0.01	1.78	0.10															
35-59	122.61	11.05	111.56	0.05	0.01	..	92.97	8.12	13.38	4.67	3.43	2.23	1.72	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.90	0.04															
60+	46.83	12.70	34.18	0.01	..	..	11.83	5.97	19.34	5.67	2.88	0.88	0.56	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	..											
Age not stated	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
KRISHNA DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	359.84	640.16	149.45	82.22	..	325.12	182.67	223.92	9.53	3.80	10.82	4.57	0.23	0.26	2.45	0.25	1.53	0.26															
0-14	558.51	275.43	283.08	109.49	74.20	..	24.39	164.87	183.99	0.17	0.57	0.84	0.46	0.08	0.05	8.38	0.24	4.01	0.10															
15-34	270.22	52.54	217.68	32.85	8.91	..	185.82	7.35	18.45	0.19	0.49	1.22	2.76	0.01	0.01	5.40	0.01	1.78	0.10															
35-59	122.61	11.05	111.56	0.05	0.01	..	92.97	8.12	13.38	4.67	3.43	2.23	1.72	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.90	0.04															
60+	46.83	12.70	34.18	0.01	..	..	11.83	5.97	19.34	5.67	2.88	0.88	0.56	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	..											
Age not stated	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
GUNTUR DISTRICT																																		
TOTAL	1,000	382.89	617.11	188.79	95.87	..	278.21	201.51	233.57	10.16	6.25	5.42	3.04	0.35	0.03	4.65	0.36	2.01	0.30															
0-14	601.24	299.17	302.12	117.51	63.81	..	20.96	181.06	197.05	N	0.49	0.51	0.86	0.																				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NALAND DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	869.01	680.99	164.85	93.31	..	308.45	178.82	216.47	6.49	5.09	6.65	3.74	3.03	2.74	5.50	0.48	3.26
0-14	.	.	546.87	272.45	274.21	115.43	83.31	..	18.02	185.20	170.70	0.01	0.50	0.50	0.42	1.34	1.75	4.77	0.96	..
15-34	.	.	271.68	63.24	208.39	47.18	9.94	..	185.77	3.63	9.25	0.27	0.37	1.89	1.04	1.31	0.82	4.77	0.96	2.44
35-49	.	.	127.94	17.66	110.36	2.35	0.01	..	92.31	8.79	13.50	1.43	2.87	2.92	1.82	0.26	0.09	1.03	0.01	0.91
50+	.	.	53.50	15.60	37.90	..	..	..	12.39	6.77	23.19	4.77	1.79	1.65	0.46	0.16	0.07	..	..	0.05
Age not stated	.	.	0.27	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.04	..	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHITTOOR DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	318.29	619.71	162.24	87.16	..	291.39	183.07	234.41	10.03	3.16	4.84	2.49	1.57	0.31	0.40	0.61	2.14
0-14	.	.	577.36	288.93	288.43	118.27	77.72	..	19.02	166.91	191.23	0.23	0.45	0.45	0.27	0.30	0.19	6.40	0.61	1.61
15-34	.	.	260.08	64.15	193.93	43.92	9.42	..	176.58	9.72	8.09	0.23	0.23	1.08	0.69	1.19	0.12	6.40	0.61	1.61
35-49	.	.	108.98	10.64	98.34	0.05	0.01	..	84.30	4.11	11.87	3.64	1.74	2.28	0.92	0.07	..	..	..	0.49
50+	.	.	53.40	16.48	36.92	..	..	..	11.46	9.23	23.65	6.16	1.19	1.03	0.61	0.01	..	..	..	0.04
Age not stated	.	.	0.19	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	0.03	0.09	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CUDAPAH DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	378.99	628.11	159.86	91.17	..	296.75	190.23	228.83	8.74	3.06	4.76	3.40	4.91	2.49	4.42	0.24	1.47
0-14	.	.	605.41	301.70	303.71	128.51	85.91	..	27.56	170.69	198.59	..	0.25	0.75	0.56	1.63	1.09	0.11	..	0.08
15-34	.	.	232.79	46.92	185.87	30.84	5.27	..	173.73	6.11	4.09	0.60	0.25	0.96	0.92	3.05	1.22	4.23	0.23	1.18
35-49	.	.	105.15	9.00	96.15	..	..	..	83.55	3.19	9.78	3.21	1.57	2.02	1.09	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.30
50+	.	.	66.60	16.25	40.36	..	..	..	11.88	10.25	26.36	4.91	1.25	1.03	0.83	0.04	0.04	..	..	0.03
Age not stated	.	.	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	..	..	0.02	..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	391.35	608.65	184.34	73.71	..	270.56	160.13	254.37	7.17	1.23	4.37	2.58	0.44	0.42	3.49	0.18	0.91
0-14	.	.	621.76	315.58	306.18	147.37	72.29	..	17.95	167.62	215.11	..	0.06	0.27	0.46	0.31	0.04	0.11	..	0.08
15-34	.	.	231.74	50.48	181.25	36.89	6.42	..	165.32	7.93	7.93	0.03	0.06	1.37	0.96	0.31	0.04	3.41	0.15	0.65
35-49	.	.	83.79	8.83	84.95	0.08	..	..	73.12	3.15	9.88	2.77	0.80	2.24	1.09	0.11	0.05	0.03	..	0.24
50+	.	.	82.62	16.43	36.21	..	..	..	18.92	11.13	21.87	4.37	0.35	0.88	0.07	0.02	..	0.01	..	0.03
Age not stated	.	.	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	..	0.02	0.01	0.03	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
KERNOOL DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	398.10	601.90	157.51	72.62	..	243.67	221.61	278.10	7.57	3.10	5.56	4.07	0.18	0.06	4.24	0.19	1.42
0-14	.	.	641.92	325.26	316.65	119.35	68.85	..	14.45	205.15	235.77	0.22	0.11	0.75	0.59	0.01	..	..	..	0.09
15-34	.	.	219.53	50.54	169.00	38.11	6.78	..	152.34	5.43	8.06	0.22	0.11	1.58	1.43	0.08	0.04	4.13	0.19	0.95
35-49	.	.	89.35	8.70	80.65	0.08	0.01	..	66.91	3.72	11.03	2.46	1.38	2.20	1.28	9.07	0.02	0.11	..	0.41
50+	.	.	49.09	13.53	35.56	..	..	..	9.96	7.76	23.21	4.68	1.62	1.04	0.77	0.03	..	..	..	0.01
Age not stated	.	.	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.02	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADHURNAGAR DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	432.59	567.41	184.63	0.89	..	226.06	226.16	275.50	8.96	0.77	5.21	3.50	1.08	0.24	3.31	0.11	9.96
0-14	.	.	681.56	341.72	319.84	130.24	55.97	..	15.53	210.37	247.47	0.23	0.09	0.83	0.68	0.15	0.19	..	..	0.05
15-34	.	.	290.22	67.24	241.96	56.00	9.90	..	129.63	5.06	5.18	0.46	0.27	1.35	0.49	0.46	0.04	3.22	0.11	0.45
35-49	.	.	79.55	9.25	70.30	0.01	0.02	..	67.33	2.63	2.10	3.81	0.36	2.83	0.48	0.21	..	0.10	..	0.43
50+	.	.	49.19	13.60	35.59	..	..	..	13.55	7.73	20.38	4.94	0.82	0.70	0.88	0.03	..	..	..	0.64
Age not stated	.	.	0.50	0.36	0.12	0.04	..	..	..	0.83	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HYDRABAD DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	391.18	603.87	180.02	108.14	2.73	289.96	168.97	203.14	17.61	3.75	4.25	2.35	3.46	0.74	10.03	0.59	4.76
0-14	.	.	570.74	287.03	283.73	132.08	92.84	0.76	17.57	159.70	173.08	..	N	0.37	0.19	0.62	0.05	0.43	0.43	0.21
15-34	.	.	272.31	70.93	201.44	47.22	13.26	0.75	175.50	4.16	8.66	0.46	0.27	0.91	0.62	1.75	0.45	8.82	0.85	0.05
35-49	.	.	112.64	12.28	93.31	0.11	0.04	0.96	53.29	4.79	7.46	5.16	2.76	1.56	0.77	0.18	0.16	0.77	0.04	2.98
50+	.	.	44.28	12.68	23.87	..	..	0.17	13.67	4.79	12.40	9.01	1.82	1.41	0.57	0.35	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.89
Age not stated	.	.	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MEDAK DISTRICT																				
TOTAL	.	.	1,000	402.68	597.83	180.04	66.10	..	270.89	211.77	255.07	6.21	1.82	2.89	3.30	0.34	..	0.76	0.14	0.67
0-14	.	.	642.11	325.16	316.96	127.60	61.27	..	32.25	197.13	222.91	..	..	0.30	0.53	..	..	0.07	..	..
15-34	.	.	217.97	57.11	160.86	51.19	4.69	..	150.44	4.16	4.30	0.59	..	0.25	0.85	..	..	0.56	0.07	..
35-49	.	.	81.51	8.13	82.56	1.35	6.14	..	73.74	2.57	7.46	1.18	1.15	1.84	0.02	..	..	0.12	..	0.38
50+	.	.	48.86	11.67	36.89	..	..	..	15.16	5.85	20.36	4.86	0.67	0.81	0.56	0.06	..	0.07	..	..
Age not stated	.	.	0.03	0.02	0.04	..	..	..	0.04	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

326. Children of age-group 0-14 naturally constitute the largest proportion of non-workers. Among the non-workers in the urban population of the State as a whole 588.25 per 1,000 non-workers are in the age-group 0-14. In the urban population of the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor, Hyderabad and Khammam, the proportion of children among non-workers is less than the State average and most of them are dependants. In all other districts the proportion of children among non-workers exceeds the State average. The above mentioned districts are considered generally more advanced than the others. It would appear that in the urban populations of these districts more children do some work or other or probably do part-time work such as helping their parents in looking after shops in non-school going hours, etc. In the larger cities it is not unusual to find a number of boys working in cycle shops, hotel establishments or as domestic servants or vending fruits and vegetables. It is interesting that while among the rural populations the participation of children in work is more in the backward districts, among the urban populations it seems to be other way round! In view of the lower proportion of non-workers generally among children, the proportions of students as well as dependants among the urban children in these districts are generally lower than the State average. However, in Hyderabad district the proportion of whole time students among children is much higher than the State average while that of the dependants is much lower indicating the availability of larger educational facilities in the State capital city of Hyderabad and the city habit of the parents sending most of their children even of very young age to schools. In Adilabad district which shows a higher proportion of children among the non-working urban population, the proportion of wholetime students is considerably less than the State average and that of the dependants is considerably more reflecting the general backwardness of this district in providing educational facilities. It is also observed that the proportion of whole time students among the urban non-working female children is higher in the advanced Coastal Andhra districts than the State average and considerably lower in the backward Rayalaseema except in Cuddapah district, and particularly low in Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad district.

327. In the age-group 15-34, for the State as a whole, among non-working urban males the whole-time male students constitute the largest proportion of about 40.52 out of 1,000 total non-workers, whereas the female non-workers in this age-group are mostly housewives. In the urban populations of the districts of Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda the proportions of whole-time students of the age-group 15-34 exceed the State average. It is encouraging to find that in the urban centres of quite a few Telangana districts a good number of boys within the age-group of 15-34 seems to have taken to education. In Adilabad district of course this proportion is woefully poor, the whole time students among males in the age-group 15-34 forming only 22.95 out of a

1,000 of the total non-working urban population. As regards the females, except in Hyderabad, Guntur, West Godavari, Nellore and Chittoor districts whole time students of age-group 15-34 account for a smaller proportion than the State average of 9.33 per 1,000 urban non-workers. The proportion is particularly poor in the Telangana districts. Most of the non-working urban females in this age-group are housewives and their proportion is considerably large in the urban populations of Khammam and Adilabad districts, exceeding 200 per 1,000 urban non-workers whereas the State average is 172.8. The unemployed persons are mostly represented in the age-group 15-34. For the State as a whole, in this age-group, 5.56 males per 1,000 non-workers in the urban population seek employment for the first time and 1.89 males are those who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. The proportion of the male unemployed is larger than the State average in the urban population of Hyderabad, East Godavari, Khammam and Chittoor districts. Males employed before and now out of employment and seeking work are particularly found in East Godavari district (4.01 per 1,000 non-workers). The urban centres of these districts seem to offer greater employment opportunities to which persons seeking employment seem to throng in search of employment.

328. In the age-group of 35-59 the total urban non-workers account for 108.54 per 1,000 total non-workers and they are mostly females (96.36). The largest proportion of non-working urban males in this age-group is made up of retired persons or rent receivers and among females the housewives. The retired persons and rent receivers seem to prefer large cities as Hyderabad where 8.14 males per 1,000 non-workers come in this category as against the State average of 4.40 and the remote urban centres of Medak district have least attraction for them there being only 1.16 per 1,000. Amongst females, no largely varying pattern is discernible, most of them in the age-group of 35-59 being either housewives or dependants.

329. In 60+ age-group the pattern is more or less the same as the previous age-group except that the dependants, and disabled form largest proportions among males and females and female dependants are larger than housewives. The urban populations of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor districts have a larger proportion of retired persons and rent receivers in this old age group than the State average.

Unemployed in urban populations of the State as a whole and 11 Cities by age-groups and educational levels

330. We may examine in greater detail the unemployed among the urban non-working population with reference to the age groups as well as educational qualifications, as urban unemployment is an important problem to be tackled. The statement on the next page giving the particulars of the unemployed in the urban population as a whole in the State and 11 Cities of Andhra Pradesh may be examined.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATION

STATEMENT

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL

State/City	Age-Groups	Total Urban population	Total Urban non-workers	Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH		6,274,508	4,016,238												
	15-19(A)			884	17	1,074	18	8,203	122	8,468	838	80	4	11	11
				(a) 0.14	0.008	0.17	0.002	0.51	0.02	0.55	0.05	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.002
				(b) 0.22	0.004	0.27	0.003	0.89	0.03	0.86	0.08	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.003
	20-24(A)			680	49	858	13	8,044	88	8,790	219	75	14	36	6
				(a) 0.11	0.008	0.14	0.002	0.49	0.01	0.60	0.03	0.01	0.002	0.006	0.001
				(b) 0.17	0.01	0.21	0.003	0.76	0.02	0.94	0.03	0.01	0.003	0.01	0.001
	25-29(A)			8,25	40	879	8	902	42	1,008	45	19	4	7	
				(a) 0.05	0.006	0.06	N	0.14	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.003	0.001	0.001	N
				(b) 0.08	0.01	0.09	0.001	0.22	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.002	N
	30-34(A)			218	19	209	6	843	18	292	12	12		8	3
				(a) 0.03	0.003	0.03	0.001	0.05	0.002	0.05	0.002	0.002		N	N
				(b) 0.05	0.005	0.05	0.001	0.09	0.003	0.07	0.003	0.003		0.001	0.001
	15-19(B)			208	8	354	4	857	24	297	29	3			
				(a) 0.03	0.001	0.06	0.001	0.14	0.004	0.05	0.003	N			
				(b) 0.05	0.002	0.09	0.001	0.21	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.001			
	20-24(B)			272	15	386	2	978	52	1,103	77	6	10	7	
				(a) 0.04	0.002	0.06	N	0.16	0.008	0.18	0.01	0.001	0.002	0.001	
				(b) 0.07	0.004	0.10	N	0.24	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.001	0.002	0.002	
	25-34(B)			473	27	730	8	1,012	71	601	52	8	10	7	
				(a) 0.08	0.004	0.12	0.001	0.16	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.001	0.002	0.001	
				(b) 0.12	0.01	0.18	0.002	0.25	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.002	0.002	0.002	
HYDERABAD TOWN-GROUP		2,151,119	877,225												
	15-19(A)			502	12	514	8	1,142	41	641	102	2	1	4	8
				(a) 0.40	0.01	0.41	0.01	0.91	0.03	0.51	0.08	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002
				(b) 0.57	0.01	0.59	0.01	1.30	0.05	0.73	0.12	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.003
	20-24(A)			348	47	449	6	1,255	22	1,089	98	87	1	12	1
				(a) 0.28	0.04	0.40	0.005	1.00	0.02	0.87	0.08	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.001
				(b) 0.40	0.05	0.51	0.01	1.43	0.03	1.24	0.11	0.04	0.001	0.01	0.001
	25-29(A)			147	35	174	2	364	9	811	18	13	1		2
				(a) 0.12	0.03	0.14	0.002	0.29	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.001		0.002
				(b) 0.17	0.04	0.20	0.002	0.41	0.01	0.35	0.02	0.01	0.001		0.002
	30-34(A)			95	13	115	3	171	2	116	4			3	1
				(a) 0.08	0.01	0.09	0.002	0.14	0.002	0.09	0.003			0.002	0.001
				(b) 0.11	0.01	0.13	0.003	0.19	0.002	0.13	0.005			0.003	0.001
	15-19(B)			86	4	180		281	6	120	11	8			
				(a) 0.07	0.003	0.14		0.21	0.005	0.10	0.01	0.002			
				(b) 0.10	0.005	0.21		0.30	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.003			
	20-24(B)			104	18	217	1	859	4	240	13	5		8	
				(a) 0.08	0.01	0.17	0.001	0.29	0.003	0.20	0.01	0.004		0.002	
				(b) 0.12	0.01	0.25	0.001	0.41	0.005	0.28	0.01	0.001		0.003	
	25-34(B)			180	14	308	8	834	11	168	15	2		1	
				(a) 0.10	0.01	0.24	0.002	0.27	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.002		0.001	
				(b) 0.15	0.02	0.35	0.003	0.38	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.002		0.001	
VIJAYAWADA CITY		230,397	158,755												
	15-19(A)			11	1	30		128	2	110	7			2	3
				(a) 0.05	0.004	0.13		0.56	0.01	0.48	0.03			0.01	0.01
				(b) 0.07	0.01	0.20		0.83	0.01	0.72	0.05			0.01	0.01
	20-24(A)			10	1	20		141	2	115	4				4
				(a) 0.04	0.004	0.09		0.61	0.01	0.50	0.02				0.02
				(b) 0.07	0.01	0.13		0.92	0.01	0.75	0.03				0.03
	25-29(A)			7		19		56	1	47				1	
				(a) 0.03		0.08		0.24	0.004	0.20				0.004	
				(b) 0.05		0.12		0.36	0.01	0.31				0.01	
	30-34(A)			2		6		9	1	9					
				(a) 0.01		0.03		0.04	0.004	0.04					
				(b) 0.01		0.04		0.06	0.01	0.06					
	15-19(B)			6		2		11	2	4					
				(a) 0.03		0.01		0.05	0.01	0.02					
				(b) 0.04		0.01		0.07	0.01	0.03					
	20-24(B)			4		9		44	1	20	6				
				(a) 0.02		0.04		0.19	0.004	0.09	0.03				
				(b) 0.03		0.06		0.29	0.01	0.13	0.04				
	25-34(B)			24	1	21		40	2	23	2				
				(a) 0.10	0.004	0.09		0.17	0.01	0.10	0.01				
				(b) 0.16	0.01	0.14		0.26	0.01	0.15	0.01				

(A) Seeking employment for the first time.

(B) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

(a) Indicates the persons per 1,000 of Total Urban population of the State/City as the case may be.

(b) Indicates the persons per 1,000 of Total Urban Non-workers of the State/City as the case may be.

N=Negligible

.. = Nil

III.47

LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/City
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agricul- ture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
																		ANDHRA PRADESH
107	15	7	15	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.02	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.002	..	..	(a)
0.03	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.001	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.003	..	..	(b)
866	84	46	30	22	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	16	..	20-24 (A)
0.14	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.001	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.004	0.003	..	(a)
0.22	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	N	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.01	0.004	..	(b)
830	19	24	17	9	..	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	7	..	25-29 (A)
0.05	0.003	0.01	0.008	0.001	..	0.008	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	0.008	0.001	..	(a)
0.08	0.005	0.01	0.004	0.002	..	0.004	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	0.004	0.002	..	(b)
70	4	9	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.01	0.001	0.001	N	0.001	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	(a)
0.02	0.001	0.002	N	0.001	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	(b)
84	3	9	5	2	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	15-19 (B)
0.01	N	0.001	0.001	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	(a)
0.01	0.001	0.002	0.001	N	..	0.001	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	(b)
132	18	7	19	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	20-24 (B)
0.02	0.008	0.001	0.008	0.001	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.003	N	..	(a)
0.03	0.004	0.002	0.008	0.001	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.004	N	..	(b)
104	9	12	49	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48	1	..	25-34 (B)
0.02	0.001	0.002	0.01	0.001	..	0.001	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.01	N	..	(a)
0.03	0.002	0.003	0.01	0.001	..	0.001	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	0.01	N	..	(b)
																		HYDERABAD TOWN-GROUP
10	6	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.01	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.01	0.01	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
207	87	19	9	12	4	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20-24 (A)
0.17	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.005	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.004	..	..	(a)
0.24	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.005	..	0.008	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	(b)
109	10	17	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25-29 (A)
0.09	0.01	0.01	..	0.004	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	(a)
0.12	0.01	0.02	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	(b)
28	1	7	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.02	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.003	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	(a)
0.03	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.005	..	0.003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	(b)
24	1	9	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (B)
0.02	0.001	0.01	..	0.002	..	0.002	..	0.002	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.03	0.001	0.01	..	0.002	..	0.003	..	0.002	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
47	10	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (B)
0.04	0.01	0.002	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.05	0.01	0.003	..	0.003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
41	4	6	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-34 (B)
0.03	0.008	0.003	0.001	0.002	..	0.003	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.05	0.005	0.01	0.001	0.002	..	0.005	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
																		VIJAYAWADA CITY
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (A)
0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-29 (A)
0.07	..	0.004	..	0.004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.10	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (B)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (B)
0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-34 (B)
0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATION

STATEMENT

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL

State/City	Age-Groups	Total Urban Population	Total Urban Non-workers	Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GUNTUR CITY		187,122	117,835												
	15-19 (A)			3	..	12	..	88	6	103	12	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.01	..	0.08	..	0.47	0.08	0.55	0.08	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.10	..	0.75	0.05	0.87	0.10	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			7	..	8	..	58	8	181	9	1	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.04	..	0.81	0.02	0.97	0.05	0.01	..	..	..
				(b) 0.06	..	0.07	..	0.40	0.08	1.59	0.08	0.01	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			7	..	4	..	24	1	42	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.02	..	0.13	0.01	0.22	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.06	..	0.03	..	0.20	0.01	0.36	0.01	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			8	..	2	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.01	..	0.04	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.03	..	0.02	..	0.06	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			..	..	2	..	6	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.01	0.01	0.08	..	0.04	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.02	0.01	0.05	..	0.06	0.02	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			2	..	4	..	25	4	21	5	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.01	..	0.02	..	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.03	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.03	..	0.21	0.03	0.18	0.04	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			5	..	11	..	36	7	30	4	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	..	0.06	..	0.19	0.04	0.16	0.02	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	..	0.09	..	0.31	0.06	0.25	0.03	..	..	..	..
VISAKHAPAT-NAM CITY		182,004	127,976												
	15-19 (A)			29	1	29	..	156	3	57	13	2	..	..	1
				(a) 0.16	0.01	0.16	..	0.86	0.02	0.31	0.07	0.01	..	..	0.01
				(b) 0.23	0.01	0.23	..	1.22	0.02	0.45	0.10	0.02	..	..	0.01
	20-24 (A)			88	..	27	..	149	4	95	2	8	..	..	1
				(a) 0.13	..	0.15	..	0.82	0.02	0.32	0.01	0.02	..	..	0.01
				(b) 0.26	..	0.21	..	1.16	0.03	0.74	0.02	0.02	..	..	0.01
	25-29 (A)			12	..	3	..	46	1	21	2	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.07	..	0.02	..	0.25	0.01	0.12	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.09	..	0.02	..	0.36	0.01	0.16	0.02	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			7	1	4	1	18	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.09	..	0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.13	..	0.03	0.02	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			3	..	8	1	18	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.01	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			5	..	11	..	35	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	..	0.06	..	0.19	..	0.09	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	..	0.09	..	0.27	..	0.13	0.01	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			14	2	17	1	39	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.08	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.21	0.04	0.09	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.11	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.30	0.05	0.13	..	..	..	..	..
WARANGAL CITY		156,106	101,254												
	15-19 (A)			22	..	59	..	100	2	52	5	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.14	..	0.38	..	0.64	0.01	0.33	0.03	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.22	..	0.58	..	0.99	0.02	0.51	0.05	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			15	..	30	..	118	..	59	..	1	..	..	..
				(a) 0.10	..	0.19	..	0.76	..	0.38	..	0.01	..	..	..
				(b) 0.15	..	0.30	..	1.17	..	0.58	..	0.01	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			7	..	9	..	25	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.06	..	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.07	..	0.09	..	0.25	0.01	0.08	0.01	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			2	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.01	..	0.03	0.01	0.03	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.05	0.01	0.04	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			2	..	12	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.01	..	0.06	..	0.04	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.12	..	0.07	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			4	..	11	..	21	2	15	2	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	..	0.07	..	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	..	0.11	..	0.21	0.02	0.15	0.02	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			7	..	20	..	21	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.13	..	0.13	0.01	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.07	..	0.20	..	0.21	0.02	0.06	..	..	..	..	..

LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

[illegible]

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATION

STATEMENT

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL

State/City	Age-Groups	Total Urban Population	Total Urban Non-workers	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJAHMUNDRY CITY		130,002	87,940												
	15-19 (A)			2	10	49	1	68	10	..	..	..	..	..	3
				(a) 0.02	..	0.08	..	0.88	0.01	0.82	0.08	..	..	..	0.02
				(b) 0.02	..	0.11	..	0.86	0.01	0.77	0.11	..	..	..	0.03
	20-24 (A)			15	..	51	4	35	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.12	..	0.89	0.08	0.65	0.05	0.02	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.17	..	0.88	0.05	0.97	0.08	0.02	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			7	..	16	2	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.06	..	0.12	0.02	0.19	..	0.01	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.08	..	0.18	0.02	0.28	..	0.01	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			3	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.08	..	0.08	0.01	0.06	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			2	7	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.06	..	0.08	..	0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.08	..	0.13	..	0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			2	..	15	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.02	..	0.12	0.02	0.11	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.02	..	0.17	0.02	0.16	..	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			15	..	28	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.12	..	0.22	0.01	0.12	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.17	..	0.32	0.01	0.17	0.01	..	..	..	..
KAKINADA CITY		122,855	84,862												
	15-19 (A)			18	..	76	5	117	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.11	..	0.11	..	0.02	0.04	0.95	0.11	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.15	..	0.15	..	0.90	0.06	1.38	0.16	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			9	11	67	8	117	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.07	..	0.09	..	0.55	0.07	0.95	0.06	0.06	..	..	..
				(b) 0.11	..	0.13	..	0.79	0.09	1.38	0.08	0.08	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			4	10	28	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.08	..	0.08	..	0.23	0.01	0.23	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.05	..	0.12	..	0.33	0.01	0.32	..	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			5	8	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.02	..	0.06	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.06	..	0.04	..	0.08	..	0.12	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			2	2	12	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.10	..	0.02	0.06	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.14	..	0.04	0.06	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			7	4	30	1	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.06	0.01	0.08	..	0.24	0.01	0.11	0.04	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.08	0.01	0.08	..	0.35	0.01	0.16	0.06	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			6	7	36	8	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.05	..	0.06	..	0.29	0.07	0.17	..	0.01	..	..	..
				(b) 0.07	..	0.08	..	0.42	0.09	0.25	..	0.01	..	..	..
ELURU CITY		108,321	68,432												
	15-19 (A)			8	11	60	2	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	..	0.10	..	0.55	0.02	0.56	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	..	0.16	..	0.88	0.03	0.89	0.01	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			6	4	40	2	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.06	..	0.04	..	0.37	0.02	0.64	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.09	..	0.06	..	0.58	0.03	1.01	..	..	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			2	1	12	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.01	..	0.11	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.03	..	0.01	..	0.18	..	0.26	..	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			8	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.06	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.04	..	0.10	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			4	6	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.06	..	0.09	..	0.09	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			2	1	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.02	..	0.01	..	0.18	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.03	..	0.01	..	0.29	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	25-34 (B)			3	7	27	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	0.01	0.06	..	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.04	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	0.01	0.10	..	0.39	0.03	0.10	0.06	..	..	..	..

III.47—Contd.

LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/City 1
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
RAJAHMUN- DRY CITY																		
6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.05	0.01	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.07	0.01	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (A)
0.32	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.47	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-29 (A)
0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (B)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (B)
0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-34 (B)
0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
KAKINADA CITY																		
6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.05	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	(a)
0.07	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	(b)
58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (A)
0.47	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.68	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25-29 (A)
0.15	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	(a)
0.22	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	(b)
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15-19 (B)
..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	(a)
..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	(b)
8	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	20-24 (B)
0.07	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	(a)
0.09	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	(b)
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-34 (B)
0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
ELURU CITY																		
2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15-19 (A)
0.02	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	(a)
0.03	0.04	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	(b)
27	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24 (A)
0.25	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.39	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-29 (A)
0.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-34 (A)
0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19 (B)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	20-24 (B)
0.04	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	(a)
0.06	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	(b)
2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	25-34 (B)
0.03	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	..	..	(a)
0.04	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	(b)

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATION

STATEMENT

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL

State/City 1	Age- Groups 2	Total Urban Popu- lation 3	Total Urban Non- workers 4	Illiterate		Literate (without Educa- tional level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NELLLORE CITY		106,776	70,869												
	15-19 (A)			4	..	5	..	10	14	44	29	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.04	..	0.05	..	0.09	0.13	0.41	0.27	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.06	..	0.07	..	0.14	0.20	0.63	0.41	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			11	..	3	..	12	9	24	19	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.10	..	0.03	..	0.11	0.08	0.22	0.18	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.16	..	0.04	..	0.17	0.13	0.34	0.27	..	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			..	..	..	..	12	5	40	4	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	..	..	0.11	0.05	0.37	0.04	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	..	..	0.17	0.07	0.57	0.06	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			..	..	3	..	15	1	35	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.03	..	0.14	0.01	0.33	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.04	..	0.21	0.01	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
BANDAR (Masuli- patnam) CITY		101,417	70,524												
	15-19 (A)			3	..	5	..	51	..	64	8	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	..	0.05	..	0.50	..	0.63	0.04	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.04	..	0.07	..	0.72	..	0.91	0.11	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (A)			..	..	5	..	30	1	68	5	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.05	..	0.38	0.01	0.67	0.05	0.01	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.07	..	0.55	0.01	0.90	0.07	0.01	..	..	..
	25-29 (A)			1	..	3	..	22	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.01	..	0.03	..	0.22	..	0.17	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.01	..	0.04	..	0.31	..	0.24	0.01	..	..	..	..
	30-34 (A)			..	..	4	..	10	..	16	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) ..	..	0.04	..	0.10	..	0.16	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) ..	..	0.06	..	0.14	..	0.23	0.01	..	..	..	..
KURNOOL. CITY		100,815	65,869												
	15-19 (A)			20	..	12	1	95	4	223	7	..	..	1	..
				(a) 0.20	..	0.12	0.01	0.94	0.04	2.21	0.07	..	..	0.01	..
				(b) 0.30	..	0.18	0.02	1.44	0.06	3.39	0.11	..	..	0.02	..
	20-24 (A)			11	..	16	..	98	1	270	..	..	..	7	..
				(a) 0.11	..	0.16	..	0.97	0.01	2.64	..	..	..	0.07	..
				(b) 0.17	..	0.24	..	1.49	0.02	4.10	..	..	..	0.11	..
	25-29 (A)			4	1	14	..	31	7	53	4	..	..	3	..
				(a) 0.04	0.01	0.13	..	0.34	0.07	0.53	0.04	..	..	0.03	..
				(b) 0.06	0.02	0.27	..	0.52	0.11	0.80	0.04	..	..	0.05	..
	30-34 (A)			3	1	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.03	0.01	0.03	..	0.05	0.01	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.05	0.02	0.05	..	0.08	0.02	0.12	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19 (B)			9	..	6	..	8	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.09	..	0.06	..	0.08	..	0.11	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.14	..	0.09	..	0.12	..	0.17	0.02	..	..	..	..
	20-24 (B)			8	..	4	..	36	4	38	..	1	..	1	..
				(a) 0.08	..	0.04	..	0.36	0.04	0.38	..	0.01	..	0.01	..
				(b) 0.12	..	0.06	..	0.55	0.06	0.58	..	0.02	..	0.02	..
	25-34 (B)			13	..	19	..	33	5	24	1	..	..	..	..
				(a) 0.13	..	0.19	..	0.33	0.05	0.28	0.01	..	..	..	..
				(b) 0.20	..	0.29	..	0.50	0.08	0.43	0.02	..	..	..	..

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE AND EDUCATION

347

III.47—Contd.

LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, 1961

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/City	
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
NELLORE CITY																			1
																			15-19 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-29 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			30-34 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			15-19 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-34 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
HANDARI (Masulipatnam) CITY																			
																			15-19 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-29 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			30-34 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			15-19 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-34 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
KURNOOL CITY																			
																			15-19 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-29 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			30-34 (A)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			15-19 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			20-24 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)
																			25-34 (B)
																			(a)
																			(b)

331. Generally among the persons seeking employment for the first time, the largest number is found in the age-group of 15-19 among illiterate males as well as those who had not attained the educational qualification of at least matriculation and the numbers become less and less as the age-groups advance. Among those employed before and out of employment at the time of Census enumeration and seeking work the trend is the opposite, the younger age-group of 15-19 showing a lesser number than those in the higher age-groups of 20-24 or 25-34. Among females the unemployed seeking work for the first time are found mostly in the age-group 20-24 far exceeding in numbers than those found in age-group 15-19. The largest number of the total unemployed seeking work for the first time is found among those with the educational qualification of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and the next in number are those with Primary or Junior Basic level of education. Most persons who enter schools seem to complete their education with the passing of their Matriculation and they offer their services immediately for employment. Almost an equally large number with just Primary education level also seems to enter the labour market. In the advanced age-group of 30-34 those with Primary level of education and unemployed are slightly larger in number than the matriculates. Among the technical diploma or degree holders and university or post-graduate degree holders seeking employment for the first time they are found in their largest number in the age-group 20-24. There is a substantial number of persons with university degrees or higher technical qualifications in the age-group 25-29 as well but dwindles down to a low figure in the age-group 30-34. It is surprising that there should be some substantial number of persons in the age-group 30-34 seeking employment for the first time who are illiterate or merely literate or with the educational qualifications of primary or matriculation. These may consist of some odd cases of men and women who had been merely rent receivers or dependants or had uncertain means of income and who found it necessary to seek employment only after they had fairly advanced in age.

332. Among persons employed before but now unemployed and seeking employment the largest number of persons is found among those with primary or junior basic level of education and they are found in substantial numbers in all the age-groups, viz., 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34, the number being largest in the last age-group; these persons may be mostly constituted of class IV Government servants or those

that were engaged in some industrial concerns as workers on a temporary basis and probably affected by retrenchment and have been seeking work again. A sizeable number is found with the educational qualification of matriculation and the largest number among them is found in the age-group 20-24. They may mostly be constituted of those that had worked in clerical services on a temporary basis and had not yet passed the Service Commission examinations and therefore might have been replaced by regular qualified clerks and have been seeking work. The number of persons reduces itself to almost half in the next higher age-group of 25-34, by which time apparently the matriculates get permanently settled to a large extent. Among the university degree holders also a similar trend as among the matriculates is observed. It is surprising that the number of females with technical degrees who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking work should be largest in the age group 25-34. These are almost entirely made up of females with teaching degrees. They may be mostly the lady teachers who worked on a temporary basis off and on filling casual vacancies.

Unemployed in the cities

333. Taking individual cities, in Hyderabad Town-Group males with Primary education constitute the largest proportion of unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time and other numbers are largest in the age-group 20-24 unlike in the total urban population of the State in which 15-19 age-group had the largest number. In the city's population, this category forms a much higher proportion of the total population of the city than in the general urban population of the State. Matriculates form the next highest number and then the University degree holders. The number of persons unemployed with these educational qualifications forms a higher proportion of the city's population than the corresponding proportion in the general urban population of the State. As regards those employed before and now out of employment, among illiterates and literates without educational qualifications, age-group 25-34 has the largest number and those with higher educational qualifications are mostly concentrated in the age-group 20-24. The persons with technical degrees seem to be mostly concentrated in Hyderabad city.

334. The statements on the next page give at a glance the distribution of unemployed persons with certain educational levels in the various cities.

[Statements:

STATEMENT III.43

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN
CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME, 1961

City	Illiterate (Age-Group)						Primary or Junior Basic (Age-Group)					
	15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	611	14	450	48	308	51	1,955	80	2,028	56	898	34
Hyderabad Town-Group	502	12	348	47	242	48	1,142	41	1,255	22	535	11
Vijayawada	11	1	10	1	9	..	128	2	141	2	63	2
Guntur	2	..	7	..	10	..	88	6	58	3	31	1
Visakhapatnam	29	1	33	..	19	1	156	3	149	4	62	1
Warangal	23	..	15	..	9	..	100	2	118	..	29	1
Rajahmundry	2	..	..	..	..	..	69	1	51	4	19	3
Kakinada	13	..	9	..	9	..	76	5	67	8	35	1
Eluru	8	..	6	..	2	..	60	2	40	2	19	..
Nellore	4	..	11	..	..	..	10	14	12	9	27	6
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	8	..	..	..	1	..	51	..	39	1	82	..
Kurnool	20	..	11	..	7	2	95	4	98	1	39	8

STATEMENT III.44—Contd.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS IN
CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME, 1961

City	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (Age-Group)						University degree or Post-graduate degree (Non-Technical) (Age-Group)						Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree (Age-Group)					
	15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
TOTAL	1,539	207	2,172	151	825	36	59	13	542	63	276	17	6	14	25	17	34	14
Hyderabad Town-Group	641	102	1,089	98	427	20	10	6	207	37	182	11	1	2	19	9	24	1
Vijayawada	110	7	115	4	56	..	5	..	70	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Guntur	102	12	181	9	52	1	2	3	48	4	16	2	..	4	2	6	1	2
Visakhapatnam	57	18	95	2	25	4	..	..	9	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	4	..
Warangal	52	5	59	..	7	1	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rajahmundry	68	10	85	7	30	..	6	1	41	1	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kakinada	117	18	117	7	87	..	6	..	58	8	22	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Eluru	61	1	69	..	22	..	2	3	27	..	17	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Nellore	44	29	24	19	75	4	20	..	15	18	28	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	64	8	68	5	33	2	6	..	39	3	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kurnool	228	7	270	..	61	4	2	..	26	..	10	..	..	4	1	..	2	11

.. = Nil.

STATEMENT III.49

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, EMPLOYED BEFORE BUT NOW OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKING WORK, 1961

City	Illiterate (Age-group)						Primary or Junior Basic (Age-group)					
	15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	116	4	136	14	207	18	360	12	638	23	632	47
Hyderabad Town-Group	86	4	104	13	180	14	261	6	359	4	384	11
Vijayawada	6	..	4	..	24	1	11	2	44	1	40	2
Guntur	..	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	25	4	83	7
Visakhapatnam	3	..	5	..	14	2	18	2	35	..	39	7
Warangal	2	..	4	..	7	..	7	..	21	2	21	2
Rajahmundry	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	15	2	28	1
Kakinada	2	..	7	1	6	..	12	..	30	1	36	8
Eluru	4	..	2	..	3	1	6	..	20	..	27	2
Nellore	2	..	..	..	1	..	20	1	13	3	17	3
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	40	2	21	..
Kurnool	9	..	8	..	13	..	8	..	36	4	33	5

STATEMENT III.49—*Contd.*

PERSONS EMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, EMPLOYED BEFORE BUT NOW OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKING WORK, 1961

City	Matriculation or Higher Secondary (Age-group)						University degree or Post-graduate degree (Non-Technical) (Age-group)						Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree (Age-group)					
	15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34		15-19		20-24		25-34	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Total	221	20	472	37	384	33	31	3	103	15	81	7	9	4	9	11	7	26
Hyderabad Town-Group	120	11	249	13	168	15	24	1	47	10	41	4	9	..	3	..	6	1
Vijayawada	4	..	20	0	23	2	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	7	2	21	5	30	4	..	..	7	..	5	2	..	2	..	3	1	9
Visakhapatnam	7	1	17	1	16	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	3	..	15	2	6	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry	2	1	14	..	15	1	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakinada	3	4	14	5	21	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Eluru	4	..	10	..	7	4	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	7
Nellore	60	..	52	2	50	4	7	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	..	22	3	20	2	..	1	17	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	11	1	38	..	28	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	3

STATEMENT III.59
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX IN CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1961

City	Persons seeking employment for the first time										Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work									
	Illiterate					Primary or Junior Basic					Matriculation or Higher Secondary					University Post-graduate degree (Non-Tech.)				
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total of all Cities	1,369	113	4,876	170	4,536	394	877	93	65	45	459	36	1,639	82	1,077	90	215	25	19	41
Hyderabad Town-group	1,092	107	2,982	74	2,187	220	349	54	44	12	320	31	954	21	537	39	112	15	18	1
Vijaya wada	30	2	384	6	281	11	92	..	1	..	84	1	95	5	47	8	9	..	..	..
Guntur	19	..	177	10	885	22	66	9	8	12	7	..	67	11	58	11	12	2	1	14
Vishakhapatnam	81	2	867	8	177	19	17	8	6	..	22	2	92	9	40	2	5	1	..	..
Warangal	46	..	247	3	118	6	10	..	1	..	13	..	49	4	24	2	3	1	..	..
Rajahmundry	2	..	119	8	188	17	60	2	1	..	2	..	54	8	31	2	8	1	..	..
Kakinada	31	..	178	14	271	20	86	3	1	1	15	1	78	9	38	9	13	..	..	4
Eluru	11	..	119	4	132	1	46	3	..	4	9	1	53	2	21	4	7	..	..	10
Nellore	15	..	49	29	148	52	68	16	4	..	3	..	50	6	102	6	17	1	..	6
Bondar (Musilipatnam)	4	..	122	1	165	15	50	3	1	1	4	..	61	3	42	5	24	1	..	..
Kur cool	38	2	232	13	554	11	88	..	3	15	30	..	77	9	77	2	5	..	..	6

335. Most of the unemployed persons seem to be concentrated in the city of Hyderabad in all educational levels. Among the technical degree holders the disparity between Hyderabad and other cities is particularly marked. In Vijayawada city persons with primary and matriculation levels of education form a large proportion of the unemployed. In Guntur city it is interesting that there is not even a single illiterate female seeking employment. The tobacco factories seem to absorb almost every available illiterate female seeking work. However, matriculates and graduates are found in good number in Guntur city seeking employment. Even among technical degree holders 3 male engineering graduates and 12 females with teaching degrees are found unemployed. In Visakhapatnam city, a good number

of illiterates and a large number of those with Primary education are found among its unemployed. There are very few graduates unemployed as compared to Guntur. Those with higher educational levels seem to get more easily absorbed in Visakhapatnam city than those with lower educational levels. In Warangal city those with Primary and Matriculation level of education are found in large numbers. There are a few illiterates as well. In Rajahmundry city there is hardly any illiterate unemployed. This industrial and commercial town seems to find employment for all of them. Those with Primary and Matriculation level of education are found to some extent. University graduates are also found in a fairly good number among the unemployed. Kakinada city has a much larger number of matriculates and

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA														
All Divisions	1,000	1,000	426	444	341	309	165	151	5	5	7	13	41	28
DIVISION 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	138	86	221	358	308	318	83	15	24	31	143	56
DIVISION 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	241	280	320	321	282	243	7	1	10	12	125	102
DIVISION 2—Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	223	166	302	190	375	510	4	..	14	12	80	113
DIVISION 3—Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	500	706	373	276	102	14	N	N	3	1	12	3
DIVISION 4—Farmers, Fishermen, (excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, and Related Workers 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	588	643	286	300	97	35	3	..	5	..	17	12
DIVISION 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	642	768	291	227	53	5	2	..	1	..	11	..
DIVISION 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	423	294	384	137	167	505	3	..	7	23	15	29
DIVISION 7-B—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	579	603	361	288	54	17	1	N	2	1	3	1
DIVISION 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	518	660	402	299	67	25	N	N	2	1	10	3
DIVISION X—Workers not classifiable by occupation (excluding group X0)	1,000	1,000	339	400	315	267	238	133	9	67	17	..	79	133
SRIKAKULAM														
All Divisions	1,000	1,000	431	495	362	370	127	76	8	..	4	1	28	7
DIVISION 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	133	67	242	327	181	195	23	..	9	5	96	16
DIVISION 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	327	325	298	450	236	175	3	..	5	..	115	25
DIVISION 2—Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	216	91	344	61	366	727	21	..	7	..	45	91

graduates that are unemployed. Those with primary education are also found in good numbers. The largest proportion of unemployed in Eluru city is made up of those with Matriculation and Primary levels of education. However, the extent of unemployment is lower in this city than in Kakinada. In Nellore city the unemployed are found mostly among matriculates and graduates. In Bandar (Masulipatnam) city matriculates and those with primary education form the highest proportion of unemployed and a fairly large number of graduates are also found. In Kurnool city there is a very large number of matriculates and those with primary education that are unemployed. Perhaps in this backward area most of the boys complete their education at Matriculation level or even at Primary level and gather in the

town seeking employment. Illiterates also are found to some extent among the unemployed in much higher number in Kurnool than in other cities except Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

Occupational Divisions and Educational levels

836. We had earlier discussed the distribution of all workers by educational levels in the nine industrial categories of work including cultivation and agricultural labour. Subsidiary Table B. VI-1 gives the distribution of 1000 literate workers only in each Occupational Division (as distinguished from the broad Industrial Categories) and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only. The following abstract for the State urban population may be studied.

III.51

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.) 1
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
PRADESH																
15	50	3	N	8	9	1	N	N	N	N	N	6	40	2	1	All Divisions
133	136	26	N	27	26	8	N	3	N	1	..	57	108	16	2	DIVISION 0—Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers
15	41	4	..	2	10	2	..	N	..	N	..	4	26	3	5	DIVISION 1—Administrative, Execu- tive and Mana- gerial Workers
2	9	N	..	N	1	N	1	N	..	N	..	1	7	1	N	DIVISION 2—Clerical and Related Workers
1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	DIVISION 3—Sales Workers
4	10	1	..	N	..	2	8	N	2	N	..	N	..	1	..	DIVISION 4—Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, and Related Wor- kers 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers
1	10	1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	10	N	..	DIVISION 6—Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occu- pation
N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and Labou- rers not elsewhere classified
1	3	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	2	N	1	DIVISION 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION X—Workers not classi- (Excluding fable by occupa- tion Group XU)
DISTRICT																
40	51	2	..	2	4	1	..	N	..	N	..	35	47	N	..	All Divisions
319	190	13	..	16	13	6	..	3	..	1	..	230	177	..	..	DIVISION 0—Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers
16	25	1	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	6	25	1	..	DIVISION 1—Administrative, Execu- tive and Mana- gerial Workers
1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	DIVISION 2—Clerical and Related Workers

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degrees other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SRIKAKULAM														
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	475	785	446	265	66	..	1	..	7	..	8	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, 401 and 414) and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	682	667	236	..	90	853	8	..	..	..	12	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	..	909	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	442	1,000	445	..	101	..	5	..	1	..	6	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	628	667	847	828	22	5	2	..	1	..	N	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	1,000	538	648	407	852	39	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
DIVISION X—Workers not classi- (Excluding fiable by Occupa- Group X0) tion	1,000	..	350	..	500	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VISAKHAPATNAM														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	363	431	347	247	220	235	4	..	1	5	47	30
DIVISION 0— Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	73	280	287	278	832	846	20	..	10	9	162	89
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exec- utive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	235	160	358	380	295	280	5	..	1	..	95	80
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	181	92	273	123	453	626	3	..	N	..	87	159
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	581	675	241	820	159	5	1	..	N	..	16	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, 401 and 414) and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	668	500	200	222	54	278	..	..	..	..	16	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	..	667	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	373	817	380	73	219	561	1	..	..	..	24	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	475	727	426	227	91	42	3	..	N	..	4	4
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	1,000	443	785	462	192	84	21	1	..	N	..	10	..
DIVISION X—Workers not classi- (Excluding fiable by Occupa- Group X0) tion	1,000	..	280	..	305	..	347	..	9	..	8	..	51	..
EAST GODAVARI														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	352	420	436	377	153	100	7	2	2	5	33	5
DIVISION 0— Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	119	73	278	403	278	220	34	5	16	15	118	24
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exec- utive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	232	307	315	400	271	160	32	..	2	13	182	18

III.51—Contd.

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT—Concd.																
N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3—Sales Workers
5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	DIVISION 4—Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, 401 and 414) and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6—Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occu- pations
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	DIVISION 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X—Workers not classi- (Excluding flable by Occupa- Group X0) tion
DISTRICT																
18	52	5	..	5	19	N	..	N	..	N	..	5	33	3	..	ALL DIVISIONS
160	98	35	..	52	30	1	..	2	..	1	..	47	62	28	..	DIVISION 0—Professional, Tech- nical and Related Workers
11	100	4	..	2	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	1	..	DIVISION 1—Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers
3	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 2—Clerical and Related Workers
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	DIVISION 3—Sales Workers
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	DIVISION 4—Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, 401 and 414) and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
3	40	3	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	DIVISION 6—Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occu- pations
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified
N	2	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	DIVISION 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X—Workers not classi- (Excluding flable by Occupa- Group X0) tion
DISTRICT																
17	87	2	N	2	6	1	1	1	N	N	..	11	79	..	1	ALL DIVISIONS
162	260	16	1	22	20	7	..	6	1	N	..	111	238	..	..	DIVISION 0—Professional, Tech- nical and Related Workers
16	107	3	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	N	..	14	80	..	27	DIVISION 1—Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

STATEMENT														
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION														
State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	150	311	442	224	359	448	5	..	2	..	EAST GODAVARI	
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	356	631	495	362	119	7	N	..	..	..	41	17
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, families 400, and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	540	585	353	305	81	..	1	..	4	..	30	..
													12	65
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	..	107	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	348	143	464	48	168	702	7	..	1	..	12	47
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	505	606	455	380	36	14	2	..	N	..	2	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	473	594	466	347	53	50	..	3	1	..	7	3
DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)	1,000	..	..	..	647	..	291	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	357	421	460	465	113	70	4	3	12	8	WEST GODAVARI	
													25	22
DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	85	43	299	593	203	215	27	10	36	23	64	71
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	203	267	383	533	206	22	3	..	41	67	137	111
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	178	200	456	538	284	132	1	..	22	41	57	77
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	302	632	530	352	90	8	1	..	N	4	8	4
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, families 400, and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	502	258	402	710	30	..	4	..	1	..	6	32
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	..	373	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	374	250	467	..	99	750	1	..	23	..	13	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	516	553	455	432	26	14	1	..	2	1	N	N
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	419	635	518	322	40	33	1	..	6	..	6	7
DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)	1,000	1,000	375	1,000	513	..	50	..	25	..	..	..	25	..
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	395	399	394	364	157	114	3	53	3	24	KRISHNA	
													38	10
DIVISION 0— Professional Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	103	75	233	363	262	216	18	153	15	99	194	20

III.52—Contd.

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																State/District, Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT—Concd.																
1	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers
3	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 - Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
N	3	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	3	DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X - Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
29	11	1	..	4	5	1	..	N	..	N	..	15	6	8	N	ALL DIVISIONS
286	43	13	..	44	10	3	..	1	..	N	..	150	23	75	1	DIVISION 0 - Professional, Technical and Related Workers
24	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	DIVISION 1 - Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers
5	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 - Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	N	..	DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	DIVISION X - Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
10	26	1	..	1	8	N	..	N	..	1	N	5	18	2	..	ALL DIVISIONS
85	74	11	..	14	24	N	..	N	..	6	..	30	50	15	..	DIVISION 0 - Professional, Technical and Related Workers

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Bala		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Techni- cal diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KRISHNA														
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	304	244	307	512	239	163	3	..	2	..	128	58
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	229	73	393	234	317	546	1	..	1	..	55	47
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	301	661	446	326	144	9	N	2	N	..	18	2
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	602	471	385	529	58	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	510	500	490	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	412	256	412	77	158	641	2	..	..	..	14	26
DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	483	613	410	378	95	8	2	1	1	..	6	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	519	584	389	400	88	16	N	..	N	..	7	..
DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)	1,000	1,000	268	250	316	250	316	250	58	..	..	..	26	25
GUNTUR														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	421	545	384	287	126	66	2	1	20	3	38	11
DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	140	56	206	388	256	196	19	2	65	10	172	34
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	274	505	307	270	217	79	1	..	37	..	151	71
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	207	163	348	231	317	521	1	..	59	..	66	68
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	487	717	436	274	87	9	..	..	1	..	8	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	623	627	201	328	50	30	1	..	5	..	24	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	643	563	202	487	8	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	420	531	443	313	109	156	1	..	11	..	16	..
DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	567	769	387	227	40	3	N	1	3	N	3	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	465	576	453	396	61	14	..	..	10	..	9	2
DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)	1,000	1,000	245	..	394	1,000	138	..	..	..	117	..	106	..

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C. O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT—Concll.																
17	23	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	23	5	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers
1	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, and Related Wor- 401 and 414) kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Com- munication Occu- pations
1	N	1	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not class- (Excluding Group X0) ifiable by Occupa- tion
DISTRICT																
9	87	2	N	2	9	1	..	N	N	..	..	2	78	2	N	ALL DIVISIONS
82	814	15	N	22	32	5	..	1	..	..	..	21	281	18	1	DIVISION 0— Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers
13	67	2	..	2	..	3	..	N	..	..	..	2	56	4	11	DIVISION 1— Administrative Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers
2	17	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	17	1	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
1	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
6	15	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding Hunters, Loggers families 400, and Related Wor- 401 and 414) kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Com- munication Occu- pations
N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not class- (Excluding Group X0) ifiable by Occupa- tion

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Techni- cal diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Techni- cal degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NELLORE														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	442	474	339	333	155	127	3	3	15	3	29	18
DIVISION 0— Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	115	58	208	114	330	348	22	7	23	6	96	41
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	268	401	232	281	268	140	3	18	60	..	148	70
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	237	357	315	113	802	357	..	..	33	..	52	125
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	495	743	309	240	114	3	N	..	11	3	10	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Wor- kers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	555	711	302	203	106	..	..	..	17	..	17	26
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	472	643	234	337	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	366	..	111	..	1	..	10	..	11	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	593	690	361	303	41	6	1	..	3	1	1	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	489	634	421	335	76	22	N	..	5	..	8	5
DIVISION X— Workers not classi- fiable by Occupa- tion (Group X0)	1,000	1,000	333	..	121	..	304	..	..	1,000	61	..	91	..
CHITTOOR														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	337	397	442	403	174	140	3	4	7	19	30	15
DIVISION 0— Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	106	47	250	477	368	307	22	14	21	56	104	33
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	218	373	327	237	311	271	4	..	11	..	110	119
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	142	58	368	105	444	767	1	..	10	12	84	46
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	383	635	189	359	104	..	1	..	14	6	7	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Wor- kers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	410	653	143	327	111	20	..	..	9	..	13	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communica- tion Occupations	1,000	1,000	291	..	521	667	177	333	1	..	N	..	10	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	483	596	468	392	30	11	1	..	1	1	1	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	561	584	562	396	67	10	..	..	N	..	7	..
DIVISION X— Workers not classi- fiable by Occupa- tion (Group X0)	1,000	1,000	333	667	500	333	167

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

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III.51—Contd.

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

* Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and description (N.C.O.) 1
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS DIVISION 0 — Professional, Technical and Related Workers DIVISION 1 — Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers DIVISION 2 — Clerical and Related Workers DIVISION 3 — Sales Workers DIVISION 4 — Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414) DIVISION 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers DIVISION 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations DIVISION 7-8 — Craftsmen, Production Process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified DIVISION 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation Workers DIVISION X — Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
17	42	2	..	2	3	1	..	N	..	N	..	9	39	3	N	
170	126	23	..	21	9	8	..	3	..	..	..	89	116	31	1
21	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	N	..	9	..	5	..
1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	N	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
..	
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS DIVISION 0 — Professional, Technical and Related Workers DIVISION 1 — Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers DIVISION 2 — Clerical and Related Workers DIVISION 3 — Sales Workers DIVISION 4 — Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414) DIVISION 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers DIVISION 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations DIVISION 7-8 — Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified DIVISION 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation Workers DIVISION X — Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
7	22	2	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	N	..	2	17	N	..	
71	66	18	1	12	13	5	..	11	..	N	..	25	52	..	..
18	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	N	12	..	..
..	
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (S.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Techni- cal diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CUDDAPAH														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	530	550	304	322	124	80	2	2	1	3	20	5
DIVISION 0 - Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	147	116	215	474	331	239	24	6	12	9	64	7
DIVISION 1- Administrative, Executive and Managerial Work- ers	1,000	1,000	345	305	226	310	272	210	6	..	2	..	119	79
DIVISION 2- Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	333	340	202	163	328	442	1	..	..	..	44	46
DIVISION 3- Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	609	801	313	199	72	..	..	..	N	..	5	..
DIVISION 4- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Work- ers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	626	708	250	202	140	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
DIVISION 5- Miners, Quarrymen and Related Work- ers	1,000	1,000	600	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6- Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	537	..	363	..	92	1,000	1	..	..	..	7	..
DIVISION 7-8- Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	687	708	292	289	20	8	N	..	N	..	1	..
DIVISION 9- Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	1,000	489	745	436	235	66	10	..	..	1	10	7	..
DIVISION X- Workers not classifi- able by Occupa- tion (Group X0)	1,000	..	333	..	500	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANANTAPUR														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	432	415	343	402	172	140	3	2	15	10	26	9
DIVISION 0- Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	107	68	238	514	391	318	26	4	11	21	119	19
DIVISION 1- Administrative, Executive and Managerial Work- ers	1,000	1,000	249	259	291	334	301	185	6	..	18	111	128	76
DIVISION 2- Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	187	196	309	196	414	529	3	..	36	20	51	59
DIVISION 3- Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	455	660	391	330	130	5	N	5	18	..	6	..
DIVISION 4- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Work- ers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	592	727	250	273	144	..	..	..	8	..	11	..
DIVISION 5- Miners, Quarrymen and Related Work- ers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6- Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	..	320	..	398	..	215	..	5	..	49	..	13	..
DIVISION 7-8- Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	655	654	297	336	45	9	1	1	1	..	1	..
DIVISION 9- Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	..	353	..	545	..	93	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
DIVISION X- Workers not classifi- able by Occupation (Group X0)	1,000	..	143	..	571	..	286

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AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																
19	38	2	..	1	3	1	..	N	..	..	..	9	34	6	1	ALL DIVISIONS
207	149	22	..	15	12	7	..	4	..	..	..	94	133	65	2	DIVISION 0 — Professional, Technical and Related Workers
..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	..	DIVISION 1 — Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 2 — Clerical and Related Workers
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	DIVISION 3 — Sales Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 — Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 — Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	DIVISION 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X — Workers not classifiable by occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
9	22	2	..	2	6	N	..	N	..	N	..	5	16	N	..	ALL DIVISIONS
108	86	23	..	18	14	1	..	2	..	N	..	62	42	N	..	DIVISION 0 — Professional, Technical and Related Workers
7	87	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	..	..	DIVISION 1 — Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 2 — Clerical and Related Workers
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3 — Sales Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 — Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 — Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X — Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

STATEMENT
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University Degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KURNOOL														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	401	448	372	381	189	128	4	..	4	2	24	4
DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	122	42	221	546	358	299	35	..	21	2	88	10
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers.	1,000	1,000	248	316	291	368	310	210	4	..	5	..	118	53
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	227	385	319	379	410	214	1	..	5	11	38	..
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	446	611	418	367	128	22	N	..	5	..	8	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	416	857	425	148	188	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	788	1,000	67	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	1,000	396	338	433	167	154	800	2	..	..	..	14	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	568	785	382	256	48	9	1	..	N	..	1	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	408	588	475	296	110	11	..	..	1	5	6	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0) Workers not classifiable by Occupation	1,000	1,000	167	..	417	1,000	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAHBUBNAGAR														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	545	624	233	184	159	102	15	..	4	1	19	9
DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	135	54	202	318	864	306	56	..	26	..	48	31
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	338	338	217	445	260	222	20	..	8	..	126	..
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	388	300	246	238	314	467	28	..	1	..	20	..
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	687	680	284	260	65	60	N	..	..	..	3	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	644	909	218	91	121	..	11	..	..	..	6	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	..	1,000	..	800	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	..	504	..	285	..	192	..	0	..	3	..	10	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	766	881	195	114	37	4	2	..	N	1	..	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	634	689	277	267	75	44	4	..	N	..	7	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0) Workers not classifiable by Occupation	1,000	..	278	..	388	..	388	..	..	..	..	..	53	..

..=Nil N=Negligible

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

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III.81—Contd.

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District (Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.))
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																
15	37	3	..	4	8	1	..	N	..	N	..	4	29	3	..	ALL DIVISIONS
155	101	29	..	45	23	6	..	4	..	N	..	39	78	32	..	DIVISION 0 - Professional, Technical and Related Workers
24	53	4	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	53	6	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
N	11	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	11	..	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
1	..	1	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
25	80	2	..	2	8	1	..	1	..	N	..	13	77	6	..	ALL DIVISIONS
169	288	16	..	14	10	5	..	3	..	1	..	94	278	36	..	DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers
38	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	18	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
8	..	1	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)		Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Techni- cal diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	442	328	255	193	207	313	7	1	3	25	HYDERABAD	
DIVISION 0	Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	157	85	135	209	310	480	44	N	19	41	231	115
DIVISION 1—	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	193	126	357	150	319	401	5	..	2	18	112	239
DIVISION 2	Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	220	102	183	141	429	549	3	..	1	20	162	176
DIVISION 3	Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	608	757	261	163	108	61	1	..	2	2	19	17
DIVISION 4— (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	656	711	203	184	103	105	4	..	..	..	22	..
DIVISION 5—	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	541	1,000	291	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
DIVISION 6—	Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	490	167	270	146	211	500	7	..	1	104	19	83
DIVISION 7-8—	Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	633	781	292	188	66	23	3	N	1	3	5	2
DIVISION 9—	Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	615	715	299	211	72	31	1	..	N	4	13	7
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	Workers not classi- fiable by Occupa- tion	1,000	1,000	412	..	178	..	242	500	10	..	2	..	124	500
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
DIVISION 0—	Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	172	89	239	426	411	403	41	..	9	8	65	21
DIVISION 1—	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	401	417	206	250	223	333	25	..	6	..	103	..
DIVISION 2—	Clerical and Rela- ted Workers	1,000	1,000	443	375	190	125	324	500	20	..	9	..	12	..
DIVISION 3—	Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	730	1,000	223	..	40	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
DIVISION 4— (Excluding families 400, 401 and 514)	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	662	1,000	121	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
DIVISION 5—	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6—	Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	587	1,000	258	..	117	..	19	..	14	..	5	..
DIVISION 7-8—	Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	821	841	155	119	21	33	2	..	1	7	..	..
DIVISION 9—	Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers	1,000	1,000	640	750	295	150	51	100	6	..	..	..	7	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	Workers not classi- fiable by Occupa- tion	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151	198	12	..	5	7	19	9
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	594	522	208	243	151</							

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

III. 51—Contd.

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Techno- logy		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS
12	55	5	..	4	17	1	N	N	N	N	..	2	35	N	3	DIVISION 0 - Professional, Technical and Related Workers
104	100	34	..	37	31	4	1	2	N	1	..	21	63	1	5	DIVISION 1 - Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
12	66	7	..	2	30	1	..	N	..	N	..	1	18	1	12	DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers
2	12	1	..	N	2	N	1	..	..	..	..	N	8	1	1	DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers
1	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
12	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	(Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
2	..	1	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	DIVISION 6 - Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
N	2	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	2	..	..	DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X - Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS
11	21	..	..	2	9	1	..	N	..	..	..	N	12	8	..	DIVISION 0 - Professional, Technical and Related Workers
68	51	..	..	12	21	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	46	DIVISION 1 - Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
38	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 - Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X - Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)		Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NIZAMABAD															
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	576	624	239	229	134	108	4	2	14	..	28	13
DIVISION 0—	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	197	376	208	168	348	149	37	20	42	..	125	80
DIVISION 1—	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	308	100	227	200	202	400	9	..	20	..	180	300
DIVISION 2—	Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	369	227	250	227	308	500	N	..	31	..	42	..
DIVISION 3—	Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	682	870	251	180	62	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
DIVISION 4— (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	522	818	279	91	159	91	..	..	31	..	9	..
DIVISION 5—	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6—	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	..	551	..	264	..	161	..	1	..	15	..	6	..
DIVISION 7-8—	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	744	655	220	246	28	96	1	..	4	..	3	..
DIVISION 9—	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	664	825	276	150	49	25	..	..	3	..	8	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	Workers not classifiable by Occupation	1,000	..	458	..	250	..	167	..	..	..	83	..	42	..
ADILABAD															
ALL DIVISIONS		1,000	1,000	489	440	306	329	157	189	7	2	N	10	29	22
DIVISION 0—	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	115	59	277	647	373	235	51	..	..	..	75	..
DIVISION 1—	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	1,000	1,000	307	..	328	..	332	1,000	12	..	1	..	113	..
DIVISION 2—	Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	288	500	274	500	372	..	9	..	1	..	54	..
DIVISION 3—	Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	643	706	303	294	50	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
DIVISION 4— (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	478	1,000	206	..	142	..	28	..	..	..	120	..
DIVISION 5—	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	638	334	269	333	87	336	..	..	..	..	6	..
DIVISION 6—	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1,000	..	488	..	345	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
DIVISION 7-8—	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	574	445	317	318	91	197	1	2	..	11	17	25
DIVISION 9—	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,000	1,000	557	333	342	667	58	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	Workers not classifiable by Occupation	1,000	..	125	..	623	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																
5	24	2	..	2	6	N	..	1	..	N	..	..	18	..	..	ALL DIVISIONS
18	108	10	..	18	40	4	..	0	..	1	..	..	140	..	..	DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers
5	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
N	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
12	8	6	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	N	..	2	..	2	..	ALL DIVISIONS
109	59	52	..	19	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	14	..	DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding Families 400, 401 and 414)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
N	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8— Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Techni- cal diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARIMNAGAR														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	486	586	314	274	146	108	3	4	8	..	23	12
DIVISION 0— Professional, Tech- nical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	183	48	220	861	326	259	19	18	38	..	83	48
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exec- utive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	269	89	255	333	292	588	6	..	4	..	150	20
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	843	818	284	187	846	500	8	..	9	..	13	..
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	604	803	834	193	60	..	N	..	..	..	2	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Work- ers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	627	1,000	261	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Work- ers	1,000	..	875	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	..	853	..	436	..	187	..	..	..	16	..	4	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	619	823	851	163	28	12	N	..	1	..	1	..
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	1,000	604	619	323	881	59	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WARANGAL														
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	517	496	299	270	133	129	5	4	3	62	32	33
DIVISION 0— Professional, Tech- nical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	183	81	238	363	809	287	35	11	14	163	127	80
DIVISION 1— Administrative, Exec- utive and Mana- gerial Workers	1,000	1,000	804	235	241	853	320	294	7	..	2	..	207	113
DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers	1,000	1,000	866	615	814	184	278	231	5	..	4	..	83	..
DIVISION 3— Sales Workers	1,000	1,000	607	846	332	184	83	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Work- ers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	609	833	226	167	146	..	2	..	2	..	13	..
DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Work- ers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6— Workers in Trans- port and Commu- nication Occupa- tions	1,000	1,000	401	..	393	..	183	1,000	..	..	..	..	20	..
DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Work- ers and Labour- ers not elsewhere classified	1,000	1,000	692	759	279	223	25	16	1	..	N	1	2	1
DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Work- ers	1,000	1,000	599	727	830	238	58	15	1	..	1	..	11	..
DIVISION X— (Excluding Group X0)	1,000	..	278	..	454	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State/District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.) 1
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																
20	16	1	..	2	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	ALL DIVISIONS
120	66	7	..	10	40	3	..	4	..	..	..	105	20	..	..	DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers
24	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 2— Clerical and Related Workers
..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	DIVISION 5— Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6— Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	DIVISION X - Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)
DISTRICT																
11	6	4	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	N	..	4	..	..	..	ALL DIVISIONS
84	15	24	..	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	DIVISION 0— Professional, Technical and Related Workers
19	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	DIVISION 1— Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	DIVISION 2 -- Clerical and Related Workers
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 3— Sales Workers
2	2	..	..	..	DIVISION 4— Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (Excluding families 400, 401 and 414)
..	DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 6 - Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
1	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DIVISION 9— Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
..	DIVISION X— Workers not classifiable by Occupation (Excluding Group X0)

[illegible]

WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

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III.51—*Concd.*

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree																State District Occupational Division and Description (N.C.O.) 1
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS DIVISION 0 - Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers DIVISION 1 - Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding families 400, Hunters, Loggers 401 and 414) and Related Wor- kers DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers DIVISION 6 - Workers in Trans- port and Com- munication Occu- pations DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers DIVISION X - Workers not classi- (Excluding Group X0) fication
17	86	3	..	2	19	N	..	N	..	N	..	8	56	4	11	
127	208	20	..	17	47	..	..	2	..	1	..	60	137	27	19
24	143	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	143	8	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..
4	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	37
..	
.																
DISTRICT																ALL DIVISIONS DIVISION 0 - Professional, Techni- cal and Related Workers DIVISION 1 - Administrative, Exe- cutive and Mana- gerial Workers DIVISION 2 - Clerical and Related Workers DIVISION 3 - Sales Workers DIVISION 4 - Farmers, Fishermen, (Excluding families 400, Hunters, Loggers 401 and 414) and Related wor- kers DIVISION 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and Related Wor- kers DIVISION 6 - Workers in Trans- port and Com- munication Occu- pations DIVISION 7-8 - Craftsmen, Produc- tion Process Wor- kers and La- bourers not else- where classified DIVISION 9 - Service, Sport and Recreation Wor- kers DIVISION X - Workers not classi- (Excluding Group X0) fication
16	77	13	..	1	5	N	1	72	1	..	
131	271	112	..	9	15	3	2	256	8	..	
1	..	4	
N	N	
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Literates without any educational level

337. In the State's literate working urban population, those without any educational qualification form the largest proportion of workers in Occupational Division 5, *i.e.*, Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers. Literates without educational qualification form more than 50% of those working as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, *etc.*, (Occupational Division 4) and craftsmen and production process workers (Occupational Division 7-8), Personal service workers as cooks, domestic servants, barbers, laundrymen, *etc.*, (Occupational Division 9) and among sales workers (Occupational Division 3). They form the lowest proportion among Professional, Technical and Related workers (Occupational Division 0). This pattern generally exists in most of the districts. In East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Kurnool and Anantapur the proportion of sales workers (Occupational Division 3) that are merely literate without educational level is much less than the State average. A good number of persons with higher educational levels are found among sales workers in those districts. In all other districts nearly 50 or 60% or even more of the sales workers are merely literates without any educational level. The petty vendors or shop-keepers may hardly have had any formal schooling. A mere capacity to read and write and count their money appears to be adequate for them to carry on their business.

Matriculates

338. Matriculates form the largest proportion of workers in Occupational Division 2, *i.e.*, Clerical and Related Workers (375 males and 510 females out of 1000 literate workers of each sex are in this Division). Next, Division 0-Professional, Technical and Related Workers, has the largest proportion, *viz.*, 308 males and 318 females per 1000. Matriculates are least represented among Occupational Division 5 *i.e.*, Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers. In the urban populations, several matriculates seem to seek clerical jobs. This trend is observed in the urban populations of all the districts. In Chittoor, over 76% of the female clerical workers are matriculates. Among workers in Occupational Division 0, *i.e.*, Professional and Technical workers, the prevalence of a large number of matriculates may be due to their working as accountants, surveyors, artists, journalists, *etc.*, who are all included in Occupational Division 0, which otherwise mainly covers occupations like doctors, engineers and teachers which require technical qualifications. Among matriculates the least proportion of workers is found in Occupational Division 5, *i.e.*, Miners, Quarrymen, *etc.* In the urban population of Visakhapatnam district there is not even a single Miner or Quarryman who is a matriculate; so also in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda. Matriculates, particularly among the female workers, are well represented in Occupational Division 2, *i.e.*, Clerical and Related Workers and Division 6-Workers in Transport and Communications. They are obviously made up of mostly Government Servants and telephone ope-

rators *etc.* In Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool and Hyderabad, 50% or more of the female literate workers in Occupational Division 6 are matriculates. In Nalgonda district's urban population there is not even a single female literate worker in this Occupational Division.

University degree and Post-graduate degree holders

339. As regards University graduates and Post-graduates other than Technical degree holders, they are preferred in Professional, technical and related Occupations (Occupational Division 0). University Degree or Post-graduate degree holders are also well represented in Occupational Division-1, *i.e.* Administrators, executive and managerial workers, *etc.*, both among males and females. It is obvious that the recruitment of Administrators and Executives is mostly done from among graduates and Post-graduate degree holders. The Directors and Managers of the larger institutions will also have generally acquired University degrees, though in the smaller trade and commercial institutions the managing proprietors may not be of more than mere literates. In fact quite a large proportion of workers in Occupational Division 1, are made up of those who have had only primary education. In most of the districts and particularly in Telangana districts the proportion of graduates in Occupational Division 1 is much larger than their corresponding proportion among the workers in Occupational Division 0 whereas in Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, and Chittoor it is the other way round.

Technical degree holders

340. Technical degree holders are represented most among the workers in Occupational Division 0, *i.e.*, Professional, Technical and Related workers. They are mostly made up of engineers, medical men and teachers. Engineering degree holders are found in their largest proportion among the urban population of Nalgonda district because of the concentration of engineers at Vijayapuri engaged on the Nagarjunasagar project. They are also found in good numbers in Hyderabad district concentrated in the departmental head offices at the State headquarters. Medical degree holders are largely represented where there are large medical institutions as in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad cities.

Mother tongue

341. Taking the urban population of the State as a whole, out of a 1000, 717 have Telugu, the chief language of the State as their mother tongue, 194 have Urdu, 23 Tamil, 18 Hindi, 18 Marathi, 11 Kannada, 5 Oriya, 3 each Malayalam and Gujarati; 2 each have English, Lambadi, Punjabi and Marwari; 1 each Yerukula, Sindhi, Relli and Bengali; others are negligible. The pattern of distribution of population by mother tongue is somewhat different from the pattern in rural areas. The rural population is more predominantly Telugu-speaking than the Urban population, as many as 890 per 1,000 of the rural population having Telugu as mother tongue. Next in

order as in urban population come those with Urdu as mother tongue but account for only 45 per 1000 of the rural population as against 194 per 1000 in urban areas, and the third strongest language in the rural population is Lambadi with 18 speakers per 1000, in proportion far behind Telugu or Urdu, while Tamil is the third largest spoken language in urban popula-

tion. In the rural population Kannada with 11 per 1000 comes next and the rest are less than 10 per 1000, whereas in urban population Hindi, Marathi and Kannada also account for more than 10 speakers per 1,000. Subsidiary Table C-V.1 given on next two pages gives the pattern of distribution of population according to different mother tongue languages.

[Statement :

STATEMENT
NUMBER OF SPEAKERS OF CERTAIN

State/District	Total Rural Urban	SPEAKERS PER 1000											
		Telugu	Proportion	Urdu	Proportion	Hindi	Proportion	Tamil	Proportion	Kannada	Proportion	Oriya	Proportion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	3 0,932,257	860	2,553,783	71	130,069	4	434,713	12	381,903	11	189,497	5
	Rural	2 6,432,820	890	1,340,723	45	23,372	1	290,319	10	311,621	11	158,971	5
	Urban	4,499,447	717	1,213,030	194	112,697	18	144,394	23	70,282	11	30,526	5
Srikakulam	Rural	1,030,738	904	2,186	1	411	N	302	N	22	N	111,957	52
	Urban	180,715	889	2,354	12	392	2	208	1	1	N	18,598	91
Vasakhapattanam	Rural	1,802,255	900	8,848	5	740	N	1,918	1	83	N	40,795	25
	Urban	375,175	908	10,301	10	3,179	8	1,812	4	370	1	4,628	11
East Godavari	Rural	2,100,170	903	11,231	5	274	N	553	N	45	N	219	N
	Urban	455,653	912	17,817	37	1,210	3	2,044	4	577	1	2,480	5
West Godavari	Rural	1,618,124	972	10,848	10	281	N	617	N	40	N	236	N
	Urban	201,370	928	10,044	51	1,459	5	1,509	5	248	1	892	3
Krishna	Rural	1,511,260	951	57,290	36	150	N	1,774	1	39	N	98	N
	Urban	423,817	868	48,091	100	1,924	4	5,062	10	758	2	638	2
Guntur	Rural	2,202,809	924	148,051	62	901	N	4,400	2	56	N	27	N
	Urban	524,045	830	85,234	130	2,079	3	5,585	9	709	1	1,095	2
Nellore	Rural	1,063,631	919	108,800	58	1,002	1	31,237	17	577	N	57	N
	Urban	176,910	791	32,091	147	1,504	7	9,796	44	540	2	12	N
Chittoor	Rural	1,329,170	784	99,965	59	516	N	239,565	141	13,127	8	22	N
	Urban	131,208	598	30,261	138	806	4	40,882	227	2,707	12	30	N
Cuddapah	Rural	1,044,804	897	100,063	94	134	N	1,175	1	270	N	5	N
	Urban	115,981	644	56,786	321	206	2	1,788	10	1,501	8	2	N
Anantapur	Rural	1,174,283	804	87,009	60	145	N	2,754	2	152,977	105	..	..
	Urban	193,105	628	70,712	259	1,434	5	6,738	22	16,944	55	7	N
Kurnool	Rural	1,301,121	844	150,372	98	582	N	777	1	67,000	44	7	N
	Urban	213,517	582	109,058	297	2,704	7	3,486	9	22,698	62	3	N
Mahbubnagar	Rural	1,240,238	871	91,003	64	2,138	1	304	N	20,817	15	19	N
	Urban	100,712	631	45,153	283	2,188	14	307	2	4,685	29	..	..
Hyderabad	Rural	665,323	853	73,879	95	4,156	5	1,925	2	2,128	3	46	N
	Urban	603,275	470	400,060	359	78,413	57	42,084	33	14,380	11	1,418	1
Medak	Rural	959,063	848	100,471	89	1,524	1	182	N	28,983	26	..	..
	Urban	62,173	658	26,163	276	1,778	19	198	2	1,971	21	0	N
Nizamabad	Rural	719,008	823	70,540	81	1,688	2	314	N	21,579	25	1	N
	Urban	90,172	608	42,813	289	4,375	30	800	5	602	4	25	N
Adilabad	Rural	500,598	657	41,500	59	3,635	4	410	N	2,559	3	5	N
	Urban	97,279	622	39,557	252	3,582	23	1,689	11	380	2	83	1
Karimnagar	Rural	1,482,100	950	41,078	27	892	1	151	N	94	N	8	N
	Urban	89,030	777	22,698	198	1,040	9	307	3	156	1	..	..
Warangal	Rural	1,150,798	867	36,515	28	1,119	1	320	N	63	N	40	N
	Urban	169,061	770	36,794	169	3,283	15	1,509	7	388	2	8	N
Khammam	Rural	736,075	792	35,807	39	1,009	2	408	N	30	N	23	N
	Urban	98,637	708	20,155	157	5,010	39	1,058	8	135	1	211	2
Nalgonda	Rural	1,274,887	803	52,400	37	1,499	1	813	1	127	N	..	..
	Urban	109,152	745	24,538	167	801	5	7,782	53	546	4	138	1

N = Negligible .. = Nil

342. Obviously the Urdu speaking population is concentrated more in the urban areas. Hyderabad district has the largest concentration of Urdu speaking population; Cuddapah district has the next largest proportion and then Kurnool, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Anantapur and Adilabad districts follow and to a much smaller extent the other districts where Urdu speakers are less than 250 per 1000. Tamils form the next largest proportion of the urban population though forming only 28 per 1,000. Madras

State contributes the largest number of total migrants coming from outside the State to the cities of this State put together and obviously Tamil is the third largest spoken language. Though Mysore contributes the next largest number of migrants to the cities of this State, the language that is spoken by the largest number in the urban population of the State after Tamil is Hindi, accounting for 18 speakers out of 1000 urban population. The Hindi speakers are mostly concentrated in the urban areas and parti-

III. 52.

SELECTED MOTHER TONGUES

OF RURAL OR URBAN POPULATION

Lambadi	Proportion	Marathi	Proportion	Gujarati	Proportion	Malayalam	Proportion	English	Proportion	Yerukula	Proportion	Koya	Proportion	Gondi	Proportion	State District
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
859,326	16	278,915	8	20,457	1	23,348	1	13,607	1	73,890	2	10,657	3	75,410	2	ANDHRA
847,740	18	195,828	7	1,516	N	3,483	N	1,430	N	64,729	2	10,359	4	75,202	3	PRADESH
11,586	2	83,087	13	18,951	3	19,865	3	12,177	2	9,161	1	298	N	208	N	
..	..	83	N	45	N	117	N	2	N	943	N	141	N	..	..	Sukakulam
..	..	171	1	143	1	234	1	14	N	180	1	1	N	..	..
..	..	61	N	52	N	332	N	14	N	258	N	10	N	..	..	Visakhapatnam
..	..	963	2	1,792	4	2,152	5	2,887	7	90	N	..	..	..	..
49	N	52	N	16	N	157	N	38	N	6	N	2,750	1	..	..	East Godavari
..	..	356	1	240	N	930	1	558	1	47	N	..	..	..	..
1,720	1	76	N	8	N	123	N	21	N	678	N	21,392	15	..	..	West Godavari
90	N	780	2	117	N	387	1	61	N	254	1	1	N	..	..
11,339	7	3,26	N	8	N	176	N	7	N	5,054	1	2	..	..	..	Krishna
819	2	757	2	568	1	1,031	2	290	1	1,375	3	..	..	..	..
11,603	5	303	N	56	N	187	N	28	N	14,389	6	8	N	..	..	Guntur
1,787	3	491	1	207	N	1,370	2	125	N	3,452	6	9	N	..	..
132	N	680	N	36	N	671	N	1,164	1	3,729	2	7	N	..	..	Nellore
..	..	461	2	100	N	1,012	5	31	N	144	1	..	..	..	..
8,226	5	1,470	1	157	N	449	N	23	N	723	N	..	..	..	..	Chittoor
50	N	2,512	11	108	N	922	4	208	1	12	N	..	..	..	..
5,171	5	716	1	10	N	186	N	5	N	2,736	2	2	N	..	..	Cuddapah
22	N	2,117	12	52	N	894	2	29	N	103	1	..	..	..	..
32,610	23	2,734	2	21	N	182	N	1	N	6,627	5	8	N	..	..	Anantapur
297	1	6,430	21	97	N	1,187	4	539	2	661	2	..	..	..	..
9,892	6	3,158	2	21	N	104	N	1	N	6,941	5	..	..	..	..	Kurnool
4,3	1	11,269	31	796	2	562	2	20	N	979	3	1	N	..	..
62,160	43	2,818	2	67	N	37	N	..	..	4,086	3	..	..	..	..	Mahbubnagar
470	3	4,624	29	288	1	123	1	3	N	193	1	..	..	..	..
27,506	35	3,673	5	108	N	76	N	31	N	883	1	40	N	..	..	Hyderabad
2,878	2	32,542	25	11,337	9	7,393	6	6,783	5	516	N	..	..	8	N	
28,012	25	9,889	9	91	N	22	N	3	N	1,908	2	..	..	..	..	Medak
28	N	1,240	13	47	N	162	2	6	N	124	1	..	..	..	..
36,933	42	22,006	25	105	N	33	N	13	N	558	1	..	..	44	N	Nizamabad
150	1	5,712	39	1,556	10	150	1	23	N	82	1	..	..	30	N	
14,222	17	121,994	143	464	1	21	N	16	N	157	N	5,183	6	72,404	85	Adilabad
613	4	9,782	63	775	5	535	3	61	N	78	N	7	N	170	1	
17,201	11	7,210	5	95	N	45	N	15	N	4,104	3	13	N	718	N	Karimnagar
4	N	213	2	100	1	43	N	25	N	123	1	..	..	..	..
114,880	87	17,305	13	78	N	166	N	27	N	4,811	4	..	..	30	N	Warangal
1,515	7	1,090	5	480	2	509	2	418	2	484	2	108	..	..	..
74,121	80	161	N	84	N	100	N	4	N	1,822	5	75,587	81	1,940	2	Khammam
1,610	18	457	4	78	1	258	2	122	1	5	N	171	1	..	..
91,736	94	1,099	1	44	N	327	N	27	N	3,326	2	16	N	..	..	Nalgonda
841	6	1,114	8	144	1	893	5	54	N	249	2	..	..	..	..

icularly in Hyderabad city. A large number of Kayasths and the like had made Hyderabad city their home and they are born and bred up there and have thus become the indigenous population and not migrants. Marathi speaking population forms the next largest linguistic group in the urban population. This is due to the existence of a fairly large number of Maharashtrians in Hyderabad city where they have settled for a few generations and also in some other towns as

in Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal, etc., where a large number of Maharashtrians are found. Adilabad is the only district where a substantial section of the rural population has Marathi as their mother tongue.

343. The statement on the next page gives the distribution of persons by mother tongues that account for at least 2 speakers per 1,000 of the urban population of the State.

S PEAKERS OF MAJOR LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE IN URBAN AREAS

STATEMENT II. 53
NUMBER PER 1,000 POPULATION SPEAKING THE MAJOR LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE IN URBAN AREAS, 1931

State, District	Number per 1,000 of urban populations speaking													
	Total	Telugu	Urdu	Lamathi	Tamil	Kannada	Marathi	Oriya	Hindi	Malayalam	Gujarati	English	Marwari	Punjabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	6,274,508	4,499,457	1,213,030	11,586	144,204	70,282	83,087	30,526	112,687	18,403	18,051	12,177	11,110	9,566
		717.10	193.33	1.85	23.01	11.20	13.24	4.87	17.96	3.17	3.02	1.94	1.77	1.53
Srikakulam	204,640	190,715	2,354	..	298	1	171	18,538	332	274	143	11	14	2
		883.09	11.50	..	1.48	0.01	0.84	90.39	1.02	1.14	0.70	0.07	0.09	0.01
Vishakhapatnam	413,035	375,175	16,361	..	1,812	370	983	4,628	3,470	2,152	1,792	2,887	186	377
		908.34	39.61	..	4.39	0.90	2.33	11.21	8.42	5.21	4.34	6.99	0.45	0.91
East Godavari	483,477	455,655	17,817	..	2,044	577	356	2,489	1,210	630	240	554	236	31
		942.45	36.83	..	4.23	1.19	0.74	5.15	2.50	1.30	0.50	1.15	0.49	0.06
West Godavari	813,973	291,570	16,044	90	1,509	248	780	892	1,459	387	117	61	64	40
		928.01	51.10	0.29	4.81	0.79	2.48	2.84	4.65	1.23	0.37	0.19	0.21	0.13
Krishna	488,224	423,817	46,691	819	5,093	758	737	938	1,924	1,031	568	200	403	154
		868.08	99.73	1.66	10.37	1.53	1.55	1.92	3.94	2.11	1.16	0.39	0.83	0.32
Guntur	626,927	624,045	85,284	1,787	5,385	709	491	1,095	2,079	1,376	207	125	213	25
		835.89	135.96	2.85	8.91	1.13	0.78	1.75	3.82	2.20	0.33	0.20	0.34	0.04
Nellore	228,677	176,910	32,991	..	9,796	546	461	12	1,504	1,012	100	31	23	6
		790.92	147.49	..	43.80	2.44	2.06	0.05	6.72	4.52	0.45	0.14	0.10	0.05
Chittoor	219,601	131,268	30,261	50	49,882	2,707	2,512	30	806	922	108	208	..	4
		597.76	137.60	0.23	227.15	12.33	11.44	0.14	3.67	4.20	0.49	0.85	..	0.02
Cuddapah	177,118	113,991	56,786	22	1,788	1,501	2,117	2	296	394	52	29	10	2
		643.55	320.62	0.12	10.10	8.48	11.95	0.01	1.67	2.23	0.29	0.16	0.06	0.01
Anantapur	807,627	193,195	79,712	297	6,738	16,944	6,430	7	1,434	1,187	97	539	88	19
		628.02	239.12	0.97	21.90	55.08	20.90	0.02	4.66	3.66	0.32	1.75	0.29	0.06
Kurnool	366,979	213,517	106,068	403	3,486	22,698	11,980	3	2,704	562	706	20	286	26
		581.82	297.18	1.10	9.50	61.85	30.71	0.01	7.37	1.53	2.17	0.05	0.78	0.07
Mahabubnagar	189,691	100,712	45,153	470	397	4,685	4,024	..	2,188	123	238	3	245	52
		680.67	283.75	2.94	2.49	29.84	26.96	..	13.70	0.77	1.49	0.02	1.53	0.33
Hyderabad	1,282,678	608,275	460,060	2,876	42,684	14,860	32,142	1,418	73,413	7,395	11,337	6,703	6,906	6,996
		470.82	338.67	2.24	53.28	11.20	23.37	1.11	87.25	5.77	8.84	5.23	5.38	5.38
Medak	94,880	62,473	26,163	28	198	1,971	1,240	9	1,778	162	47	6	69	135
		668.44	275.76	0.30	2.09	20.77	13.07	0.10	18.74	1.71	0.50	0.06	0.78	1.42
Nizamabad	148,298	90,172	42,813	189	800	402	5,712	25	4,375	150	1,556	23	506	446
		608.05	288.70	1.07	5.40	4.06	38.53	0.17	29.50	1.01	10.46	0.16	3.41	3.01
Adilabad	187,369	97,279	39,357	613	1,689	360	9,782	83	3,582	535	775	61	997	391
		622.11	231.69	3.92	10.80	2.43	62.56	0.53	22.91	3.42	4.96	0.39	6.35	2.50
Karimnagar	114,514	89,030	22,688	4	307	156	213	..	1,040	43	108	25	133	484
		777.46	198.12	0.04	2.68	1.36	1.86	..	9.08	0.38	0.93	0.22	1.16	4.23
Warangal	217,859	169,061	36,794	1,315	1,509	388	1,096	8	3,283	509	450	418	453	243
		776.01	168.89	6.95	6.93	1.78	5.03	0.04	15.07	2.34	2.07	1.92	2.08	1.12
Khammam	128,870	98,637	20,155	1,010	1,088	135	457	211	5,010	258	74	122	204	75
		768.38	187.01	12.54	8.24	1.05	3.66	1.64	39.03	2.01	0.61	0.95	1.59	0.58
Nalgonda	146,576	109,152	24,538	841	7,782	546	1,114	138	801	803	144	54	68	158
		744.68	167.41	5.74	52.89	8.73	7.60	0.94	5.47	5.48	0.98	0.37	0.46	1.08

.. = Nil

844. We had already given an indication as to how the order of languages among the speakers in rural and urban areas differ considerably. The pattern may not, however, be uniform for all the districts. Telugu being the chief language of the area, forms the mother tongue of the large bulk of the people both in rural as well as urban areas though

in urban areas their proportion becomes slightly reduced on account of speakers of other languages also being found mostly in urban areas. Taking the State as a whole the order of the numerical strength of the speakers of a few selected languages as mother tongues is as follows :

Total		Urban		Rural	
Mother tongue 1	No. of speakers 2	Mother tongue 3	No. of speakers 4	Mother tongue 5	No. of speakers 6
1. Telugu	30,932,257	1. Telugu	4,499,437	1. Telugu	26,432,820
2. Urdu	2,558,753	2. Urdu	1,213,030	2. Urdu	1,345,723
3. Lambadi	559,326	3. Tamil	144,394	3. Lambadi	547,740
4. Tamil	424,713	4. Hindi	112,607	4. Kannada	311,021
5. Kannada	381,903	5. Marathi	83,087	5. Tamil	290,319
6. Marathi	278,915	6. Kannada	70,282	6. Marathi	195,828
7. Oriya	189,497	7. Oriya	30,526	7. Oriya	158,971
8. Hindi	136,069	8. Malayalam	19,863	8. Koya	106,559
9. Koya	108,657	9. Gujarati	18,951	9. Gondi	75,202
10. Gondi	75,410	10. English	12,177	10. Yerukula	64,729
11. Yerukula	73,890	11. Lambadi	11,586	11. Hindi	23,972
12. Malayalam	28,348	12. Yerukula	9,161	12. Malayalam	21,483
13. Gujarati	20,467	13. Koya	208	13. Gujarati	1,510
14. English	13,007	14. Gondi	208	14. English	1,430

345. It is obvious from the above statement that speakers of Hindi, Malayalam, Gujarati and English are mostly concentrated in urban areas while they occupy a low place in the rural speakers. Tribal languages as Lambadi, Koya, Gondi and Yerukula assume importance in rural areas while in the urban population they occupy a low place. As the State is surrounded by Tamil, Kannada, Marathi and Oriya speaking States, in the adjoining border areas in the rural population a number of speakers with the languages of the neighbouring State as mother tongue are found. In Srikakulam district, Oriya speaking people are well represented both in the urban as well as rural populations. In Visakhapatnam district in the urban population a good number of speakers of Urdu, Oriya, Hindi, English, Malayalam, Tamil and Gujarati are found, which is an indication of the migrational attraction of Visakhapatnam city to which people seem to be drawn from different parts of the country. The Naval training establishment, the Ship Building Industry, the Caltex Oil Refineries, the Railways, the University and the business must have brought in migrants of varying interests from different parts. The large number of persons with English as mother tongue is obviously on account of the presence of a good number of Americans and other English speaking foreigners being enumerated in some ships at the harbour and also those connected with Caltex Oil Refineries, etc., besides the Anglo-Indian population working in the railways and so on. In the rural population of the district, Oriyas form a sizable proportion as Orissa adjoins this district and also Oriya is spoken as mother tongue by a number of tribals in the Agency areas adjoining the Orissa tract. In East Godavari district Urdu, Oriya, Tamil and Hindi speaking people are fairly well represented in the urban population. The Industrial and Commercial centre as Rajahmundry

obviously attracts people from other States and hence the fairly large number of speakers of languages other than the local language. The urban centres of this district seem to have a fairly large number of Muslims in their indigenous population, while in the rural parts their number is considerably less. In West Godavari's urban population, Urdu, Tamil and Hindi speakers account for over a thousand speakers each. Both the urban and rural areas of this district have a fairly large number of Urdu speaking population. A considerable section of the woollen pile carpet workers of Eluru city is made up of Muslims that speak Urdu. In rural areas as well a concentration of Urdu speakers is found in certain pockets of this district. While Koya speakers form a large bulk of rural population of West Godavari district, concentrated in the Agency tract, there is just one speaker of this tribal language in the urban population. Lambadi speakers are also found to a sizable extent in rural areas while they form a very small proportion of urban speakers. In the urban population of Krishna district, Urdu, Tamil, Hindi, Yerukula and Malayalam speakers are not less than 1000. Lambadis who are found in good numbers in the rural population of the district are poorly represented in the urban population. In Guntur district there is a fairly large concentration of Urdu speaking persons in the urban population, the total number of Urdu speakers being 85,234 and even in the rural areas they form a fairly big number (148,051). Hindi speakers are well represented in the urban population but poorly in the rural population. Tamils are found in good numbers both in the urban and rural populations of the district. Oriyas are concentrated almost entirely in the urban population. Lambadis are found in much larger number in the rural areas than in the urban areas. So also Yerukulas. Malayalis are concentrated in the urban population. The

migrants from distant places like Kerala on one side and Orissa at the other end seem to have been drawn to the urban areas, probably employed mostly in the hotel industry. In Nellore district, Urdu speakers are well represented both in the urban as well as the rural populations. So also Tamils. The Malayalee immigrant is more of a town dweller. Yerukulas though found in good numbers among the rural population are very limited in urban population. It is surprising that a fairly large number of persons with English as mother tongue are found in the rural areas and very few in the urban areas. This may be on account of a concentration of foreign missionaries in rural areas of the district and largely due to the railway centre of Bitragunta not being recognised as urban, in which there may be a good number of Anglo-Indian railway employees. In the urban population of Chittoor district, Tamil speaking population forms the largest component after Telugu and then Urdu, Kannada and Marathi speakers to a lesser extent. In the rural population also Tamil speakers are very well represented and so also Urdu speakers and Kannada speakers. Though Lambadis are found in good numbers in the rural population there are very few of them in the urban population. Cuddapah district has a fairly large number of Urdu speakers both in the urban as well as rural populations. Marathi, Tamil and Kannada speakers are mostly concentrated in the urban areas of the district while Lambadis and Yerukulas found in good numbers in the rural population are poorly represented in the urban areas. Anantapur district too has quite a large number of Urdu speakers but their proportionate concentration is more in the urban centres as in Kadiri or Penukonda than in the rural population. As the district adjoins Mysore State, Kannada speakers are found in very large numbers but are largely concentrated in the rural population though they form the next largest number of speakers in the urban population after Urdu speakers. Tamils, Marathis and Malayalis are also found in a fairly large number in the urban population of the district. In Kurnool district also Urdu speakers form a substantial proportion of the urban population, followed by Kannada speakers and then Marathis, Tamils and Hindi speakers. Urdu and Kannada speakers are found well represented in the rural areas as well but not the Tamil or Hindi speakers. In the urban population of Mahbubnagar district speakers of Urdu, Kannada, Marathi and Hindi form a good number. Kannada speakers are found in much larger number in the rural population than in the urban population. Lambadi speakers are found in very substantial numbers in the rural population but are very poorly represented in the urban population.

346. The pattern of mother tongues in the urban population of Hyderabad district reveals the cosmopolitan character of Hyderabad city. The very heavy concentration of Urdu speakers in the urban population of the district strikes us at once. There are 460,060 Urdu speakers in the urban population of the district as against only 78,879 in the rural population of the district. No doubt more than 60% of the population of the district is urban. Even so the concentration of Urdu speakers in the urban population is disproportionately large. Hyderabad city

which was the headquarters of the Muslim rulers for about 500 years had obviously drawn a considerable section of Muslim population into it. As a contrast it will be seen that the Telugu speakers, though they slightly exceed the number of Urdu speakers in the urban population are found in almost equal numbers both in the urban (608,275) population and rural (665,323) population even though the total rural population of the district forms only about 1/3 in the total population of the district. Hindi speakers as also Tamils, Kannadigas, Oriyas, Marathis, Gujaratis, Malayalis and English speaking people are all concentrated in the city while the rural population remains predominantly Telugu speaking but for a larger number of Lambadi speakers being found in the rural population than in the urban population. Hyderabad city has also drawn in a large number of Hindi speaking Kayasths who had occupied important administrative posts under the Muslim rulers from the early days. A good number of Marathis and Kannadigas had also made Hyderabad their home when the Princely state of Hyderabad covered Karnataka and Marathwada areas as well. Tamils are found in good numbers particularly in the Secunderabad area of the city. A number of bearers and followers in the old military station were originally drawn from amongst the Tamils and they have settled down here. Tamils are found in good number in other professions as well. The Gujaratis, Malayalis, etc., must have been drawn in by business and industrial interests and also by the entering establishments.

347. Medak district is poorly urbanised and in its population Urdu speakers form a substantial proportion. Kannada, Hindi and Marathi speakers are found to some extent. Kannada, Lambadi and Marathi speakers are largely found in its rural population. In the urban population of Nizamabad district there is comparatively a larger concentration of Urdu population. Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati speakers are also found to a sizeable extent which was perhaps an indication of the industrial importance of the towns like Nizamabad and Bodhan which had drawn considerable number of migrants from outside the State. The district possesses a large extent of indigenous Lambadi population but almost entirely confined to the rural areas. Marathi and Kannada speaking population is also found in good numbers in the rural areas as the district adjoins Maharashtra and Mysore States. Adilabad district presents a somewhat different picture. In its urban population, while Telugu is the chief language spoken there is a fairly large number of Urdu speakers. Marathi speaking people also are found in good numbers, followed by Hindi and Tamil speakers. Tamil speakers apparently are found mostly in the collieries and industrial towns. In the rural population, next to Telugu, Marathi is the largest spoken language accounting for 121,998 persons with Marathi as mother tongue. This district is surrounded by Marathi speaking areas of Maharashtra on three sides and it is little wonder that Marathi speakers are well represented both in the rural as well as the urban populations of this district, the proportion being particularly high in the rural population. Adilabad district has a wide tribal tract which accounts for 72,464 persons with the tribal

language of Gondi as mother tongue amongst the rural dwellers. But in the urban population there are only 170 Gondi speakers. The tribal language of Koya also has over 5,000 speakers in the rural population but just 7 in the urban population. In Karimnagar district, in the urban population, after Telugu, Urdu is the only language that accounts for a sizeable proportion. Hindi has just 1,040 speakers and no other language accounts for more than 500 speakers. In the rural population of the district on the other hand Urdu, Lambadi, Marathi and Yerukula speakers abound in numbers. In Warangal district the urban population appears to be a little more cosmopolitan with Urdu, Hindi, Lambadi, Tamil and Marathi languages being well represented besides the chief language of the area, viz., Telugu. Urdu speakers form the largest proportion after Telugu. In the rural areas, however, it is the Lambadi speakers that predominate after Telugu, with 114,869 speakers. Urdu, Marathi, Yerukula and Hindi also contribute a fairly large number of speakers in the rural population of the district. In the urban population of Khammam district, Urdu, Hindi, Lambadi and Tamil speakers are well represented. In the rural population of the district, Koya speakers form the largest number after Telugu speakers as the district has a large extent of tribal tract along the Godavari in Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Bhoorgampadu taluks. Lambadi speakers also account for nearly as many speakers as Koyas in the rural population. In the urban population their numbers are comparatively insignificant. In the urban areas of Nalgonda district after Telugu, Urdu speakers form the largest number. Tamils account for 7,752 speakers which is the largest number found in the urban populations of all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad of course. The Nagarjunasagar construction works must have drawn a considerable number of immigrant Tamil labourers and hence the substantial number of Tamils found in the urban population of the district. Though the rural population of the district has the second largest number of Lambadi speakers of all other districts they are poorly represented in the urban population. Yerukulas are fairly well represented in the rural population but are insignificant in the urban population.

348. From the above analysis it is possible to arrive at one or two conclusions. The urban populations of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam districts are more cosmopolitan, the industrial background and the occupations in the large cities of the districts being such as to attract persons from different parts of the country. In the areas adjoining other linguistic States the speakers of the language of the neighbouring States are found in much larger number in the rural areas than in the urban areas on account of the free exchange of populations by reasons of marriage or other migrational forces. Though Urdu forms the second largest spoken language after Telugu in almost all the districts, their concentration is more in the urban areas than in rural areas particularly in districts like Hyderabad, Warangal, Adilabad, Anantapur, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam. A noticeably large concentration of Urdu speakers is found in the urban population of Hyderabad district mostly accounted for by Hyderabad city. In the districts of Adilabad in the rural population the Marathi speakers outnumber the Urdu speakers and in Khammam, the Koya speakers surpass the Urdu speakers and in Warangal and Nalgonda districts the Lambadi speakers are far in excess of the Urdu speakers in the rural populations. Those with tribal languages as mother tongue are found in the rural populations as they essentially live in remote areas somewhat cut off from centres of modern civilisation. It is interesting to find that Tamil speakers are generally found in substantial numbers, apart from the areas adjoining Madras State, in areas where new developmental works are in progress such as in the Nagarjunasagar Dam area of Nalgonda district, the collieries areas of Adilabad and Khammam districts.

Religious faiths

349. The statement given on the next page gives the pattern of distribution of 1000 persons of each religious faith among the rural and urban populations and in each district at each of the Censuses from 1921 onwards.

[Statement :

Religion	Census year	ANAPITHA PRADESH			Srikakulam		Visakhapatnam		East Godavari		West Godavari		Krishna		Guntur		Nellore		Chittoor		Cuddapah	
		Total	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
HINDU	1961	1,000	850	150	67	6	58	12	65	14	48	9	42	13	59	15	50	6	49	6	31	3
	1951	1,000	852	148	70	7	64	10	66	16	46	11	44	11	59	14	51	6	48	5	32	3
	1941	1,000	884	116	71	7	65	8	60	18	48	9	45	8	66	12	56	5	53	3	35	3
	1931	1,000	902	98	67	6	69	8	71	11	51	7	45	7	68	10	58	5	52	3	35	3
	1921	1,000	911	89	67	6	69	8	70	10	50	6	46	6	71	11	60	4	51	3	37	3
MUSLIM	1961	1,000	551	449	1	1	5	5	6	7	9	6	24	18	63	33	44	13	40	11	47	22
	1951	1,000	521	479	3	1	5	6	6	7	7	7	24	17	59	28	46	14	36	8	40	18
	1941	1,000	600	391	2	1	7	4	8	6	8	7	22	14	64	22	44	12	37	7	51	18
	1931	1,000	674	326	1	1	9	4	10	6	11	6	25	14	73	24	51	12	40	7	58	18
	1921	1,000	684	316	1	1	9	4	11	6	11	6	25	18	71	23	53	11	38	7	58	19
CHRISTIAN	1961	1,000	804	196	13	3	4	8	31	12	80	12	125	23	233	49	63	8	12	4	37	5
	1951	1,000	825	175	6	2	3	6	25	11	67	14	124	21	245	44	77	8	9	4	41	1
	1941	1,000	873	127	11	3	3	4	27	8	76	9	125	10	260	35	72	8	9	2	43	3
	1931	1,000	883	117	5	3	3	6	26	8	76	7	119	13	279	29	76	9	10	2	44	4
	1921	1,000	871	129	2	2	3	7	22	10	71	6	107	11	301	30	104	10	11	3	51	4
JAIN	1961	1,000	171	829	N	1	1	43	27	52	..	19	1	56	N	35	1	20	2	2	1	18
	1951	1,000	135	865	N	N	6	14	1	54	1	N	..	64	1	51	..	7	1	1	2	7
	1941	1,000	480	520	1	..	5	6	3	43	..	8	6	12	6	19	6	4	2	..	..	16
	1931	1,000	528	472	1	..	..	2	7	56	..	7	2	61	20	56	1	2	3	2	..	12
	1921	1,000	342	658	..	..	..	5	2	21	..	3	..	30	66	37	1	..	1	4	1	7
PARSI	1961	1,000	73	927	..	..	62	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 51	1,000	303	697	..	..	N	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	174	..	..	..
	1941	1,000	70	930	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	1,000	104	896	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1921	1,000	170	830	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	13	..	10	5	2	..	..	4	..
OTHER RELIGIONS	1961	1,000	445	555	1	1	16	21	N	9	N	1	1	12	1	3	N	1	1	1	N	1
	1951	1,000	813	187	2	1	4	2	N	4	N	N	N	3	N	1	1	N	8	N	..	N
	1941	1,000	971	29	196	1	126	2	30	1	20	N	N	N	3	N	N	N	N	..	N	N
	1931	1,000	965	35	49	N	16	1	N	..	1	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	1,000	959	41	26	N	20	..	1	1	4	N	3	N	21	2	128	12	12	1	5	N

.. = Nil N = Negligible

850. Hindus who form the large majority of the State's population are found distributed in both the rural and urban populations almost proportionate to the strength of the rural and urban population of the State. However, while 174 per 1,000 of the total population live in urban areas, out of 1,000 Hindus only 150 live in urban centres. The proportion of Hindus in the urban population gets slightly reduced on account of other religious faiths being found more in the urban population than in the rural population. Those of Islamic religious faith are found in good numbers both in rural and urban populations but the relative strength of their proportions shows that in the more limited urban population, there is a large concentration of Muslims. It is also observed that in 1951 the concentration of Muslims became more marked in the urban population and correspondingly their proportion in the rural population became less as compared to the proportions that prevailed at 1941 and earlier. There was an obvious

overgathering of Muslim population in urban areas in 1951 probably as a result of the apprehension of communal trouble that had affected the northern parts of the country after the partitioning of the country in 1947. But their fears did not apparently come true and on account of the peace and tranquillity and inter-communal cordiality that were maintained among the various religious groups after 1951, the Muslim population seems to have got dispersed into rural areas thus depleting their proportion in urban population slightly and increasing their rural proportion at the 1961 Census as compared to 1951. The largest proportion of Muslim population is found in Hyderabad City, followed by Kurnool City and then Guntur City. While the proportion of Muslim population in Hyderabad city recorded a fall between 1951-61, it has been on the increase in the urban areas of Guntur, Krishna, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Christians are represented both in rural and urban

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EACH RELIGION IN THE STATE, 1921-1961

Anantapur		Kurnool		Mahabubnagar		Hyderabad		Medak		Nizamabad		Adilabad		Karimnagar		Warangal		Khammam		Nalgonda		Religion
Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Ur- ban	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	1
43	7	39	7	42	4	22	24	31	2	25	3	25	4	45	3	40	5	27	3	42	4	HINDU
42	0	40	7	43	4	21	23	32	3	21	4	25	3	45	4	40	5	28	3	40	3	
45	5	45	6	42	3	32	17	27	1	24	3	27	2	45	4	40	4	16	2	37	1	
45	4	49	3	42	3	32	13	28	2	23	3	28	2	47	3	36	3	19	1	37	1	
45	5	50	3	42	2	35	12	28	2	23	1	28	1	48	2	34	2	19	1	38	1	
38	20	06	41	34	17	27	171	38	8	24	15	16	14	18	8	16	14	15	7	20	9	MUSLIM
38	20	60	37	34	18	24	209	40	12	19	16	14	13	18	10	15	16	11	8	16	8	
38	21	70	35	39	14	50	165	37	9	22	11	22	8	22	12	27	14	15	5	24	6	
44	21	90	28	47	9	48	118	37	12	21	9	23	10	22	9	22	10	16	4	26	4	
43	23	98	24	44	10	57	128	36	9	20	6	24	7	25	5	23	7	15	4	27	3	
3	0	82	14	9	2	0	29	26	1	8	2	6	2	10	1	9	5	27	5	20	5	CHRISTIAN
7	4	70	11	10	1	4	27	34	2	10	1	7	1	16	1	14	0	32	5	24	2	
4	4	91	9	8	1	7	21	20	2	15	1	9	N	20	1	15	3	36	2	22	1	
5	4	98	5	6	1	5	21	23	2	18	N	5	N	16	1	9	1	31	1	29	N	
5	5	115	4	2	1	4	29	18	2	5	N	2	N	2	1	5	1	22	2	22	1	
20	97	5	79	4	9	1	844	17	1	3	17	3	7	N	..	..	17	5	5	80	7	JAIN
40	32	6	85	5	16	N	428	36	16	6	35	27	25	1	2	1	17	1	12	..	4	
209	27	12	16	15	N	67	271	58	16	5	24	71	4	2	N	13	23	..	28	4	8	
211	51	20	55	48	N	62	70	44	20	..	69	58	4	..	4	18	..	9	..	29	1	
28	34	17	55	12	6	68	389	19	55	38	8	51	1	2	..	9	..	16	3	11	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	5	895	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	23	1	5	..	..	PARSI
122	2	1	..	..	5	..	590	1	1	2	18	1	7	1	..	..	26	1	35	..	2	
..	..	..	..	29	2	2	846	1	..	9	28	18	7	..	1	9	26	1	9	1	3	
..	0	..	..	..	3	31	783	..	..	14	17	9	17	6	3	12	5	30	24	2	1	
..	17	..	8	..	5	56	710	..	..	5	12	3	10	1	..	87	2	2	23	8	13	
N	4	1	3	2	5	14	321	6	6	21	29	356	47	7	31	11	35	2	5	5	19	OTHER RELIGIONS
4	..	N	N	1	8	3	118	8	4	5	15	762	4	5	19	4	15	3	2	3	3	
..	1	7	N	58	2	33	6	14	N	24	1	96	N	16	1	117	8	155	10	72	1	
..	..	N	..	109	3	60	12	16	N	40	2	175	1	25	N	157	2	193	14	124	N	
4	N	8	N	79	3	38	7	8	4	22	1	172	3	31	1	136	8	192	3	59	N	

populations almost in proportion to the rural and urban components of the population though showing a slight bias towards a greater concentration in urban population. However in Guntur district which accounts for the largest proportion of Christians they are mostly found in the rural population. So also in Krishna, Kurnool and West Godavari districts. The proportion of Christians in the urban population of Coastal Andhra districts except Nellore is generally higher than that of the Muslims whereas in the Telangana and Rayalaseema districts it is the other way round. Jains are found essentially in the urban population. 1951 Census records a much larger concentration of Jains in the urban populations than at any time before or after. Their concentration is observed mostly in the urban population of Hyderabad, Anantapur and Kurnool. A large proportion of Jains found in the rural population of Nalgonda is obviously due to the concentration of their population at the important Jain

centre of Kolanpaka in the district. As in respect of Jains, the Parsis are also essentially town dwellers. In 1951 there was an un-understandable fall in the proportion of Parsis in the urban population. In the rural populations of Chittoor and Anantapur a fairly large proportion of Parsis suddenly appeared in 1951 though there were none before or afterwards. In 1961 the normal trend is once again restored. Hyderabad district (urban) accounts for the overwhelmingly largest proportion of Parsis of the State, viz., 895 per 1,000. Visakhapatnam district accounts for 62 per 1,000.

Changes in the classification of cities, town-groups and towns from 1901-1961

351. To end this chapter a general picture of the population and the class that each of the towns had attained at the decennial Censuses from 1901 is given in the statement on the next pages which will help the reader to follow the growth of each town.

[Statement :

STATEMENT III.55

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES, TOWN-GROUP AND TOWNS, 1901-1991

Sl. No.	Town-Group, Cities and Towns in Descending order of population	Class of Town and population at the Census of													
		1901		1951		1961		1981		1991		1991		1991	
		Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Hyderabad Town-group	I	1,251,119	I	1,129,487	I	730,150		466,894	I	405,630	I	502,104	I	448,466
	(a) Hyderabad M. C.		1,118,553		1,026,002		720,032		457,390		405,630		502,104		448,466
	(b) Secunderabad Cantonment		78,412		63,549		19,127		19,504						
	(c) Malkajgiri		15,910		12,570										
	(d) Fathnagar		11,813		4,418										
	(e) Alwal		9,896		7,009										
	(f) Osmania University		5,755		5,055										
	(g) Macha Bolaram		4,958		5,027										
	(h) Laduguda		2,109		1,694										
	(i) Attapur		1,908		1,642										
	(j) Zamistanpur		1,877		1,008										
	(k) Bowenpalli		1,096		1,523										
	(l) Kandlak		182		244										
2	Vijayawada		230,397	I	101,198	II	86,184	II	60,427	III	44,159	III	32,897	III	24,224
3	Guntur	I	187,122	I	125,255	II	83,590	II	65,179	III	48,184	III	40,529	III	30,833
4	Visakhapatnam	I	182,004	I	108,042	II	70,243	II	57,303	III	44,711	III	43,413	III	40,892
5	Warangal	I	156,106	I	133,190	II	92,808	II	62,119	III	46,791	III	48,342	IV	10,487
6	Rajahmundry	I	130,002	I	105,276	II	74,564	II	63,526	III	53,791	III	48,417	III	30,408
7	Kakinada	I	122,805	II	99,952	II	75,140	II	65,052	III	53,348	III	54,110	III	48,098
8	Eluru	I	108,321	II	87,213	II	64,911	II	57,362	III	55,862	III	37,819	III	38,521
9	Nellore	I	106,776	II	81,480	II	56,315	III	45,895	III	35,866	III	33,246	III	32,040
10	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	I	101,417	II	77,958	II	59,146	II	50,928	III	43,940	III	42,123	III	39,507
11	Kurnool	I	100,815	II	60,222	III	45,250	III	35,314	III	27,908	III	26,040	III	25,870
12	Nizamabad	II	70,093	II	55,198	III	32,741	IV	18,809	IV	15,672	IV	17,853	IV	12,671
13	Tenali	II	78,525	II	58,116	III	40,639	III	34,580	III	29,230	IV	18,195	IV	10,204
14	Vizianagaram	II	76,808	II	67,104	II	51,740	III	44,696	III	39,299	III	37,550	III	37,270
15	Adoni	II	69,931	II	53,583	III	35,431	III	35,635	III	30,232	III	31,645	III	30,416
16	Kothagudem	II	69,728	II	50,195	V	9,069								
17	Vijayapuri	II	55,800												
18	Anantapur	II	52,280	III	31,952	III	21,482	IV	15,099	IV	11,452	V	8,457	V	7,938
19	Proddatur	II	50,616	III	36,024	III	26,061	III	20,124	IV	15,906	IV	15,756	IV	14,870
20	Cuddapah	III	49,027	III	37,438	III	28,246	III	22,602	IV	19,517	IV	17,807	IV	16,432
21	Guntakal	III	48,083	III	31,341	III	20,414	IV	15,620	IV	12,519				
22	Chittoor	III	47,676	III	39,894	III	27,835	III	22,018	IV	17,941	IV	15,108	IV	10,893
23	Anakapalle	III	46,402	III	40,102	III	29,249	III	23,376	III	20,360	III	20,025	IV	18,539
24	Chirala	III	45,410	III	37,729	III	27,086	IV	18,653	IV	15,323	IV	18,618	IV	16,264
25	Gudivada	III	44,801	III	31,942	III	23,919	IV	15,535	IV	16,621	V	9,180	V	6,719
26	Bheemavaram	III	43,821	III	30,928	III	21,049	V	9,839						
27	Nandyal	III	42,927	III	33,344	III	25,886	III	22,408	IV	18,124	IV	16,230	IV	15,137
28	Khammam	III	35,888	III	29,251	IV	18,982	IV	13,002	IV	11,532	V	9,117		
29	Tirupati	III	35,845	III	25,207	III	20,143	IV	19,138	IV	17,494	IV	16,701	IV	15,485
30	Ongole	III	35,804	III	27,810	III	21,184	IV	16,672	V	14,276	IV	13,286	IV	12,864
31	Mahbubnagar	III	35,588	III	23,827	IV	16,462	IV	13,300	V	9,991	V	8,051	V	7,605
32	Srikakulam	III	35,071	III	24,212	III	22,240	IV	16,588	IV	16,29	IV	17,852	IV	18,196
33	Bapatla	III	33,668	III	22,748	IV	16,679	IV	13,343	IV	10,501	IV	10,973	V	8,593
34	Hindupur	III	32,445	III	24,438	IV	19,049	IV	14,211	IV	12,456	IV	11,035	IV	19,575
35	Samalkot	III	31,924	III	28,180	III	22,340	IV	18,001	IV	15,826	IV	15,483	IV	16,015
36	Karimnagar	III	31,554	III	28,826	IV	17,437	IV	10,903	V	9,339	V	8,347	V	5,752
37	Bodhan	III	30,929	III	22,401	IV	19,448	V	7,045	VI	4,188	V	6,990	V	6,488
38	Kagaznagar	III	30,004	IV	14,265										
39	Narasapur	III	30,004	III	20,999	IV	16,044	IV	13,961	IV	13,159	IV	11,950	IV	10,279
40	Narasaraopet	III	29,744	III	22,243	IV	17,644	IV	15,403	IV	11,308	V	8,743	V	7,108

Note:—Till 1951 Hyderabad City was an artificial unit created for Census purposes and it included Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Secunderabad Municipal Corporation and Secunderabad Cantonment. For the years 1901 to 1921 separate population of Secunderabad Cantonment is not available and hence the combined population of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and Secunderabad Cantonment has been shown against Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

STATEMENT III.55—Contd.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES, TOWN-GROUP AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

Sl. No.	Town-Group, Cities and Towns in Descending order of population	Class of Town and population at the Census of													
		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
		Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
41	Malkapuram . . .	III	29,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Bellampalli . . .	III	20,101	IV	15,874	V	6,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Palacole . . .	III	28,481	III	23,037	IV	19,869	IV	16,906	IV	14,535	IV	12,953	IV	10,848
44	Pithapuram . . .	III	27,910	III	22,040	IV	18,174	IV	16,151	IV	15,790	IV	15,310	IV	13,220
45	Tadepalligudem . . .	III	27,086	IV	13,513	V	9,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Kalahasti . . .	III	26,400	IV	17,021	IV	14,704	IV	13,152	IV	12,206	IV	12,039	IV	11,002
47	Salur . . .	III	26,111	III	21,405	III	20,374	IV	17,809	IV	15,454	IV	17,594	IV	16,230
48	Gudur . . .	III	25,618	III	20,056	IV	12,103	IV	10,451	V	8,373	V	8,006	IV	17,251
49	Bolbili . . .	III	25,592	III	23,102	III	22,090	III	20,544	IV	18,179	IV	18,201	IV	17,387
50	Parvathipuram . . .	III	25,281	III	21,099	IV	19,456	IV	17,434	IV	15,604	IV	16,773	IV	17,308
51	Tanuku . . .	III	24,657	IV	16,906	IV	13,562	IV	10,881	V	8,071	IV	18,835	..	..
52	Madanapalle . . .	III	24,386	IV	16,142	IV	11,898	V	9,459	V	8,595	IV	14,433	..	14,084
53	Nalgonda . . .	III	24,383	III	22,183	IV	12,074	V	9,711	V	7,814	V	7,532	V	5,859
54	Kudiri . . .	III	24,307	III	20,554	IV	11,885	V	9,352	IV	11,019	IV	10,456	IV	10,463
55	Peddapuram . . .	III	24,262	III	23,360	III	20,835	IV	17,348	IV	14,620	IV	15,456	IV	12,009
56	Amalapuram . . .	III	24,063	III	21,117	IV	14,527	IV	15,213	IV	13,619	IV	12,615	V	9,510
57	Rayadurg . . .	III	23,779	IV	19,738	IV	16,033	IV	12,007	V	9,505	V	8,827	IV	10,488
58	Tadipatri . . .	III	23,129	IV	19,369	IV	15,184	IV	12,020	IV	11,293	IV	12,593	IV	10,869
59	Ponnur & Nidubrolu . . .	III	22,872	IV	17,042	IV	13,370	IV	11,101	V	9,007	V	8,440	..	..
60	Narasapuram . . .	III	22,768	IV	17,627	IV	16,614	IV	14,005	IV	11,531	IV	11,208	IV	10,589
61	Chilakaluripet . . .	III	22,666	IV	11,487	V	8,751	V	5,864	IV	11,150	..	..	..	..
62	Tuni . . .	III	22,452	IV	18,376	IV	13,060	IV	11,507	V	9,965	V	9,208	V	8,842
63	Mungलगiri . . .	III	22,182	IV	17,586	IV	13,317	IV	10,972	V	9,045	V	8,747	V	7,792
64	Repalle . . .	III	21,941	IV	14,000	V	9,707	V	7,132	IV	11,757	..	..	..	..
65	Yemmiganur . . .	III	21,651	IV	15,896	IV	12,670	IV	10,911	IV	10,879	IV	15,873	IV	13,890
66	Adilabad . . .	III	20,970	IV	17,196	IV	11,128	V	8,066	V	7,271	V	7,560	V	6,893
67	Jagtlal . . .	III	20,941	III	21,046	IV	16,294	IV	13,882	V	9,682	IV	11,698	IV	11,181
68	Kavali . . .	III	20,544	IV	15,516	IV	11,969	IV	10,522	V	8,800	V	6,389	V	8,655
69	Narayana . . .	III	20,504	III	20,707	IV	16,396	IV	14,025	IV	12,944	IV	12,449	IV	12,011
70	Dharmavaram . . .	III	20,405	IV	14,708	IV	12,687	V	9,346	V	8,117	V	7,386	IV	10,858
71	Nirmal . . .	IV	19,896	IV	17,647	IV	14,499	IV	12,585	V	9,457	V	9,588	V	7,751
72	Mandapeta . . .	IV	19,766	IV	15,159	IV	13,209	IV	11,581	IV	10,251	V	9,546	V	8,380
73	Gooty . . .	IV	19,657	IV	15,427	IV	12,333	V	9,712	V	8,720	V	9,597	V	9,682
74	Nuzvid . . .	IV	18,974	IV	16,904	IV	14,184	IV	12,094	IV	10,052	IV	10,023	V	9,015
75	Ramachandrapuram . . .	IV	18,778	IV	15,381	V	9,580	V	7,720	V	6,149	..	..	..	..
76	Siddipet . . .	IV	18,719	IV	18,109	IV	12,805	IV	11,260	V	8,044	V	9,583	V	8,302
77	Uravakonda . . .	IV	17,926	IV	16,662	IV	11,125	IV	12,079	IV	10,274	IV	11,026	V	9,645
78	Bhongir . . .	IV	17,540	IV	17,877	IV	12,170	IV	10,859	V	5,845	V	7,342	V	5,806
79	Sattenapalle . . .	IV	17,405	IV	15,048	V	9,570	V	7,484	V	5,836	..	..	..	..
80	Venkatagiri . . .	IV	17,114	IV	17,376	IV	16,408	IV	15,372	IV	14,289	IV	14,275	IV	13,362
81	Nidadavole . . .	IV	16,842	IV	11,628	V	8,669	V	7,822	V	7,854	..	..	..	..
82	Tandur . . .	IV	16,736	IV	15,480	V	9,280	V	8,462	V	7,436	V	6,504	V	5,930
83	Rayachoti . . .	IV	16,721	IV	16,655	V	8,559	V	7,025	V	8,072	V	8,012	V	7,123
84	Markapur . . .	IV	16,665	IV	11,794	V	8,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Bhattiprolu . . .	IV	16,617	IV	14,364	IV	11,667	V	5,607	VI	4,436	..	..	..	..
86	Jammalamadugu . . .	IV	16,616	IV	12,524	V	9,653	IV	15,944	IV	14,584	IV	16,099	IV	13,952
87	Gadwal . . .	IV	16,375	IV	16,290	IV	14,716	IV	12,982	IV	10,104	IV	12,082	IV	10,195
88	Draksharama . . .	IV	16,333	V	5,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Suryaset . . .	IV	16,162	IV	12,445	V	7,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS ETC.

STATEMENT III.55—Contd.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES, TOWN-GROUP AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

Sl. No. Town-group, Cities and Towns in descending order of population		Class of Town and population at the Census of													
		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
		Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
90	Medak	IV	15,801	IV	14,034	V	7,565	IV	11,156	IV	10,432	V	9,125	V	8,511
91	Vetapalem	IV	15,808	IV	14,657	IV	12,199	IV	11,102	IV	10,288	IV	10,582	V	9,547
92	Siradda	IV	15,406	IV	10,200	V	6,836	V	5,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Kovvur	IV	15,427	IV	12,307	V	8,983	V	6,619	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Pedana	IV	15,033	IV	11,636	V	9,585	V	7,352	V	6,535	..	..	..	..
95	Chodavaram	IV	14,948	IV	13,880	V	8,379	V	6,624	V	5,853	..	..	..	..
96	Macherla	IV	14,797	V	5,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Dowleshwaram	IV	14,692	IV	13,908	IV	11,883	V	9,733	V	9,799	IV	10,347	IV	10,304
98	Kovur	IV	14,580	IV	11,552	IV	10,601	V	9,162	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Vuyyur	IV	14,489	IV	14,427	V	9,025	V	6,982	VI	4,753	..	..	..	..
100	Pakala	IV	14,482	VI	4,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Chebrolu	IV	14,291	IV	14,029	IV	12,305	IV	10,576	V	9,461	..	..	..	..
102	Penukonda	IV	13,978	IV	12,200	IV	10,557	IV	15,619	IV	13,476	IV	11,039	..	..
103	Jaggayyapet	IV	13,905	IV	12,831	IV	10,087	V	8,609	V	9,027	V	8,802	V	8,432
104	Mancheriyal	IV	13,822	V	8,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Punganur	IV	13,800	IV	11,284	V	9,610	V	8,334	V	7,246	V	7,782	V	6,353
106	Palakonda	IV	13,760	IV	14,560	IV	12,414	IV	11,102	IV	11,273	IV	10,888	IV	10,613
107	Yellamanchilli	IV	13,556	IV	12,037	V	9,054	IV	11,763	IV	10,441	V	7,036	V	6,536
108	Artur	IV	13,249	IV	11,630	V	8,683	V	7,279	V	7,121	V	7,530	V	9,031
109	Mahbubabad	IV	13,248	IV	11,568	V	7,463	V	5,824	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Atmakur (Kurnool district)	IV	13,217	IV	10,980	V	9,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Zahirabad	IV	13,075	IV	11,895	V	8,020	IV	10,958	VI	4,875	V	5,889	..	..
112	Tadepalle	IV	12,994	V	7,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Ichchapuram	IV	12,961	IV	11,390	IV	11,159	IV	10,313	V	9,552	V	9,252	V	9,975
114	Anaparthi	IV	12,802	V	8,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Wanaparthy	IV	12,685	V	9,657	V	6,928	V	5,076	VI	4,560	..	..	..	..
116	Kandukur	IV	12,436	IV	11,907	IV	10,396	V	8,115	V	8,333	IV	10,276	V	9,569
117	Bhainsa	IV	12,346	IV	11,200	V	8,207	V	8,525	V	8,311	V	8,444	V	7,128
118	Sadasivpet	IV	12,286	IV	10,763	V	8,158	V	8,071	V	7,146	V	8,625	V	6,672
119	Nandikotkur	IV	12,130	IV	10,096	V	7,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Giddalur	IV	12,084	V	8,074	V	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Avanigadda	IV	11,949	IV	10,206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Jangam	IV	11,927	IV	11,259	V	7,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Koratla	IV	11,780	V	8,817	V	8,161	V	6,996	V	6,004	V	6,008	V	5,524
124	Peddapalli	IV	11,712	IV	11,518	IV	10,781	V	8,945	V	5,340	V	7,260	..	..
125	Rajampet	IV	11,636	V	9,281	V	8,168	VI	5,394	V	5,921	IV	14,649	IV	15,287
126	Tekkali	IV	11,636	IV	10,036	V	9,460	V	8,675	V	7,898	V	7,668	V	7,557
127	Vinukonda	IV	11,374	IV	10,065	V	8,065	V	7,711	V	8,349	V	7,495	V	7,296
128	Dhone	IV	11,247	V	7,871	VI	4,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Narasannapet	IV	11,167	V	9,563	V	7,962	V	9,667	V	5,684	VI	4,366	V	7,836
130	Kosigi (Kurnool district)	IV	11,189	IV	11,009	IV	10,055	IV	10,271	V	9,305	V	6,907	V	7,743
131	Yellandu	IV	10,955	IV	13,929	IV	15,907	IV	19,872	III	22,988	IV	15,914	IV	12,377
132	Maddikera	IV	10,929	V	9,971	V	8,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Andole (Jogipet)	IV	10,681	V	9,458	V	5,238	V	7,659	V	5,462	..	..	..	..
134	Sompeta	IV	10,588	V	9,553	V	8,083	V	8,086	V	6,949	V	7,037	V	6,455
135	Kamareddy	IV	10,818	V	7,829	V	5,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Kalyandrug	IV	10,256	V	8,163	V	5,984	VI	4,449	VI	4,596	V	6,659	V	5,813
137	Nandigama	IV	10,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Pattikonda	IV	10,234	V	8,282	V	6,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.55 -Contd.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES, TOWN-GROUP AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

Sl. No.	Town-Group, Cities and Towns in descending order of population	Class of Town and population at the Census of													
		1901		1951		1961		1961		1961		1961		1961	
		Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
139	Puttur	IV	10,078	V	7,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	Muchavaram	IV	10,026	V	8,052	V	8,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Miryalguda	IV	10,024	V	8,801	V	5,628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Mudakusira	V	9,975	V	6,568	V	5,334	VI	4,524	VI	3,641	V	5,303	IV	1,606
143	Itheemunipatnam	V	9,868	IV	10,477	V	9,914	V	9,029	V	7,495	V	6,314	IV	1,521.2
144	Palmaner	V	9,805	V	6,884	V	5,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Srungavarupukota	V	9,807	V	8,723	V	7,380	V	7,330	V	6,040	V	6,385	V	5,802
146	Sullurpet	V	9,807	V	8,573	V	6,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Sangareddy	V	9,762	V	8,084	V	6,927	V	5,227	VI	4,588	V	5,947	..	..
148	Chinnur	V	9,645	V	8,970	V	8,369	V	7,751	V	5,705	V	6,989	V	6,531
149	Cheepurupalle	V	9,510	V	8,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Kanigiri	V	9,520	V	8,321	V	6,376	V	5,450	V	5,633	V	6,974	V	5,528
151	Cumbum	V	9,305	V	9,189	V	8,453	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	V	6,344	V	6,502
152	Tiruvur	V	9,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Yadiki	V	9,276	V	7,994	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	V	6,751	V	7,815	V	7,389	..
154	Kuppam	V	9,272	V	6,516	V	5,377	VI	4,514	VI	4,358	..	..	..	..
155	Dornakal	V	9,200	V	6,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Kodumur	V	9,091	V	9,170	V	8,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Vempalle	V	9,051	V	7,598	V	6,629	V	6,284	V	5,596	IV	10,291	IV	10,793
158	Venarabad	V	9,033	V	6,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Veeraghattam	V	8,951	V	7,775	V	7,397	V	6,757	V	6,891	V	5,921	..	..
160	Kosigi (Mabbubnagar district)	V	8,824	V	8,909	V	9,965	IV	10,404	V	7,203	V	9,083	V	8,224
161	Pamidi	V	8,716	V	6,473	V	5,807	V	5,147	V	5,230	V	7,737	IV	10,657
162	Badepalle	V	8,458	V	6,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Kohir	V	8,407	V	8,445	V	6,768	V	5,549	V	5,932	V	6,486	V	6,379
164	Devarakonda	V	8,311	V	6,628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Hanswada	V	8,201	V	6,816	V	5,863	VI	4,454	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Koilkuntla	V	8,179	V	6,758	V	6,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Phirangipuram	V	8,175	V	7,586	V	6,633	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Farooqnagar	V	8,152	V	7,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Badvel	V	8,063	V	7,085	V	5,728	V	5,239	V	5,246	IV	11,590	IV	10,553
170	Vayalpad	V	8,016	V	6,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Bangunapalle	V	8,015	V	6,932	V	7,326	V	5,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Nagari	V	8,012	V	6,567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Gurazala	V	8,009	V	7,631	V	7,243	V	5,582	V	5,130	..	..	..	..
174	Penukonda	V	7,993	V	6,880	V	5,906	V	5,262	V	7,385	V	6,725	V	6,806
175	Kollapur	V	7,949	V	6,167	V	5,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Metpalli	V	7,893	V	6,236	V	5,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Manthani	V	7,779	V	8,701	V	8,286	V	7,590	V	6,731	V	7,759	V	6,950
178	Nandajur	V	7,742	V	6,371	V	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Rajam	V	7,729	V	6,516	V	5,394	V	5,374	VI	4,590	VI	4,809	V	5,996
180	Hasanparthi	V	7,719	V	7,161	V	6,331	V	6,198	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	Declassified	V	5,378
181	Madugula	V	7,688	V	8,356	V	6,667	V	6,346	V	5,966	V	6,611	..	..
182	Kamalapuram	V	7,641	V	6,658	V	5,937	V	5,809	V	6,902	..	..	..	..
183	Hazole	V	7,562	V	6,632	V	5,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Mudhol	V	7,560	V	7,459	V	8,613	V	6,185	V	5,451	V	6,870	V	6,910
185	Aler	V	7,514	V	6,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Addanki	V	7,488	IV	12,075	IV	11,310	V	9,150	V	8,485	V	8,358	V	7,230

STATEMENT III.55—*Concid.*

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES, TOWN GROUP AND TOWNS, 1901-1961

Sl. No.	Town-Group, Cities and Towns In descending order of population	Class of Town and population at the Census of													
		1901		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
		Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation	Class	Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
187	Vemulawada .	V	7,420	V	7,378	V	6,640	V	7,615	V	5,086	V	8,075	V	5,372
188	Alampur .	V	7,378	V	6,780	V	5,703	IV	4,646	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Huzurnagar .	V	7,333	V	6,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Naidupet .	V	7,273	V	7,486	V	7,595	V	7,369	V	6,442	V	6,260	..	..
191	Kaikalur .	V	7,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Kalvakurthi .	V	6,924	V	5,624	V	5,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Narasampet .	V	6,860	V	5,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	Kodungal .	V	6,812	V	6,715	V	6,861	V	6,228	V	5,812	V	6,062	V	5,096
195	Makthal .	V	6,744	V	6,700	V	5,862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Utkur .	V	6,741	V	6,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	Parkal .	V	6,722	V	6,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	Gannavaram .	V	6,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	Nagarkurnool .	V	6,577	VI	4,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Domakonda .	V	6,508	V	5,389	V	5,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Kadam Damsite .	V	6,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Mandasa .	V	6,233	V	5,687	V	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Anfabad .	V	6,190	V	5,581	Declassified	..	V	3,075	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Mudhira .	V	6,059	VI	4,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	Narayankhed .	V	6,059	V	5,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	Cherial .	V	6,017	V	5,375	V	6,275	V	5,132	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Henigunta .	V	5,942	VI	3,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Shamshabad .	V	5,790	V	5,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	Bhadrachalam .	V	5,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	Tirumalai .	V	5,561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	Maruter .	V	5,296	V	7,129	V	6,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	Mokhasa Mutyalampadu	VI	3,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source:—State Table A-IV

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III

*Copy of D. O. letter No. 190/59-6, dated 28th May 1959
addressed to the Registrar General, India.*

Dear Shri Mitra,

**Sub:—Census 1961—Preparation of tentative list
of towns.**

In compliance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 16-18 of your longish D.O. No. 8/9/59-RG, dated 9th March 1959, a tentative list of towns in this State has been drawn up. It is observed from the list that only 118 places (including 64 Municipalities) have to be treated as towns for 1961 Census, resulting in a deletion of as many as 186 places from the list of towns of 1951 Census. The places which have now to be deleted from the 1951 list of towns include one class III (Population 20,000) and several class IV (Population of over 10,000) and a number of class V (Population of over 5,000) towns. Several of these places are taluk headquarters. The deletion of a large number of towns with considerable population, applying the revised criteria, may perhaps be anomalous. Several of these places do possess distinct urban characteristics though the proportion of agricultural population may be more than 1/4 of the total population. These towns had been constituted into class I Panchayats in Andhra area which are termed as Town Municipalities in the Telangana area. Particularly in delta areas, considerable proportion of the people living in towns may be agriculturists but that did not necessarily give the towns a rural atmosphere. The so called agriculturists settled in towns may be engaging themselves in other subsidiary urban occupations thus contributing to the urban atmosphere of the place. I, therefore, feel that besides Municipalities and Cantonments, the places which have been constituted into class I Panchayats or Town Municipalities as the case may be should automatically be recognised as towns for the 1961 Census. Under the State Village Panchayats Act a class I Panchayat is defined as a Panchayat with jurisdiction over a population estimated at not less than five thousand and with an estimated annual income of not less than ten thousand rupees. Class I Panchayats almost invariably have urban atmosphere hence my suggestion that all such places may be treated as towns for Census purposes though the proportion of agriculturist population may exceed 1/4 of the total population of the place.

In the circumstances I may please be advised if the views of the State Government may be obtained even now by me on the tentative principles laid down in paragraphs 16 to 18 of your D.O. dated 9th March 1959 as well as their acceptance of the tentative list prepared by me so that the views of the State Government may be available readily for consideration at the ensuing conference of Superintendents of Census Operations to decide on the final principles to be adopted for drawing the list of towns for the 1961 Census.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) A. CHANDRA SEKHAR

(True copy)

*Copy of D.O. letter No 6/11/59-RG, dated 3rd June 1959
addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, by the Registrar General,
India.*

Dear Chandrasekhar,

Thank you for your analysis and the lists of towns referred to in your D.O. No. 190/59-6, dated 28th May. In spite of the cogent argument that you have advanced, I still feel that for comparability of urban data in the interest of India as a whole and also of international comparability, we should beat down our list of towns especially in the erstwhile Princely states, to a lower figure. You will appreciate that there are many States where there are large villages running to almost 20,000 population or more. States like Bombay, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal or Madras abound in such villages.

2. Although the concept has been there pretty early in our Census tradition through the stipulation that a certain proportion of the resident population should have non-agricultural livelihood, yet, owing to the fact that India's pace of urbanisation will be much more accentuated in the future than ever before and that urban settlements in future will have a very pronounced non-agricultural character, and perhaps, an uneven sex ratio, we should set about quite early settling our course on a fairly narrow definition. It may, therefore, be necessary to prune the lists of towns in Andhra Pradesh and in your chapter on Cities and Towns you may explain at length why there is apparently a fall in the urban population from the previous Census.

3. It is difficult to make out the total population dependent on agricultural livelihoods from class IV. The figures given by you require some calculation with reference back to the tables themselves. One thing strikes me as singular. In all the lists, except for a very few examples, the sex ratio is remarkably even. It is almost 50:50 male and female in every town or city. It is remarkable that this should be so in Hyderabad city also which is perhaps the most industrialised of all cities in Andhra Pradesh. This is an indication that most of your towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh are residential cities and towns where families have settled down to live their lives much as the villagers. This especially requires scrutiny on the part of the Census Office as to the number of industrial, business and other units operating in each particular town. In this connection the statistics of the State Statistical Bureau and the Director of Industries, together with the lists of the Inspector of Factories should be able to help. I presume (M) stands for a Municipality. We have to accept Municipalities as urban areas. But perhaps you will like to have a look at the budgets of these Municipalities also and verify if their budgets exceed the budgets of Panchayats of equal numerical strength or equivalent area. After you have made your analysis, perhaps you would like to have a talk with the Chief Secretary and the Secretary of the Local Self Government Department before you write to the Andhra Pradesh Government formally.

4. In the meantime we shall have occasion to discuss your letter and the lists on the 18th, 19th and 20th June when you are coming to Delhi.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) A. MITRA.

(True copy)

The State Government who were consulted expressed their view that the proportion of non-agricultural population in the towns may be relaxed to half instead of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths for qualifying the place to be urban so that the large scale down grading of towns may be avoided. A copy of the State Government letter dated 20th September 1959 is reproduced below :

Copy of the letter No. 59240/59-5, dated 20th September 1959 of Government of Andhra Pradesh, General Administration (Elections-D) Department, Hyderabad addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

Sir,

Sub:—Census 1961—List of towns—Preparation of views of State Government.

Ref:—Your letter No. 190/59-9, dated 18th September 1959.

I am directed to say that the word 'town' is defined differently in the various Acts and it is also subject to change with the passage of time. In fact the definition is not precisely the same in the Revenue law, L.A. Accounts and Census reports. According to Revenue Law, a town is a place where in a Municipal or Cantonment Act is in force, or which has a population of not less than 5,000 inhabitants residing in houses more or less contiguous, not scattered collections as hamlets and has a distinctly urban character, such as that of a market town. The list of towns is subject to alteration from time to time by notification in the gazette.

2. I am to say that as already stated the acceptance of the Registrar General's suggestion defining the term 'town' will result in the large scale down-grading of towns, apart from the fact that the word 'town' will convey a different meaning in other Acts. If, however, a change in the criterion previously fixed is necessary, the Registrar General may be requested to reduce the proportion from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ or preferably to classify the towns into two distinct categories, viz., urbanised towns and other towns and Municipal places as defined in the Revenue Law. This will serve to eliminate all apprehended anomalies and contradictions.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) D. RAGHURAM,

For Chief Electoral Officer and Deputy Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

All these were discussed at the First Census Conference at Delhi in September-October 1959 and it was decided that while the main criteria already laid down by the Registrar General may be allowed to stay, in cases of doubt the Census Superintendent may satisfy himself about the suitability of the place to be treated as urban and the final concurrence of the State Government obtained. The State Government were accordingly addressed in my letter dated 18th January 1960 which is reproduced below :

60-45*

Copy of the letter No. 190/59-17, dated 18th January 1960 addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer and Deputy Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Subject:—Census 1961—Finalisation of list of towns.

Reference:—Correspondence resting with your letter No. 59240/59-5, dated 20th September 1959.

The suggestion made in your letter cited especially regarding the reduction of the proportion of non-agricultural population from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ has been put to the Registrar General, India for his consideration. The matter was also discussed at the All India Census Conference held in Delhi in September-October last, and it was felt that it would be necessary to lay down uniform principles regarding the declaration of places as urban areas and the principles already laid down were the accepted criteria for determining the urban classification of certain places. Where there was any doubt, the Registrar-General has agreed that the Superintendent of Census Operations concerned may personally satisfy himself that a place was urban in atmosphere.

2. Therefore, for the purpose of recognising a place as town for the 1961 Census in main, the criteria applied are:—

- (i) If a place is a Municipality or a Cantonment it will be automatically treated as town;
- (ii) The place should have a population of more than 5,000;
- (iii) The density of population should be not less than 1,000 per square mile; and
- (iv) The adult male agricultural population should not generally exceed 25 per cent of the total male population.

3. Now, for calculating the percentage of total Male adult Agricultural Population to total Male Population in a place, Table C-II of the District Census Handbook, 1951 has been referred to and the total male population as given in Column 3 and the cultivators of land (adult male classes) as given in columns 5, 7 and 9 excluding the persons under age groups 0, 1 to 4 and 5 to 14 has been taken into account. The list of towns has been revised on the above basis.

4. In most of the border line cases where there was a doubt as to whether they could be included in the list of towns or not, I have personally inspected the places to see if they possess the urban characteristics and have taken the decision on the basis of my personal observation.

5. I enclose a statement showing the list of places districtwise which will be recognised as towns at the 1961 Census and the places which though recognised as towns at the 1951 Census had to be deleted now as they do not satisfy criteria adopted for recognising a place as town.

6. As regards Hyderabad District, no final decision has as yet been taken regarding the places to be deleted from the list of towns as several of the places form pockets in Hyderabad City and I am trying to see if they cannot be merged in Hyderabad city itself and a separate communication will be sent in this regard shortly.

7. I request that the concurrence of the State Government for the lists of places to be treated as towns for 1961 Census and those proposed to be deleted from the list of towns except in Hyderabad district may be obtained and communicated to me urgently.

I shall be grateful if the matter is treated as "Immediate" and the concurrence of the State Government communicated to me immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) K. PURUSHOTHAM NAIDU,
For Superintendent of Census Operations.

(True copy)

The State Government ultimately conveyed their concurrence in their letter, dated 29th February 1960, which is reproduced below:—

Copy of the letter No. 340/60-3, dated 29th February 1960, of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, General Administration (Elections-G) Department, addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations.

Sir,

Subject:—Census 1961—Finalisation of list of towns.

Reference:—(1) From the Superintendent of Census Operations, letter No. 190/59-17, dated 19th January 1960.

(2) From the Superintendent of Census Operations, letter No. 190/59-18, dated 25th January 1960 and

(3) From the Superintendent of Census Operations, letter No. 190/59-1 dated 11th February 1960.

I am directed to communicate the concurrence of this Government to the classification of Urban and Rural areas for Census purposes, proposed in the reference cited.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. GOPAL RAO
For Chief Electoral Officer and Deputy
Secretary to Government

(True copy)



Chapter IV

THE RURAL POPULATION

Introductory

We have seen from the previous chapter that a somewhat rigid definition was laid down of a town or an urban unit at the present Census. All that population is classified as Urban population which was enumerated in all those places of the State as were recognised as urban units at the present Census. The rest of the population enumerated in the State which actually forms the great majority of the total population, is classified as the Rural population. In this chapter we shall discuss how this Rural population is distributed and study if there has been a change in the pattern of this distribution over the decades. We shall also analyse briefly the other characteristics of this Rural population such as the distribution of workers among the industrial categories, age-composition and standards of literacy, etc.

The village

2. The Rural population lives in villages as opposed to towns in which the Urban section of the population lives. It is, therefore, necessary first of all to understand the fundamental unit of rural habitation which is generally referred to as a village. Though it has been possible to evolve a uniform definition of a town for the purpose of Census, a village has always defied a uniformly acceptable definition mainly* because of the varying conditions of rural habitations in different parts of the country. In our country even from the earliest times the village had received recognition as a socio-political unit. Let us examine how, sociologically, the village came into being and how it developed. Perhaps, originally in the pre-historic times the nomadic races started settling down wherever there were facilities for agriculture and pasturage. There might not then have been much of a community organisation on the basis of a village as a unit, but it was just a group of individual or family habitations. "According to Rigveda, society developed in a series of ascending formations, starting from the family (*griha* or *kula*) and gradually extending to the village (*grama*) and the clan (*vis*) the people (*jana*) and the country (*rashtra*). The term 'grama' still largely used in India for village, denoted an aggregate of several families sharing the same habitation."* Let us see how the individual or family habitations develop the strong bondage to form the village community. "It is perhaps superfluous to seek for any deeper exploration of the origin of village communities than the necessity for combina-

tion in order to satisfy certain elementary needs. The principal need was probably that of mutual defence against different kinds of adverse forces. To men settled in a dense jungle the greatest danger might arise from wild beasts and plundering tribesmen, while for those living in an open country, the danger might arise from other groups of men like themselves. And then when a tract of country is settled and brought under the authority of a central power then comes a need of meeting the demands of King's revenue agents. Each common need of this sort, we may suppose, would furnish an incentive to unite while this sense of some strong common need must have been the prevailing cause, we may also believe that whenever a wandering tribe settled down, the mere tribal instinct of association would lead to the promotion of common groups, apart from any pressing necessity for combination."* These different necessities which caused the individual habitations to come together to form a village often gave each village a distinct character. For example, in the Rayalaseema tract which had a disturbed history and was subject to frequent plunder by swarms of organised local bandits or by invading armies, the village often developed in or around a small fort-like construction traces of which are still found in several villages. The villages that were formed purely as a result of the cultivators coming together for the purpose of agriculture consisted of a cluster of houses that came up near a water point often located on a piece of high land close to an irrigation tank with the agricultural fields adjoining the village. The habitations that came up in the forest areas were closely huddled together apparently for security generally forming a continuous row of houses adjacent to each other with common side walls.

3. The original settlers in the villages must have been cultivators and cattle rears and probably huntsmen. The land around the village suitable for cultivation was apparently parcelled out among the population that practised agriculture. In due course as the methods of cultivation improved and better implements came to be used, the animal drawn transport vehicles discovered, standards of domestic life increased and the need for better and more convenient utensils felt, and as taste for ornaments of personal decoration etc., developed, to meet all these needs some started specialising in crafts like blacksmithy, carpentry, pottery, etc., and the village artisan communities then came into being. For serving the

* S. C. Dube—"Indian village"

* John Mathai—"Village Government in British India."

village these artisan families were given subsistence through lands gifted by the community. The growing habitations assumed more and more settled character and such units were recognised under the British system of administration as separate villages. While the larger village may be generally self contained with the cultivating and the artisan castes living in it, the smaller villages which may not contain all the occupational castes might have had to depend on other settlements for certain needs. The quicker methods of transport, the growth of industries and the changing patterns of land utilisation and the economic stresses and strains brought innumerable changes in the pattern of villages. Each individual unit of habitation cannot possibly seal itself off and live in isolation. It is a common feature that the "untouchable" section of a village population generally lived in a separate cluster of houses at a little distance from the Caste Hindu quarters. The inhabitants of such a cluster depended on the ryots of the large village for their livelihood. It will obviously be incongruous to recognise each such cluster of habitations as a separate village. Therefore, with the advent of organised government, while forming rural units of administration, larger villages constituting sizable units were recognised as separate villages and the smaller units were combined with a larger village to form a single unit of administration, the smaller units being deemed to be the hamlets of the main village and the entire local area comprising the group assumed the name of the main village. Thus, what is known as the Revenue village in the administrative parlance came into being. The accusation that the Revenue village was merely a child of administrative expediency without consideration of the historical and sociological growth of the village cannot be correct though the importance of administrative convenience did weigh considerably in forming a Revenue village. The Revenue village does represent a sociological unit into which the life of the population of the main village as well as of its hamlets is fused.

4 The basic rural unit termed as 'the village' adopted in this State for the purpose of the present Census is the Revenue village. The observation that a Census village is quite different from what a village might represent to a western mind might be true. To the Westerner, a village would mean a cluster of continuous habitations that develop around well-laid out thorough fares. The Indian Census village on the other hand may be a cluster or clusters of houses often situated in a haphazard manner with no thoroughfare except the interspaces between the houses and the concept of a village generally covered an area instead of a mere group of such habitations. A Revenue village generally has one or more groups of settled habitations with surrounding agricultural fields with a definite surveyed boundary for the entire Revenue village. Such villages have been administered as units of Revenue administration and have stood the test of time and there can be little doubt in the minds of people about what a Revenue village bearing a certain name would mean. A Revenue village may consist of only one village site with one

cluster of human habitations or it may consist of a main cluster bearing certain name by which the village is generally called, with one or more other smaller clusters, referred to as hamlets strewn about within the surveyed boundary of the Revenue village. Almost invariably a single set of village officers cover the entire revenue village and the revenue accounts of the village are maintained for the entire revenue village as a unit and not for each individual hamlet.

5. At the earlier stages of the Census Operations I toyed with the idea of recognising each hamlet as a separate entity and furnishing the primary Census figures, if possible, for each of these hamlets. A hamlet may perhaps be defined as a cluster of human habitations set closer together than other clusters or groups of habitations from which it is separated by the distance of fields, waste lands, jungles, etc. But let us examine the types of hamlets that one comes across. A ryot takes into his head to put up a farm house in the middle of his agricultural lands at some distance from the main village. One or two of his servants also follow him. This tiny cluster of one or two houses is then named after its founder and accepted in common usage as a hamlet. In certain areas, particularly in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts such hamlets are innumerable — 20 or 30 hamlets per one Revenue village are quite common — in one village there were as many as 60 hamlets. It is obviously futile to recognise each of these tiny and rather ephemeral units as separate rural units for the purpose of Census. In some delta districts particularly in Guntur, quite a different picture presents itself. There were sometimes hamlets larger in size than the parent village itself. But the hamlet has no definite territorial boundary and the coverage of area for Census enumeration would become difficult if each such unit is taken as a separate village. Therefore, the legal entity of Revenue village with a definite boundary is by far best suited to be recognised as a meaningful and feasible rural unit.

6. One or more Revenue villages and sometimes parts of a Revenue village are constituted into units of local administration called Village Panchayats. At the 1951 Census, each Panchayat even if its jurisdiction was not continuous with the Revenue village, was recognised as a separate rural unit. These units of local administration also are impermanent units with their jurisdictions changing on considerations of political expediency. Therefore, I took the concurrence of the Director of Local Administration of the State also and conformed to the Revenue village alone as the Census unit for rural areas and in Census Circular No. 5 I had issued the following instructions:

"The limits of a Panchayat being liable for variation from time to time, it is found disadvantageous to take Panchayat as a unit for the purpose of Census in so far as rural areas are concerned. It will also not be possible to make a comparative study of the figures for this variable unit from Census to Census. There is no distinction in the classification of population between the Panchayats, big or small, not recognised as towns, and the other rural villages.

Therefore, for all rural areas, it is decided to recognise the fundamental permanent unit with definite survey boundaries, namely the *Revenue village* as a unit for the purpose of Census."

Revenue village

7. What exactly is the legal definition of a Revenue Village? Though one seems to be fairly clear in one's own mind about what a Revenue village generally stands for as recognised in Revenue administration, I have not been able to lay my hands on any statute which gives a definite legal definition of a Revenue Village as such. The standing orders of the Board of Revenue which constitute the Bible of Revenue administration do not define a Revenue village. The Hyderabad Land Revenue Act gives an interesting definition as follows: "A village includes town or a city and all the land belonging to village, town or a city". The above definition is wise in one sense, viz., the recognition of the fact that the entire State is completely covered by units with definite boundaries called the "villages" irrespective of the fact that some units were later constituted into towns, and cities. The Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act (Madras Act III of 1895) lays down: "village means any local area now recognised as a village or hereafter declared by Government to be a village". It will be seen thus that a village is defined only in terms of a village which by itself has not been precisely defined! The Madras Estates Land Act (Madras Act I of 1908), which contained the definition of a village for the purpose of that Act gave us in more definite terms what a village is generally constituted of. According to that Act "village means any local area situated in or constituting an estate which is designated as a village in revenue accounts and for which the revenue accounts are separately maintained by one or more Karnams or which is now recognised by the State Government or may hereafter be declared by the State Government for the purpose of this Act to be a village and includes any hamlet or hamlets which may be attached thereto".

8. Taking all factors into consideration, it may be said that the Revenue village is formed with the following essentials:

(i) A compact local area with definite boundaries which are generally surveyed to form a survey village;

(ii) One or more habitations located within the local area constituting the Revenue village (The residents may shift from the habitations and the village may be completely devoid of any population. Even then the Revenue village as such covering the local area fixed will continue to be recognised as a village);

(iii) A single set of accounts should be maintained for the entire Revenue village irrespective of whether there are several hamlets or not.

9. It may be relevant here to quote a couple of principles laid down by the State Government in the formation of survey villages in the areas taken

over under the Estates Abolition Act. G.O. Press No. 3160, Revenue Department, dated 11th December, 1930, of the composite Madras Government directed *inter alia* (1) that "survey villages" be formed in the Estate areas containing under-tenture, ayan and other units in such a manner as to secure compact areas of reasonable shape and size, without necessarily surveying each 'unit' in an Estate as a separate village and without necessarily adhering to existing village officer's charges.

(2) as far as possible each "survey village" be so formed as to be about 2000 to 3000 acres in extent and fairly regular in shape, care being taken however to avoid splitting up of existing whole villages of units.

These survey villages thus formed into compact units ultimately became the Revenue villages under the Ryotwari system.

The boundaries of all the surveyed Revenue villages are plotted accurately on good taluk maps which helped the easy location of the villages and facilitated coverage at the Census. Recognition of these permanent units made for a convenient and meaningful comparison of figures of rural units from Census to Census.

10. However, there were certain areas in the State such as the Agency tracts where the villages had not been surveyed and the concept of Revenue village or the Survey village is not strictly applicable. In such cases there was no other alternative but to take each individual cluster of habitations in the hilly and forest areas as a separate village. Several of these habitations by the very nature of the settlement were found to be very minute in size. This accounts for an unduly large number of small villages being shown in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts as also in other districts containing large tribal tracts such as in Adilabad district.

11. The rural units developed into urban units with greater and greater concentration of population and due to certain powers of pull exerted by the location of industries, administrative headquarters, creation of commercial and banking facilities, etc. When one or more entire revenue villages together go to constitute an urban unit, the Revenue village loses its existence as a Rural Census unit. Where portions of a Revenue village develop into an urban unit the residuary portion of the village will be retained as a rural unit and counted as a Revenue village for purpose of rural statistics in the Census.

12. In almost all the States of India, I believe the Revenue village or Mauza is taken as the basic rural unit for the Census. However, in States like Kerala, where the habitations sprawl out, the concept of the Revenue village as commonly understood may not be easy of application. There may be a variation in the legal definition of a Revenue village from State to State which will affect the concept of a village and render inter State comparisons difficult.

It may be here relevant to quote the observations of the Census Commissioner of India in 1951, who while explaining the large variations in the average number of persons per village in different States observes :

"What is reckoned for all administrative purposes (and consequently also for the Census) as a 'village' may or may not be the same as what we normally have in mind when we speak of a village. A village in the latter sense, means or should mean a cluster of houses (or more than one closely adjoining cluster of houses), whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as a distinctive social unit with its identity marked by a distinctive local name. The village in the administrative sense is the 'Mauza'—a settled area with defined boundaries, for which village records have been prepared. In the South, there is a further development by which contiguous administrative villages defined by land records have been grouped together for purposes of land revenue administration, and the group is referred to as the 'village'. The variations in the figures, therefore, merely bring out the difference in the delimitation of administrative villages. This does not, of course, mean that real differences in the social unit—based on the house-cluster and local name—do not also exist. They do. Thus, for instance, in Travancore-Cochin and West Madras where the average number of inhabitants per village is perhaps the largest, the houses do not cluster at all. The 'village' as it is understood in the rest of India, is scarcely to be found there."

13. Even within the State itself there may not be uniformity in the size or structure of a Revenue village. Various circumstances govern the settlement patterns of villages. In the drier tracts where the productivity of soils vary the villages are generally far apart. The main village site is usually located at a place where there are facilities of water, etc. Due to the distance of the agricultural fields the ryots start build-

ing small hamlets so as to be nearer their fields. The parent village generally governs the life in the hamlets as well. In the forest areas the houses in a village are closely huddled together in rows. In the deltaic regions where the productivity of soil is uniform and water is available all round, the habitations are likely to be spread out, often located in a small cocoanut garden of the owner while a large village grows up quickly at the nodes of communications, on canal banks having wharf facilities, railheads, etc. The sketches given in the following pages illustrate the layout of a few typical villages in different tracts of this State.

Case studies of villages with unduly large number of hamlets

14. I had occasion to make case studies of a few villages in Madanapalle-Vayalpad tract of Chittoor district where the peculiar feature of most of Revenue villages having a very large number of hamlets was observed, as I wanted to see if the basis of Revenue village that we have adopted as a unit for Census purposes in presenting the Rural statistics was justified.

15. Kurabalakota in Madanapalle taluk is one such village that was studied. This is a fairly large village covering an area of 10,173 acres within the surveyed boundaries of the Revenue village, made up of 4,257 acres—Patta dry; 701 acres—patta wet; 68 acres—asses sed waste; 4,149 acres—unassessed waste. The entire village including its hamlets has a population of 6,242 made up of 1,719 households. The village has as many as 37 hamlets besides its main headquarters (Kasba) village of Kurabalakota. The following statement gives a complete list of all the hamlets, their distance from the headquarters village, the communities living in each hamlet, the approximate number of households and population living in each hamlet and the occupation of the residents and the accompanying sketch illustrates the layout of the village.

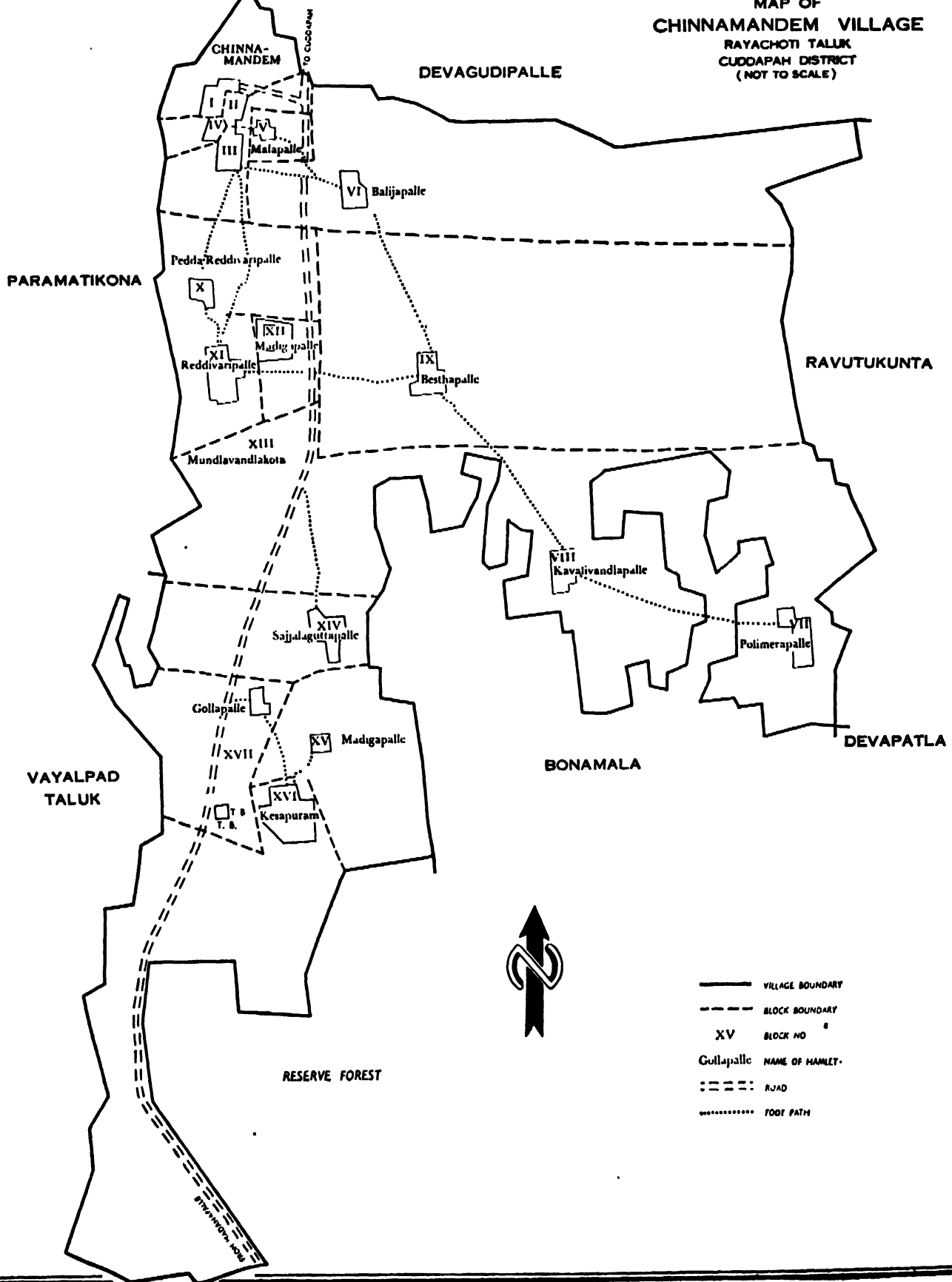
STATEMENT OF THE HAMLETS IN THE REVENUE VILLAGE OF KURABALAKOTA, MADANAPALLE TALUK, CHITTOOR DISTRICT

S. No.	Name of the village/hamlet	Distance from the Headquarters village	Communities inhabiting	Number of households	Approximate population	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kurabalakota (Head-quarters village)	Mil. Fur	Dudekula	337	2,189*	Traders in tamarind and coral beads; cultivation	Dudekula is a semi-Muslim and semi-Hindu community. The coral beads of this place are so famous that they are exported to other States as well.
			Muslims	25	..	Business	
			Vaiyayas	30	..	Business	
			Kapus	2	..	Village Munsiff; Business	
			Baliyas	70	..	Cultivation; agricultural labour	
			Brahmins	10	..	Arahaka; Karnam	
			Edigas	6	..	Cultivation	
			Thogata Chetty	5	..	Cultivation; Handloom Weaving	
			Gandla	4	..	Oil extraction	
			Mangali	26	..	Hair cutting; playing on band; cultivation	They serve the hamlets as well
			Chakali	16	..	Washing clothes; cultivation	Do.
			Karsali	4	..	Silversmiths; cultivation	Do.
			Carpenter Muslims	3	..	Carpentry	Do.
			Blacksmith Muslims	2	..	Blacksmithy	Do.

* The total population of the entire village Kurabalakota is 6,481 as per Primary Census Abstract. After deducting the totals of the hamlets, the population of Headquarters village has been arrived at as 2,189.



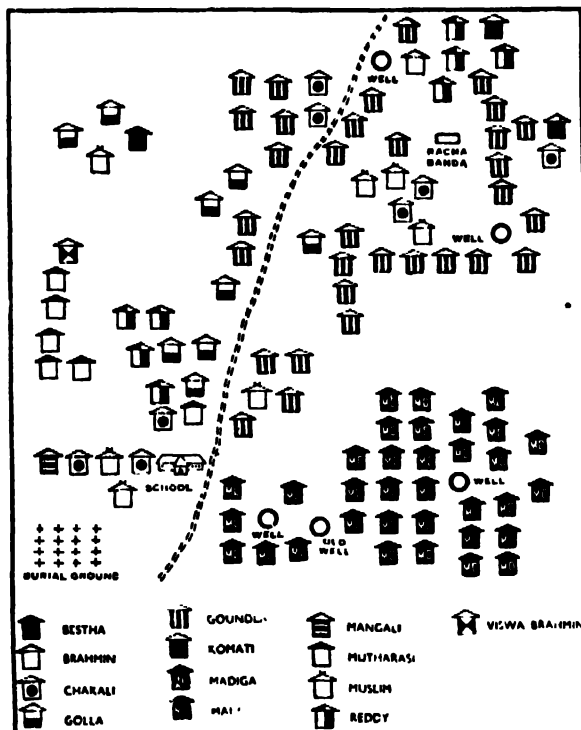
MAP OF
CHINNAMANDEM VILLAGE
RAYACHOTI TALUK
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT
(NOT TO SCALE)



MAP OF TALLASINGARAM VILLAGE RAMANNAPET TALUK NALGONDA DISTRICT

LAY OUT OF HOUSES BY COMMUNITIES
IN THE MAIN VILLAGE

FURLONGS 2 0 2 4 6



CHOUTUPPALA
VILLAGE

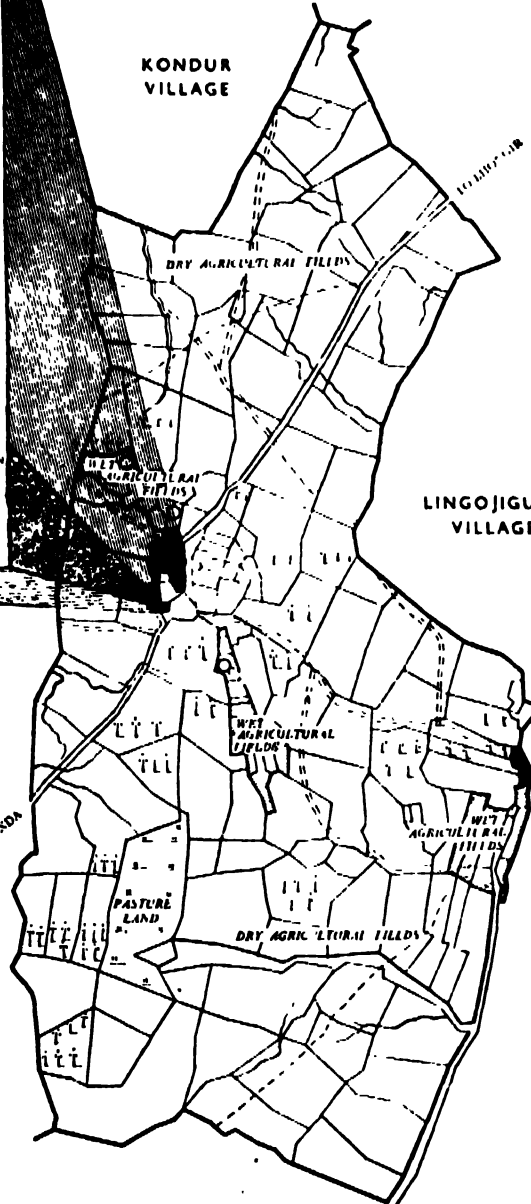
FROM NALGONDA

LINGOTAM
VILLAGE

KONDUR
VILLAGE

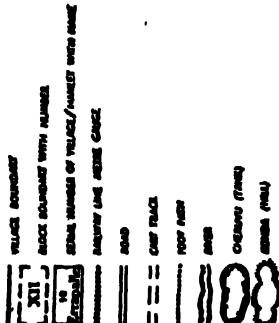
LINGOJIGUDA
VILLAGE

- Habitation Area
- Village Road
- Cart Track
- Foot Path
- Stream
- Well
- Palmyra Trees



MAP OF

**BALAKOTA VIL
MADANAPALLE TALUK
CHITTOOR DISTRICT
(NOT TO SCALE)**



STATEMENT OF THE HAMLETS IN THE REVENUE VILLAGE OF KURABALAKOTA,
MADANAPALLE TALUK, CHITTOOR DISTRICT—Contd.

S. No.	Name of the village/hamlet	Distance from the Head-quarters village	Communities inhabiting	Number of households	Approximate population	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mill. Fur.					
2	Poredd varipalle	0-2	Baliyas	4	15	Cultivation	
3	Maddireddigaripalle	1-0	Kapus	30	300	Cultivation	
4	Kamurivaripalle	1-4	Harjan Christians	20	100	Agricultural labour; Railway employees	
5	(a) Kurabalakota Railway Station	0-4	Railway employees of different communities	10	50	Railway employees	
	(b) Kurabalakota Groundnut Factory	1-0	Harjans	15	60	Factory coolies; Small cultivators	
6	Balsanivaripalle	1-0	Kapus	15	60	Cultivators	
7	Kothapalle	1-4	Kapus	15	60	Cultivation	
8	Guttalo Indlu	2-0		..	..
9	Bayyareddigaripalle	1-4	Vadde Boyas and Kapus	20	100	Stone cutting; cultivation	
10	Errapalle	2-0	Kapus	40	300	Cultivation	There is one Elementary School in this hamlet
11	Thuguvandlapalle	2-4	Kapus	40	300	Cultivation	
12	Chinnappareddigaripalle	2-6	Kapus	15	100	Cultivation	
13	Singannagaripalle	3-0	Vadde Boyas	60	350	Petty landlords	
14	Brahmanapalle	2-4	Kuruba Gowdu	10	70	Cultivation; Sheep rearing and Kambl weaving	
15	Kantevaripalle	2-6	Kumba Gowds and 1 Kummari family	25	200	Cultivation; Sheep rearing and pottery	The one family of Kummari, the traditional potters sell their wares at K' Kota Shandy
16	Mutravaripalle	3-0	Kapus	8	20	Cultivation	
17	Upparapalle	3-0	Kapus	5	30	Cultivation	
18	Bolakavaripalle	3-0	Kapus and 1 Vadde family	8	40	Cultivation	
19	Eguva Chennamarri	3-0	Golla Gowdu; 4 Kapu house holds and 1 Medari household	20	120	Cultivation and sheep rearing basket weaving (Medari)	Golla Gowds do not weave Kambls, unlike Kuruba Gowds
20	Diguva Chennamarri	2-6	Kapus; 1 Golla Gowdu household	20	120	Cultivation	
21	Mudigapalle	0-3	Madiga (S.C.)	30	200	Agricultural labour, cultivation	These Scheduled Castes serve as agricultural labourers to all the ryots of the village in the headquarters village as well as the hamlets
22	Malapalle	0-3	Malu (S.C.)	10	50	Agricultural labour; cultivation	Do.
23	(a) Eguva Boyapalle	0-5	Boyas; 2 Madiga households	40	200	Agricultural labour; cultivation	
	(b) Jogipalem	1-0	Jogis	3	15	Pig rearing and poultry	
24	Pagadalavaripalle	0-3	Baliya Setti; 1 Golla household; 1 Togata Chetty household	16	123	Cultivation; Handloom Weaving.	
25	Jangavaripalle	0-3	Kapu Iteddi; 10 Mondli households; 10 Harjana households	50	300	Cultivation; Agricultural Labour.	
26	Tummachetlapalle	1-6	Vadde	10	10	Labour particularly earth digging	Portion of this hamlet (30 households) lies in Angalla limits.
27	Nayunivaripalle	1-2	Baliyasetti; Kapus, Vadde	30	203	Cultivation; Agricultural Labour	
28	Kansanivaripalle	1-4	Kapus; Baliya-Setti; Vadde	71	368	Do.	
29	Gunakuntavaripalle	2-0	Chakala, Madiga (S.C.); Kapu; Kuruba Gowdu	10	60	Cultivation; Agricultural labour sheep rearing, etc.	
30	Diguva Boyapalle	2-0	Boyas	55	172	Cultivation; Agricultural labour	
31	Buddareddigaripalle	2-4	Kapus; Boya	8	15	Cultivation	
32	Muddumandlapalle		(extinct.)				
33	Konda Turpu Siddareddigaripalle	3-4	Kapus; Kuruba Gowds	20	10	Cultivation	Hamlet Nos. 33 to 38 lie to the east of a hill separating them from the main village, hence the names of all hamlets carry the prefix 'Konda Turpu' meaning 'East of the hill'. These hamlets are somewhat out off from the main village and the residents of these hamlets approach the neighbouring Revenue village of Chinnatippa Samudram for marketing, schools, etc
34	Konda Turpu Kothapalle	3-4	Kapus	8	40	Do.	
35	Konda Turpu Liguvalapalle	3-6	Kapus	15	75	Do.	
36	Konda Turpu Eguvalapalle	3-6	Kapus	20	100	Do.	
37	Konda Turpu Nallagutlapalle	4-0	Kapus	5	25	Do.	
38	Konda Turpu Madigapalle	4-0	Madigas (S.C.)	8	40	Agricultural labour	

16. The above statement illustrates how rural life in a typical village moves. It is clear that each hamlet represents a functional distribution of the population. There are some hamlets made up purely of the Scheduled Caste Agricultural labourers, some made up mostly of sheep rearers, some of cultivating ryots and some represent Railway Colonies and so on. Some hamlets are big containing as many as 70 households with about 300 population and some are tiny with just two households. Some hamlets lie in close proximity to the main village, hardly 2 furlongs away and some are as far as 4 miles. Yet all these hamlets are tied together to the main village of Kurabalakota in some way or the other. The Co-operative Society of the village serves all the hamlets. The residents of all the hamlets depend on the main village for their marketing and the sale of their produce at the weekly shandy. Usury plays a vital part in the life of the ryots. The ryots of almost all the hamlets approach their Co-operative Society located at the headquarters village or a private money lender living there to meet their needs. The Village Panchayat which has its jurisdiction over the entire Revenue village is yet another unifying force. Similarly the institution of a single set of village officers for the entire Revenue village and the maintenance of common Revenue accounts render all the constituent parts of the Revenue village being treated as a single unit. The Sub-Post Office and the High School at the headquarters village are the other institutions which serve all the hamlets. The village artisans as the carpenter, blacksmith, etc., mostly located at the headquarters village serve the ryots of all the hamlets customarily. The Scheduled Caste labour though residing in a couple of hamlets at some distance from the main village serve all the ryots of all other hamlets. Thus a unity of the Revenue village is forged and the main village together with the hamlets positively function as a single unit. It will be artificial to treat each hamlet as a separate independent unit. Making the Census village identical with Revenue village despite the existence of several hamlets appears justified. The people of an entire Revenue village are unified by social, economic and administrative ties. It would appear that probably it was the central headquarters village which was originally inhabited and as more and more lands were brought under the plough and the ryots found the need to exercise closer supervision the people started shifting to fresh habitations close to their lands while they continued their ties with the parent village. To meet the needs of the different hamlets that arose thus, the services came to be concentrated in the Headquarters village. It is interesting that almost all agriculturists have moved on to the hamlets, while business, crafts, educational facilities, religious services, etc., were allowed to develop predominantly in the headquarters village. It is somewhat curious that the business and trade is concentrated in the hands of a particular community—'Dudekula'—semi-Muslim in Kurabalakota village who could not have had roots in the village. It is also interesting to note how in due course the different communities gathered round their own kith and kin and some hamlets were entirely colonised by a certain community.

17. However, it is observed that the half a dozen hamlets bearing serial Nos. 33 to 38 in the list appear to be at a considerable distance from the main village, nearly 4 miles away and even cut off by a massive hillock that can be seen in the sketch. The names of all these hamlets carry the prefix 'Konda Turpu' meaning, 'east of the hill'. In fact, by virtue of their proximity to the neighbouring Revenue village of Chinna Tippa Samudram, the residents of these hamlets seem to have closer dealings with that village for purposes of marketing, educational facilities, etc. But the common institutions such as the Panchayat of Kurabalakota Revenue village, the Co-operative Society, the system of village officers seem to hold these hamlets together to their parent village of Kurabalakota.

18. In another Revenue village, Kosuvaripalle, an interior village of Madanapalle taluk, similar characteristics as in Kurabalakota are observed. This village has as many as 54 hamlets. The area of the village is 13,000 acres of which the village site is only 38 acres 61 cents. The population of the village is 4,648. Most of the population seems to live in houses constructed on their own patta lands which have now been formed into hamlets. The village artisans such as the carpenter, blacksmith, the barber, washerman live in the headquarters village and serve all hamlets. There is a prominent temple of Venkateswara in the main village. The village is located in rugged country through which a spring channel cuts through. The hamlets have all come up along this spring channel or in the midst of valleys. The rough sketch of the village on the opposite page illustrates this:

19. When the villagers themselves were inquired about the reason for the development of a large number of hamlets in this tract unlike in the neighbouring district of Anantapur, they offered an explanation that was quite convincing. In this tract which is covered by hills and forests communications were difficult and when land was opened up for cultivation in the neighbourhood wherever feasible, the cultivators had to necessarily stay close to their lands to look after them and protect the crops from wild animals whereas in the plain open areas as in Anantapur district the need for large number of hamlets did not arise. Further, historically also, in Anantapur, Kurnool, etc., which were often overrun by hordes of invading armies, there was a necessity for the people to huddle themselves around a central village which had its own little rampart and a watch tower and this prevented the growth of small isolated hamlets.

20. In yet another village viz., Kalakada village of Vayalpad taluk of Chittoor district also it was observed that there were 22 hamlets. The headquarters village is predominated by Muslims while the cultivating population was comprised mostly of Gandla community who are traditional oil-mongers. The Kapus who command cultivation in Madanapalle area are very poorly represented in this area. One has to travel from Kalakada to Piler and from there on to Tirupati to get a clear idea of the very undulating

**MADANAPALLE TALUK
CHITTOOR DISTRICT
(NOT TO SCALE)**



and broken up country side which is very picturesque but challenging to the ryot, to appreciate how the rural habitations have come to be dispersed in the area. Quite naturally a group of these had a central core and this central core with its satellite hamlets together constitute a Revenue village which is found to be a most feasible unit to be recognised as a Rural unit for Census purposes.

I have given a fairly detailed account of typical villages in some areas in order to help the reader to appreciate fully the rural statistics that are presented in the Census Tables and also to serve as a caution when making comparative studies with those of other States or of the different tracts of this State itself.

Distribution of Villages

21. Having accepted the definition of the Census village to be the same as the Revenue village in Andhra Pradesh, we may proceed to examine how they are distributed in the State, district by district, and the average size of the village in each district. The following statement would show the number of villages into which the rural area of the State is divided district-wise and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each district.

STATEMENT IV.1

NUMBER OF VILLAGES (INHABITED AND UNINHABITED) AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INHABITED VILLAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE STATE

State/District	NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Average No. of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1,213	27,084	1,097
Srikakulam	800	3,240	658
Visakhapatnam	117	3,524	533
East Godavari	191	1,346	1,570
West Godavari	57	826	2,015
Krishna	43	946	1,079
Guntur	38	932	2,557
Nellore	116	1,620	1,118
Chittoor	129	1,429	1,186
Cuddapah	74	897	1,209
Anantapur	81	922	1,583
Kurnool	74	1,096	1,407
Mahabubnagar	75	1,456	988
Hyderabad	76	956	816
Medak	28	1,227	928
Nizamabad	56	865	1,010
Adilabad	178	1,543	853
Karimnagar	40	1,053	1,431
Warangal	106	978	1,857
Khammam	142	1,092	851
Nalgonda	42	1,124	1,371

22. Taking the State as a whole there are all told 28,997 villages covering the rural area, out of which 1,913 are uninhabited villages. One may wonder why we have this category of 'uninhabited' villages when we are concerned at population Censuses with only places where population exists. As already stated the entire area of the State is divided into well-defined villages with definite surveyed boundaries with the exception of course, of the habitations in the hilly and forest areas where no separate village

boundaries exist. These villages formed for the purpose of Revenue administration comprised compact areas originally each having one or more groups of human habitations. Each of these units, has a distinct village name. In course of time the habitations might have shifted from within the boundary of one village to an area within a neighbouring village or elsewhere for various reasons such as the occurrence of a famine, floods, out-break of a disease, or on account of a mere superstition. But the physical or legal entity of the village as such with its territory already surveyed remained. The local area even bore the original name of the village though the habitations might have disappeared. The village adopted as a unit for the purpose of Revenue administration has been adopted for Census purposes in order that the coverage of territory may be complete and to ensure that any odd habitation that might have come up within the limits of the so called uninhabited village such as, for example, a railway gangman's quarters along a railway line passing through the village limits, a farm house in some remote field of a temporary camp of a nomadic tribe, etc., did not escape notice at Census enumeration. For the purpose of calculation of the average number of persons per village in Statement IV.1 above, as also in presenting the distribution of population among villages of different sizes, the completely uninhabited villages are left out of account. It will be seen from the statement that Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have an overwhelmingly larger number of villages than any other district; Srikakulam has 3,240 inhabited villages and Visakhapatnam district has 3,524 inhabited villages. At the other end West Godavari district which is of course one of the smallest districts in area has only 826 inhabited villages. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts also rank among the smaller districts of the State occupying the 1st and 12th ranks respectively in area among the districts. The unduly large number of villages found in these districts is on account of the existence of a number of tiny tribal villages in the unsurveyed Agency tracts. The Agency taluks of Parvathipuram, Salur, Paderu and Chintapalle have 457,345, 1,621 and 317 villages respectively. Other taluks having comparatively large number of villages are :

District	Taluk	No. of villages
1	2	3
Srikakulam	Sompeta	200
	Palakonda	425
	Pathapatnam	445
	Tekkali	537
Chittoor	Kalahasti	330
Adilabad	Asifabad	225
Khammam	Bhadrachalam	321
East Godavari	Rampacholavaram	221
	Yellavaram	318

23. Taking the State as a whole the average number of villages per taluk works out to 143. The following statement indicates the average number of villages per taluk district by district as also the taluk with the largest number of villages and the taluk with the least number of villages in each district. This will help us to gauge the pattern of distribution of villages in different parts of the State more precisely.

VARIATION IN NUMBER OF CENSUS VILLAGES FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS

STATEMENT IV.2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES PER TALUK IN EACH DISTRICT AND THE TALUKS HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER AND THE LEAST NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN EACH DISTRICT

(Average number of inhabited villages per taluk for the State as a whole is 148)

Name of the District	Average number of inhabited villages per taluk for the district as a whole	Name of the taluk which has the largest number of inhabited villages*	Number of taluks having a larger number of villages than the average per a taluk in the district	Name of the taluk which has the least number of inhabited villages*	Number of taluks having a smaller No. of villages than the average per taluk in the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
Srikakulam	295	Parvathipuram (457)	6	Ichchapuram (50)	5
Visakhapatnam	882	Paderu (1,821)	2	Visakhapatnam (58)	8
East Godavari	112	Yellavaram (313)	3	Tuni (40)	9
West Godavari	108	Eluru (135)	2	Bheemavaram (86)	6
Krishna	95	Gannavaram (116)	7	Jaggayyapet (87)	3
Guntur	104	Angole (166)	5	Hepalle (57)	4
Nellore	125	Kanigiri (181)	6	Kavali (81)	7
Chittoor	130	Kalahasti (339)	2	Bangarupalem (63)	9
Cuddapah	100	Rajampet (131)	4	Kamalapuram (61)	5
Anantapur	84	Kandiri (139)	5	Mulakadra (51)	6
Kurnool	84	Adoni (164)	7	Atmakur (50)	6
Mahbubnagar	121	Kodangal (152)	6	Achampet (89)	6
Hyderabad	107	Vicarbabad (173)	5	Hyderabad East (98)	3
Medak	158	Andole (Jogipet) 169	4	Narayankhed (180)	4
Nizamabad	128	Armur (179)	3	Madnur (104)	4
Adilabad	154	Anifabad (223)	5	Khanapur (78)	5
Karimnagar	150	Sultanabad (184)	4	Metpalli (93)	3
Warangal	163	Warangal (200)	3	Parkal (126)	3
Khammam	156	Bhadrachalam (321)	3	Ilhoorgumpadu (94)	4
Nalgonda	160	Nalgonda (206)	3	Iluzurnagar (118)	4

* Figures in the brackets represent the Number of villages.

Number of Villages— Comparison with previous Censuses

24. The following statement shows the number of villages as recognised from Census to Census in the area comprising the present State of Andhra Pradesh, districtwise. In a few cases it might not have been possible to compute the number of villages in the exact area corresponding to the present district. In such

cases the total number of villages in the district as it existed at that particular time has been taken into account. For example Visakhapatnam district in 1901 has shown as many villages as 12,082 though at all the subsequent Censuses it never exceeded 4,000. At that time the district was much larger and included besides the present Srikakulam district, Ganjam area of Orissa State as well.

STATEMENT IV.3

NUMBER OF VILLAGES INHABITED AND UNINHABITED IN THE STATE, 1901-1961

(In terms of the Reorganised State after October 1950)

State/District	1901		1951		Inhabited villages				
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	2,662	2,6306	26,355	28,432	28,362	27,748	29,950
Srikakulam	300	3,240	101	3,052	2,083	2,975	2,902	3,004	..
Visakhapatnam	117	3,524	631	3,208	1,470	3,784	3,802	3,802	12,082
East Godavari	101	1,840	177	1,348	1,310	1,340	1,371	1,397	2,665
West Godavari	57	826	48	789	848	836	837	783	..
Krishna	43	946	56	988	968	957	980	973	1,618
Guntur	38	932	34	927	923	926	923	933	..
Nellore	116	1,626	96	1,503	1,564	1,623	1,618	1,506	1,758
Chittoor	120	1,429	235	1,704	2,052	2,086	2,098	2,448	..
Cuddapah	74	897	64	860	918	891	887	876	1,237
Anantapur	31	922	34	918	921	929	908	960	681
Kurnool	74	1,096	62	1,064	1,108	1,109	1,081	1,108	814
Mahbubnagar	75	1,456	64	1,441	1,447	1,371	1,394	1,284	1,353
Hyderabad	76	956	62	934	942	946	948	771	847
Medak	28	1,227	34	1,215	1,418	1,287	1,330	1,281	631
Nizamabad	56	865	50	860	1,040	1,088	1,060	942	1,152
Adilabad	178	1,543	193	1,512	1,916	1,877	1,715	1,484	983
Karimnagar	40	1,053	54	1,042	1,120	1,108	1,094	1,088	1,516
Warangal	106	978	221	848	1,146	1,136	1,098	980	1,488
Khammam	142	1,092	238	944	1,092	1,080	1,124	1,020	..
Nalgonda	42	1,124	74	1,084	1,163	1,163	1,147	1,120	972

* The figures for 1901 are unadjusted and relate to the districts as they existed at that time, because even taluk-wise figures for 1901 are not available.

25. The variation in the number of villages from Census to Census can only be explained as the result of the reorganisation of revenue villages consequent on a periodic survey and settlements and in some cases due to some variations in the definition of the Census village.

26. The comparison of the number of villages from Census to Census may be somewhat unrealistic. In this connection I may quote Mr. Francis who observed in his Census Report of Composite Madras in 1901 as follows: "The boundaries of villages are frequently altered when a district is surveyed and they have also constantly been changed at reorganisations of the village establishments—big villages being often then divided into two, and two or more villages combined to form one, in order to ensure that each village staff shall have a sufficient but not an excessive charge. No conclusions of any value can thus be drawn from comparisons of the number of villages existing in different years". Again he recorded: "The characteristics of the villages are by no means uniform in all the divisions. The walled and fortified village of some parts of the Deccan in no way resembles the scattered habitations of the South and East Coast Divisions; and in the Agencies and other hill tracts a "village" often consists of only half a dozen huts (sometimes of only one) which are here to-day and gone to-morrow. The number of inhabited villages in some tracts accordingly differs from Census to Census in the most unrestrained manner". We have to therefore make the study against this background.

27. A marked increase in the number of inhabited villages between 1951 and 1961 from 25,306 to 27,084 is noticeable. One reason for this increase is that while in 1951 the Panchayat which may contain more than one Revenue village was taken as a unit, in 1961 the Revenue village was reckoned as the basic Census village. A large increase in the number of villages between 1951 and 1961 is particularly noticeable in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts—an increase of 194 in the former district and 816 in the latter. This is mainly because at the present Census (1961) a special effort was made to locate every habitation in the Agency tracts by appointing separate staff and taking up the enumeration of those tracts well in advance of the general enumeration. In Chittoor district on the other hand a considerable fall in the number of villages—885 in the same period—is noticed. This is due to the fact that in 1951 the district was covered by large tracts of Proprietary Estates consisting of a very large number of unsurveyed small villages. By the present Census the survey and Ryotwari settlement had been introduced and sizable Revenue villages had been formed by grouping several smaller units applying the principles already explained in para 5 above with the obvious result that in 1961 the number of rural units decreased. It is interesting that there has been a remarkable reduction in the number of uninhabited villages from 1951 to 1961. This may be on account of two reasons, viz., (i) that old uninhabited villages were getting to be re-inhabited and (ii) in 1951 in the Proprietary Estate areas large

number of individual units had been recognised as villages several of which might have been uninhabited villages, and by 1961 most of these might have been combined with other inhabited units to form the Revenue village, which will be treated as inhabited, the original uninhabited component village now losing its identity.

Comparison with other States

28. The following statement shows the number of villages and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each State for the purpose of comparison.

STATEMENT IV.4

NUMBER OF VILLAGES (INHABITED AND UNINHABITED) AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER INHABITED VILLAGE IN THE VARIOUS STATES, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of villages		Average number of persons per inhabited village
		Uninhabited	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013	27,084	1,097
2.	Assam	1,568	25,702	426
3.	Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
4.	Gujarat	433	18,584	824
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	167	6,559	452
6.	Kerala	2	1,573	9,123
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	594
8.	Madras	963	14,124	1,749
9.	Maharashtra	3,050	35,951	792
10.	Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
11.	Orissa	5,059	46,466	354
12.	Punjab	1,421	21,269	768
13.	Rajasthan	2,288	32,240	625
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,582	571
15.	West Bengal	3,590	37,530	685
<i>Union Territories and other areas</i>				
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	399	124
17.	Delhi	24	276	1,084
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,498	129
19.	Laccadiv, Minicoy & Amindivi Island.	9	10	2,411
20.	Manipur	42	1,868	418
21.	Tripura	354	4,932	211
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	72	805
23.	Goa, Diu & Daman	..	Not available	
24.	North East Frontier Agency	..	2,451	137
25.	Nagaland	14	814	140
26.	Pondicherry	..	398	722
27.	Sikkim	2	400	338

Note:—Figures adopted from the Census of India, 1961, Paper 1 of 1962.

29. As had already been pointed out, the comparison has to be made with some caution as the concept of a village may differ from State to State. Considering the above statement as it is, it may be observed that certain States of India smaller in size than Andhra Pradesh both in area as well as population have a considerably larger number of villages than this State—e.g., West Bengal and Orissa. Even the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra whose populations are higher than this State's have a far larger proportion of villages. But the average population per village in all these States is considerably lower than in Andhra Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh it is only 571 per village, Bihar 629, Maharashtra 792,

West Bengal 685, and Orissa as low as 354 persons per village the least of all the States as against 1,097 in Andhra Pradesh. Let us leave out the Union territories from this comparative study. Kerala has the least number of villages; as is well known, the concept of a village in that part of the country is entirely different from that in other areas. The density of population in Kerala has been the highest and naturally the number of persons per village is also the highest being 9,122 persons per inhabited village. Madras State has 1,749 persons per inhabited village. Madras has only 14,124 villages whereas Andhra Pradesh has almost twice that number of villages and the average rural population per village is fairly high, being 1,097. The State would rank third in the size of population per village.

We may also examine the pattern of distribution of population living in villages of different class ranges of population in different States. The following statement may be studied :

STATEMENT IV.5

PROPORTION OF 10,000 PERSONS IN EACH STATE RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1961

India & States	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	492	1,602	2,333	2,489	2,126	617	341
1. Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1,433	2,800	3,846	981	114
2. Assam	951	2,305	3,184	2,419	982	69	..
3. Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,400	2,284	677	131
4. Gujarat	237	1,187	2,481	2,045	2,513	581	56
5. Jammu & Kashmir	825	2,507	3,102	2,308	994	114	..
6. Kerala	..	1	10	61	1,038	2,844	6,011
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,317	787	59	..
8. Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,282	1,173	608
9. Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
10. Mysore	354	1,509	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..
11. Orissa	1,217	2,944	3,082	2,084	722	51	..
12. Punjab	282	1,248	2,348	2,958	2,521	549	99
13. Rajasthan	602	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,987	347	..
14. Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
15. West Bengal	412	1,515	2,298	2,736	2,348	507	124

SOURCE: - Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962 page LXIII.

It will be seen that taking the rural population of the country as a whole the largest proportion of population lives in villages of population size 1,000-1,999. Of the 15 major States of India, in 6 States, viz., Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal the largest proportion of population lives in villages of this size. In five States viz., Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the rural population shows a preference for villages of a smaller population range viz., 500-999. Only in Madhya Pradesh the largest population lives in a still smaller sized village, viz., of population size 200-499 apparently due to the existence of a large number of small tribal villages in the forest areas of the State. Andhra Pradesh and Madras are the two States where the larger proportion of the rural populations have chosen to live in villages of population size 2,000-4,999. The concept of a village in both

these States is somewhat identical. Kerala is the only State where a preponderantly large proportion of population prefers to live in rural units of population size 10,000+. We have already observed that the concept of a Census village in Kerala is entirely different from that of any other part of the country. So the legal definition of village also affects the population size of the Census Rural Units.

Average number of persons per inhabited village—Inter-district comparison

31. Taking the State as a whole, the average number of persons per inhabited village works out to 1,097. Please see Statement IV.1. This figure may go up higher if ultimately the Agency areas are surveyed and sizeable revenue villages as in the plains areas are formed. Taking individual districts, the populous Guntur district which ranks first in the districtwise total population accounts for the largest average of 2,557 persons per village. In this rich tobacco growing district the population is obviously concentrated in large villages. Visakhapatnam, for reasons already elucidated, has the smallest sized village with an average population of 533 per village. The comparatively more prosperous districts have larger number of persons living on an average in a village. For example, in the rich coastal districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, the number of persons per village varies from 1,579 to 2,557. In the Rayalaseema tract along with which Nellore district may also be considered, it ranges from 1,118 in Nellore to 1,583 in Chittoor district. In the Telangana districts it ranges from 553 to 1,431. The more advanced districts of Telangana namely, Nizamabad, Warangal and Karimnagar, however, show more than 1,000 persons per village. It is obvious that in the more prosperous districts the tendency is for larger concentration of population in more limited number of villages than that observed in the backward districts.

Distribution of rural population among villages of different population sizes

32. The reader who might have had the opportunity of going through the explanatory notes in Part II-A Tables volume of this State would have seen that we had designated the villages of different population sizes as follows for the sake of convenience:

Villages with population size	Designation
1. Less than 200	. Diminutive
2. 200-499	. Very small
3. 500-999	. Small
4. 1,000-1,999	. Medium
5. 2,000-4,999	. Large
6. 5,000-9,999	. Very large
7. 10,000 +	. Special

Let us adopt the same designations here in analysing the distribution of rural population among the villages of different sizes. The following statement would show districtwise, the distribution per 1,000 of rural population residing in villages of the different population sizes. In this statement the categories 6 and 7 above, that is, 'Very large' and 'Special' types have been combined under a single category of "5,000 +".

STATEMENT IV.6

POPULATION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, 1931

State/District 1	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population					Un- der 200
	5,000 + 2	2,000- 4,999 3	1,000- 1,999 4	500- 999 5	200 499 6	
Andhra Pradesh	109	385	289	143	56	18
1. Srikakulam	30	246	334	237	132	47
2. Visakhapatnam	88	350	292	138	57	75
3. East Godavari	201	401	160	37	20	19
4. West Godavari	287	443	189	62	17	5
5. Krishna	103	445	255	112	22	8
6. Guntur	203	540	151	39	0	1
7. Nellore	91	345	314	105	74	11
8. Chittoor	59	411	839	120	82	13
9. Cuddapah	103	424	278	135	52	8
10. Anantapur	93	475	303	65	39	4
11. Kurnool	64	453	314	127	33	5
12. Mahbubnagar	26	295	359	261	77	11
13. Hyderabad	42	242	311	259	126	20
14. Medak	11	280	376	282	92	9
15. Nizamabad	67	279	364	190	81	13
16. Adilabad	14	123	328	294	184	57
17. Karimnagar	50	430	861	124	31	4
18. Warangal	40	464	357	103	26	10
19. Khammam	96	317	302	159	91	33
20. Nalgonda	40	382	359	174	41	4

33. A comparison of the above table with the proportion of distribution of villages of the above sizes in each district would be interesting. The statement given under para 31 showing the distribution of 1,000 villages according to the different sizes in each district may also be referred to. The following abstract gives the total number of villages of various types and the population living in each type for the State and their respective proportions.

Type of villages 1	No. of villages of each type 2	% of each type of villages to total number of villages 3	Popula- tion living in each type of villages 4	% of rural population living in each type 5
Diminutive (Less than 200 population)	5,870	21.71	520,915 *	1.75
Very small (200-499)	4,917	18.16	1,097,311	5.81
Small (500-999)	5,834	21.54	4,276,598	14.33
Medium (1,000-1,999)	6,050	22.34	8,587,192	28.90
Large (2,000-4,999)	3,018	14.47	11,324,456	38.45
Very large (5,000-9,999)	458	1.69	2,914,726	9.81
Special (10,000+)	28	0.10	837,641	1.14

34. It will be seen that taking the State as a whole the 'Large' village of population size 2,000-4,999 accounts for the largest proportion of the rural population; 38.5% of the total rural population lives in such large villages. In terms of the numbers of villages, however, this size of village accounts for only 14.5%

of the total number of villages in the State, 28.9% of the rural population lives in the "Medium" villages of population size 1,000-1,999. This type of unit forms the largest proportion of the total number of villages, *viz.*, 22.3%. The "Medium" and the "Large" villages together account for more than 67% of the total rural population and in terms of the number of villages they form about 37% of the total number of rural units. The proportion of population distributed in different classes of villages need not necessarily correspond to the proportion of distribution of the number of villages of the particular size to the total number of villages, for, after all, there may be a larger concentration of population in fewer number of villages of a large size and conversely there may be a very large number of small villages but accommodating only a smaller number of persons all told. However, both from the point of view of preponderance of the population living and the number of rural units the "Medium" and the "Large" villages seem to have a commanding position in this State. Taking individual districts also, the largest proportion of the rural population lives either in the "Large" village or the "Medium" village. In most districts, *i.e.*, 14 out of 20, the "Large" villages of population size 2,000-4,999 account for the highest proportion of rural population and in the remaining six districts, *viz.*, Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad the largest proportion of rural population lives in the "Medium" village of population size 1,000-1,999. Though the large sized village accounts for the major proportion of the population in most districts an interesting feature is that in the more prosperous coastal Andhra Districts as Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna there is a big gap between the proportion of population living in the "Large" village and in the next important category of "Medium" village, whereas in other tracts, *i.e.*, in the Rayalaseema area and particularly in the Telangana districts the disparity in the proportion of population living in the "Large" villages and the "Medium" villages is not so marked. Perhaps this is an indication that in the more prosperous areas the tendency is for the population to concentrate more and more in the larger villages letting the smaller villages to remain far behind. In such areas the larger agglomeration of population concentrated in certain local areas tends to change the character of those places gradually into urban, which explains the development of prominent urban belts in these areas which was already noticed. Guntur district seems to be head and shoulders above the rest of the districts in regard to the dominating position of the large villages which form the largest proportion *i.e.*, 44.8% of the total number of villages and account for 54% of the rural population. Somewhat strangely, in the Rayalaseema district of Anantapur, 47.5% of the rural population is accounted for by the "Large" villages which form 25.6% of the rural units of the district. In East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts not less than 44.0% of the rural population lives in the large sized villages which form 23 to 29% of the total number of villages in those districts.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION AMONG VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT POPULATION SIZES

35. Taking the "Very large" villages of population sizes 5,000+ a definite pattern of concentration of population in this size is discernible. Taking the State as a whole there are 486 villages of this category accounting for 10.9% of the rural population of the State. Considering the districts, this type of villages accounts for 29.1% of rural population in East Godavari district, 28.7% in West Godavari district, 26.3% in Guntur district and 16.3% in Krishna district. In terms of villages there are 89 villages of this category in East Godavari district forming 6.6% of the total number of villages, 65 villages in West Godavari district forming 7.9%, 91 in Guntur forming 9.8% and 41 in Krishna forming 4.3%. In other districts a fewer number of such villages are found and generally account for less than 10% of the rural population. In absolute numbers the distribution of the 'Very large' type of villages in these other districts is as follows: Srikakulam 10, Visakhapatnam 24, Nellore 25, Chittoor 16, Cuddapah 19, Anantapur 22, Kurnool 14, Mahbubnagar 6, Hyderabad 5, Medak 2, Nizamabad 10, Adilabad 2, Karimnagar 16, Warangal 9, Khammam 14, Nalgonda 10.

36. For the purpose of the discussion in the last para the "Special" type of villages of population size 10,000+ was also included in the very large type of villages. These "Special" type of very large sized villages of more than 10,000 population size may deserve separate analysis. There are all told 28 villages of the "Special" size in this State, which are distributed as follows: Visakhapatnam 2, East Godavari 9, West Godavari 7, Krishna 1, Guntur 5, Nellore 1, Chittoor 1, Cuddapah 1 and Karimnagar 1. In the districts of Srikakulam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda there is not even a single village of this size. The existence of such large number of "Special" type of village in the Godavaris is understandable. It may be remembered that a good number of these constitute places recognised as urban units at the 1951 Census, but as they did not satisfy the criteria now prescribed to qualify a place as a town, the composition of population being predominantly agricultural, were declassified and treated as rural at the present Census. Since the existence of the special type of villages of over 10,000 population will be of topical interest and as their number is only 28, a list of all these places with the population indicated against each place is given below:

LIST OF VILLAGES OF POPULATION SIZE 10,000+

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village of "Special" size i.e., population 10,000+	Population
1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	Narasapatnam (Pleins)	Kothakota	10,521
	Anakapalle	Thumpalla	10,610
		Total	21,031

LIST OF VILLAGES OF POPULATION SIZE 10,000+ —Contd.

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village of "Special" size i.e., population 10,000+	Population
1	2	3	4
East Godavari	Kakinada	Polekurru	11,288
	Amalapuram	Mummidiavaram	13,246
	Ramachandrapuram	Vedurupaka	10,088
	Do.	Yelida	10,589
	Rajahmundry	Kothapalli	10,421
	Do.	Rajahmundry (Rural)	12,412
	Do.	Kadiam	12,330
	Prathipadu	Yelleswaram	11,584
	Pithapuram	Gollaproudu	14,419
		Total	106,452
West Godavari	Tantuku	Attli	15,074
	Do.	Relungi	10,225
	Do.	Velpuru	13,418
	Narasapur	Achanta	12,782
	Do.	Mogalturu	14,296
	Bheemavaram	Veeravusaram	13,275
	Do.	Aklividu	13,061
		Total	92,131
Krishna	Gudivada	Pamaru	11,841
	Guntur	Nambur	10,421
Guntur	Do.	Tadikonda	14,570
	Tenali	Kothakalur	10,808
	Baputha	Chirala (Rural)	12,609
	Do.	Ipuripalem	14,297
		Total	62,792
Nellore	Atmakur	Atmakur	10,108
Chittoor	Puttur	Narayanaswaram	10,027
Cuddapah	Rajampet	Kodur	12,008
Karimnagar	Huzurabad	Huzurabad	11,166

37. These places are likely to develop sooner or later into urban units when they would probably be constituted into Municipalities on account of increasing population, or they may even otherwise satisfy the criteria laid down with larger concentration of Industry and Trade in those places. There may be a quasi-urban atmosphere already prevailing in several of these places such as the existence of a regular bazaar, organised places of public entertainment such as large cinema houses, hotels, fairly big educational institutions, banking facilities, etc. All the same they failed to satisfy the stricter urban criteria now prescribed for the recognition of a place as an urban unit. All these places will have to be closely watched to see when they would qualify for promotion into urban as they are likely to, very soon.

38. The "Small" type of villages of population size 500-999 account for 14.3% of the total rural population of the State. This type of village accounts for more than 20% of the rural population only in the districts of Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Adilabad; in the last two districts it is nearly 30%. In the prosperous districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur, this type of village is insignificant accounting for only 3.7%, 6.2% and 3.9% respectively of the rural population in the above districts. The "Very small" type of village of 200-499 population is even more insignificant in which only 5.6% of the State's total rural

population lives. Only in the districts of Srikakulam, Hyderabad and Adilabad more than 10% of the rural population lives in this type of village. In all other districts the proportion of rural population living in such villages is considerably less. In Guntur district it is as low as 0.6%. The "very small" and "small" types of villages together form nearly 40% of the total number of villages of the State but account for only 20% of the rural population of the State.

39. The "Diminutive" type of village of less than 200 population is impressive from the total number of villages falling under this type, namely, 5,879 i.e., 21.7% of the total number of villages in the State. But as little a population as to form only 1.8% of the total rural population lives in this diminutively small villages. This type of village exists mostly in the Agency and forest areas where small tribal habitations are common. As many as 62.4% of the villages in Visakhapatnam district are of this type. In Srikakulam and East Godavari they form 30.9%, in Adilabad 38.0%, in Khammam 28.9%. But the proportion of rural population accounted for by these villages even in these districts is quite small; it is 4.7% in Srikakulam district, 7.5% in Visakhapatnam, 1.9% in East Godavari, 5.7% in Adilabad and 3.5% in Khammam.

40. From the foregoing analysis, it will be evident that from the point of the total number of rural units the medium sized village of 1,000-1,999 is commonest forming 22.3% of the total villages of the State but accounting for 28.9% of the total rural population. The large type of villages of population size 2,000-4,999, which forms 21.5% of the total number of villages accounts for the largest proportion of the rural population, namely, 38.5%. We have also seen from statement IV.1 that the average number of persons per inhabited village was 1,097 which falls within the medium range. A typical village of the State may therefore be taken as the "Medium" type, though the tendency for the population to congregate more and more in the larger type of village is becoming pronounced. Though the "Very large" sized villages of a population size 5000+ are very few forming only 1.8% of the total number of villages, considerable rural population, i.e., over 10% lives in this type of villages. The developed coastal delta districts as East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur have shown a definite bias for the "Large" and "Very large" types of villages. The smaller types of villages are comparatively insignificant in these areas. These districts represent the higher population density belt of the State. In all but three districts (Srikakulam, Hyderabad and Adilabad) of the State the "Large" and "Medium" villages together account for more than 60% of the total rural population of the State. In the Telangana districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Adilabad, the "Small" village of 500-999 population size wields considerable influence accounting for over 25% of the rural population though even in these districts it is the "Medium" village which has the highest proportion of the rural population accounting for over 30%. In Srikakulam district the distribution

of rural population presents a different picture from that of other coastal districts and more in tune with the pattern existing in some of the Telangana districts. In this area it is the "Medium" sized village which predominates and not the "Large" village. The "Small" village of population size 500-999 assumes as much importance as the "Large" sized village. The "Very small" and the "Diminutive" villages find root in the districts covered by Agency or Tribal areas as Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Adilabad districts. It is interesting that in Hyderabad district larger types of villages have not assumed any importance and in fact the "Small" and "Very small" types of villages are significantly conspicuous in this district. Obviously the metropolis of Hyderabad situated in this district exerts such a domineering influence that it inhibits the growth of large sized villages or other towns.

41. We may now examine if in the past decades also the rural population showed the same preferences for the different types of villages as at present observed and if not how has the pattern been changing. It has not been possible to compute the figures for the exact area constituting the present State of Andhra Pradesh for the decades earlier than 1951 as the State itself came into being only in 1956 and it involved several changes in the old territories out of which the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed. To the extent possible the proportions of rural population living in villages of different sizes at the different Census years for certain districts have been computed and these are set out in Statement No. IV.7 to follow. Though it was possible to compute the 1951 figures as to correspond more or less exactly to the existing jurisdiction, in the earlier Censuses the figures are based on the villages that existed in the district known by its present name without any adjustment of territory. However, since only the proportion per thousand is worked out, the figures may truly reflect the general pattern of distribution in the area corresponding to the present jurisdiction and hence should be comparable.

STATEMENT IV.7

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Census year	Proportion per 1,000 rural population in villages by size / class of population			
		2,000-5,000 (Large)	1,000-1,999 (Medium)	500-999 (Small)	Under 500 (Very small)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1961	385	289	143	74
	1951	367	313	165	89
	1941	Not Available			
	1931				
	1921				
	1911				
	1901				
Srikakulam	1961	246	308	237	179
	1951	254	296	241	190
The district was formed only in 1956					
Visakhapatnam	1961	350	292	138	132
	1951	345	311	152	129
The district underwent several changes before 1951.					

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION IN DIFFERENT SIZES OF VILLAGES

STATEMENT IV.7—Contd.

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Census year	Proportion per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population				State/District	Census year	Proportion per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population			
		2,000- 5,000 (Large)	1,000- 1,999 (Medium)	500- 999 (Small)	under 500 (Very small)			2,000- 5,000 (Large)	1,000- 1,999 (Medium)	500- 999 (small)	under 500 (Very small)
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
East Godavari	1961	461	166	37	45	Adilabad	1961	123	324	231	211
	1951	507	194	45	51		1951	79	316	207	309
	1941	472	237	74	82		1941	105	252	313	330
	1931	460	240	93	98		1931	66	263	306	365
	1921						1921	46	272	267	345
West Godavari	1961	443	186	62	22	Karimnagar	1961	430	361	121	35
	1951	519	232	70	28		1951	397	305	155	46
	1941	450	258	99	50		1941	345	374	165	63
	1931	432	292	115	38		1931	280	419	220	81
	1921						1921	224	422	252	102
Krishna	1961	445	255	112	25	Warangal	1961	464	357	107	36
	1951	468	311	136	37		1951	399	402	137	37
	1941	358	309	172	70		1941	297	393	204	107
	1931	341	340	201	75		1931	245	397	243	115
	1921	356	325	183	84		1921	163	369	243	175
Guntur	1961	540	151	39	7	Khammam	1961	317	302	159	126
	1951	590	186	51	11		1951	311	343	185	142
	1941	506	209	64	21	Khammam district was formed after 1951					
	1931	564	201	69	19	Nalgonda	1961	382	359	174	45
	1921	550	309	82	22		1951	318	392	224	60
Nellore	1961	345	314	165	85		1941	300	379	234	87
	1951	363	353	176	107		1931	248	388	266	94
	1941	274	352	213	97		1921	195	346	320	139
	1931	259	354	220	133		1911	234	369	245	117
	1921	253	344	234	144		1901	192	325	299	184
Chittoor	1961	411	339	126	65	Cuddapah	1961	424	278	135	60
	1951	304	352	179	117		1951	406	294	143	70
	1941	138	385	265	173		1941	349	304	198	109
	1931	213	300	251	210		1931	348	317	205	106
	1921	222	306	250	216		1921	320	348	204	112
Anantapur	1961	475	303	95	25	Anantapur	1961	475	303	95	25
	1951	458	333	135	47		1951	458	333	135	47
	1941	350	304	161	57		1941	350	304	161	57
	1931	333	384	190	67		1931	333	384	190	67
	1921	278	423	211	82	Kurnool	1961	453	318	127	38
Kurnool	1961	453	318	127	38		1951	379	303	156	45
	1951	379	303	156	45		1941	300	408	139	44
	1941	300	408	139	44		1931	265	414	184	88
	1931	265	414	184	88		1921	232	441	212	55
Mahabubnagar	1961	295	330	261	88		1921	232	440	196	51
	1951	259	351	277	110	Hyderabad	1961	242	311	259	146
	1941	224	348	278	155		1951	198	310	290	193
	1931	204	339	289	148	Hyderabad district as such came into being after 1941					
	1921	144	345	308	233	Medak	1961	230	376	282	101
	1911	114	312	332	221		1951	194	365	304	181
Hyderabad	1961	230	376	282	101		1941	188	323	206	193
	1951	194	365	304	181		1931	182	318	322	178
	1941	188	323	306	229		1921	147	318	306	229
	1931	182	318	306	229		1911	164	297	321	194
	1921	147	318	306	229	Nizamabad	1961	279	364	196	94
Nizamabad	1961	279	364	196	94		1951	234	388	236	141
	1951	234	388	236	141		1941	233	383	233	151
	1941	233	383	233	151		1931	184	366	265	185
	1931	184	366	265	185		1921	108	345	327	219
	1921	108	345	327	219		1911	140	331	246	213
Medak	1961	230	376	282	101		1901	144	275	281	300
	1951	194	365	304	181						
	1941	188	323	306	229						
	1931	182	318	306	229						
	1921	147	318	306	229						

42. In the coastal delta districts including Guntur it is observed that the large village has continuously held sway, except in Krishna district in which in the Census years 1931 and 1941 the large village yielded place to the medium village of 1,000-1,999 population size in contributing the largest proportion of rural population. In this tract, the large village has invariably accounted for most of the rural population. Similarly the least proportion of the rural population has always lived in the small village of 500-999 population size in East Godavari district and in the very small village of less than 500 population in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. It is however, observed that the proportion of population in the smaller villages has been gradually coming down. For example, in East Godavari district while 93 out of 1,000 lived in the small village in 1931, now only 37 out of 1,000 live there. In Krishna district while 86 out of 1,000 lived in very small villages in 1901, the corresponding proportion now is 25. The medium, small and very small villages have been contributing less and less to the rural population in Guntur district from 1901. As already observed the very large and special type of villages seem to be drawing more and more population. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, till 1941 the medium village of 1,000-1,999 population size accounted for the largest proportion of rural population. From 1951 the large village has gained prominence. In Chittoor district also till 1951 the medium village dominated giving place to the large village in 1951. In this district, actually in 1911

the large village had the smallest proportion of the rural population, viz., 195 per 1,000 living in it. Now the highest proportion (411) of the rural population of the district lives in the large village. The gradual atrophy of the small village is noticeable in all these districts. In the Telangana districts, the large village has not yet emerged as the contributor of the largest proportion of the rural population. In fact in the earlier decades the large village contained the least proportion of the rural population. Even here the gradual shift of emphasis from the small village to the medium village is discernible. In Mahbubnagar district in 1901 and 1911, the small village contributed the largest proportion of rural population. From 1921 onwards it is the medium sized village of 1,000-1,999 which has accounted for the largest proportion. In Medak the small village was prominent till 1931, yielding place to the medium village from 1941. In Nizamabad, peculiarly, in 1901 the very small village of less than 500 population size had the largest proportion of rural population and in 1911 there was a sudden shift to the medium village and since then the medium village has maintained the lead. Adilabad truly betrays its continued backwardness though there is an unmistakable growth of the larger villages in this district too. Till 1931 the very small village of less than 500 population contained the largest proportion of rural population. In fact in 1901 it was as high as 523 per 1,000 rural population. In 1941 the small village of 500-999 population size gained prominence contributing the largest proportion but of only 313 per 1,000 of the rural population. From 1951 the medium village of 1,000-1,999 population size established the lead. In all the six decades, in this district the large village contained the least proportion of urban population; but even so the large village has gradually been contributing a larger and larger proportion from 43 per 1,000 in 1901 to 123 per 1,000 in 1961. Karimnagar and Warangal districts have shown themselves to be more progressive. In 1901 the most prominent type of village was the small village in Karimnagar district and from 1911 to 1941 the medium village gained the lead and ultimately yielded place to the large village in 1951. The medium village maintained the lead contributing a proportion of 430 per 1,000 in 1961. The very small and small villages have been completely receding to the background. In Warangal district, till 1951 the medium village contained the largest proportion of the rural population. In 1961 the large village has shot into prominence. In this district also the very small and small villages have been losing ground very fast particularly from 1941. Nalgonda district also presents, more or less a similar picture as Warangal.

43. The following statement built up in respect of a few districts only where it was possible, giving the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages of different population sizes in 1891 and 1961 helps to vividly indicate the definite trends in the composition of the rural population. The general decrease in the proportion of population living in the smaller villages and the great spurt of increase in population living

in larger villages particularly of the population size 5,000+ are very obvious.

STATEMENT IV.8

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE IN 1891 AND 1961

Selected districts	Census year	Proportion per 1,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by					
		Less than					
		200	400	500	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Guntur	1891	5	43	150	403	374	25
	1961	1	7	38	151	540	268
Nellore	1891	30	140	246	313	238	33
	1961	11	74	105	314	345	91
Cuddapah	1891	20	93	181	370	315	21
	1961	8	52	135	278	424	103
Anantapur	1891	28	127	271	372	195	7
	1961	4	30	95	303	475	93
East Godavari	1891	44	62	165	282	383	64
	1961	19	26	37	166	461	291
West Godavari	1891	15	63	241	316	317	18
	1961	5	17	63	187	442	286
Kurnool	1891	10	65	284	412	204	25
	1961	5	33	127	318	453	64

Figures given against 1891 are according to the present jurisdiction.

44. An attempt will be made to see if any correlation can be established between the pattern of village size distribution and the density of road mileage in the rural areas. The following statement gives the density of linear road miles per 1,000 Sq. miles, by districts.

STATEMENT IV.9A

NUMBER OF LINEAR MILES OF ROAD PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY (EXCLUDING MUNICIPAL ROADS) AS IN THE YEAR 1961

State/District	Total of all types of Roads	Government Roads including National and State Highways (excluding non-motorable roads)			District or Zilla Parishad Roads (including non-motorable roads)
		1	2	3	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	189	116	41	73	
1 Srikakulam	238	158	22	75	
2 Visakhapatnam	187	121	28	65	
3 East Godavari	390	181	116	209	
4 West Godavari	227	196	19	31	
5 Krishna	349	155	79	195	
6 Guntur	206	154	38	52	
7 Nellore	196	97	62	99	
8 Chittoor	354	186	75	219	
9 Cuddapah	215	108	69	108	
10 Anantapur	195	100	67	95	
11 Kurnool	191	124	67	67	
12 Mahbubnagar	184	102	14	34	
13 Hyderabad	245	155	..	90	
14 Medak	127	123	..	4	
15 Nizamabad	221	164	4	57	
16 Adilabad	74	65	8	9	
17 Karimnagar	85	72	13	13	
18 Warangal	98	89	9	9	
19 Khammam	68	65	..	3	
20 Nalgonda	136	97	21	58	

The total territory (i.e., including Municipal area) has been taken into account.

45. The above statement shows that the density of road miles per 1,000 Sq. miles of territory is largest in Chittoor district followed by East Godavari, Krishna, Cuddapah and then the other districts. The density is poorest generally in Telangana Region. The following statement shows the density of road mileage per 1,000 of rural population.

STATEMENT IV. 9 B

NUMBER OF LINEAR MILES OF ROAD (IN THE YEAR 1961)
RELATED TO 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION OF 1961

State/District	Total mileage of all types of roads 1961	Total rural popu- lation (1961)	Number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural popula- tion
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	19,998	29,708,939	0.673
1 Srikakulam . . .	906	2,186,238	0.424
2 Visakhapatnam . . .	905	1,877,724	0.511
3 East Godavari . . .	1,081	2,124,898	0.767
4 West Godavari . . .	684	1,604,284	0.411
5* Krishna . . .	1,179	1,588,732	0.740
6 Guntur . . .	1,191	2,382,973	0.500
7 Nellore . . .	1,559	1,810,002	0.861
8 Chittoor . . .	2,009	1,605,038	1.221
9 Cuddapah . . .	1,273	1,164,902	1.093
10 Anantapur . . .	1,440	1,459,837	0.980
11 Kurnool . . .	1,761	1,511,701	1.142
12 Mahabubnagar . . .	958	1,430,945	0.669
13 Hyderabad . . .	735	780,817	0.942
14 Medak . . .	468	1,132,481	0.413
15 Nizamabad . . .	687	873,715	0.786
16 Adilabad . . .	400	852,923	0.539
17 Karimnagar . . .	390	1,507,001	0.259
18 Warangal . . .	483	1,327,576	0.365
19 Khammam . . .	414	929,172	0.446
20 Nalgonda . . .	746	1,428,370	0.522

Column 2 excludes Municipal roads.

46. It will be seen from the above table that the rural population of the Rayalaseema districts is better served by road communications than in other regions. Between the Coastal Andhra districts and the Telangana districts it is not possible to find a regional pattern.

47. We had seen earlier that in the coastal delta districts the population is mostly concentrated in the larger villages and in Rayalaseema in the medium village of 1,000-1,999 population and in Telangana in the smaller sized village. The higher density of roads in the Rayalaseema districts is apparently due to the fact that the construction and maintenance of roads in this dry rocky area is easier and cheaper. The generally lower density of road mileage per 1,000 Sq. miles of territory in Telangana can be attributed to the poorer development of the area. The Rural population in Telangana, we have seen, is dispersed in smaller villages apparently having poorer communications. The Rayalaseema districts though the communications seem to be better than in all other areas, the economic conditions had not been bright enough to promote the growth of very large villages though we do find that Anantapur district has a large proportion of the larger sized villages. In the coastal delta districts, despite the fact that the density of road mileage has not been

as good as in the Rayalaseema districts, the tract is far more prosperous economically and the villages have a tendency to grow into large sized rural units. The area is also served by navigable canals to a considerable extent (mileage not readily available). In Guntur, though the density of road mileage is only 0.5 per 1,000 population, in this district the very large sized village occupies a very prominent place which can only be attributed to the prosperous economic condition of the rural folk in this rich tobacco growing tract. Perhaps the soil itself had not been conducive for quick development of communications.

48. At this stage perhaps a comparison can be made of the state of development of road communications in this State with different States of India as also with some other countries. The following statements can be studied.

STATEMENT IV. 10 A

MILEAGE OF SURFACED AND UNSURFACED ROADS IN
SEVERAL STATES OF INDIA, 1959

Country/State	Area in square miles (Total area)	Total popula- tion in thousands	Total Road mileage	Road mileage per 1,000 popula- tion	Road mileage per 1,000 square miles of area
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	1,178,995	439,235	279,157	0.64	236.78
1 Andhra Pradesh T R	106,032	35,983 29,709	19,988	0.56 0.673	188.87
2 Assam . . .	47,091	11,873	11,789	0.99	249.28
3 Bihar . . .	67,196	46,456	34,773	0.75	517.40
4 Gujarat . . .	71,053	20,633	14,481	0.70	208.80
5 Jammu and Kashmir . . .	N.A.	3,501	1,888	0.52	..
6 Kerala . . .	15,002	16,004	9,192	0.56	612.72
7 Madhya Pradesh . . .	171,217	32,372	17,810	0.53	101.15
8 Madras . . .	50,331	38,087	24,537	0.78	487.51
9 Maharashtra . . .	118,717	39,554	23,499	0.59	197.94
10 Mysore . . .	74,210	23,587	26,180	1.11	352.23
11 Orissa . . .	60,164	17,549	11,738	0.67	195.10
12 Punjab . . .	47,304	20,307	7,651	0.38	161.73
13 Rajasthan . . .	131,889	20,156	16,744	0.83	126.96
14 Uttar Pradesh . . .	118,654	73,746	34,488	0.47	303.45
15 West Bengal . . .	33,829	34,026	22,742	0.65	672.26
Union territories and other areas	69,696	7,942	2,279	0.29	32.79
16 Andamans and Nicobar Islands . . .	8,215	64			
17 Delhi . . .	573	2,659			
18 Himachal Pradesh . . .	10,885	1,351			
19 Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . .	11	24			
20 Manipur . . .	8,028	780			
21 Tripura . . .	4,086	1,142			
22 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	189	58			
23 Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	1,426	627			
24 North East Frontier Agency . . .	81,438	337			
25 Nagaland . . .	6,366	369			
26 Pondicherry . . .	185	309			
27 Sikkim . . .	2,744	102			

Note: 1. The road mileage in column No. 4 has been adopted from the Basic Road Statistics of India 1959, for States other than Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan. The road mileage for all Union Territories put together, has been shown in Column No. 4, as the break-up figures were not available.

2. As separate figures for Maharashtra are not yet made available the figures of Gujarat for 1961 were deducted from the figures of composite Bombay State for 1959 and shown in the concerned column for Maharashtra State.

3. So far as the figures for India are concerned, the area and population figures have been adopted from Paper I of 1952. So far as the mileage figure for India is concerned, the total of the figures given against the different States has been noted.

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT POPULATION SIZES

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STATEMENT IV.10(B).

ROAD MILEAGE IN INDIA AND THE STATE COMPARED WITH ADVANCED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (MENTION YEAR OF STATISTICS IN EACH CASE)

PARTICULARS 1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2	UNITED KINGDOM 3	FRANCE 4	JAPAN 5	INDIAN UNION 6	ANDHRA PRADESH 7
Population in millions	179,828,175 (1960)	50,235,224 (1951)	42,848,520 (1954)	95,418,501 (1960)	439,255,083* 359,435,607† (1961)	35,988,447* 29,708,939† (1961)
Area in thousand Sq. miles	3,615,208 (1960)	94,217 (1961)	312,822 (1954)	142,726 (1960)	1,178,995 (1961)	106,078 (1961)
Total mileage of Roads	3,546,698 (1961)	202,786 (1961)	945,183 (1961)	597,704 (1961)	279,187 (1961)	19,998 (1961)
Linear miles of road per 1,000 Sq. miles of area	961.048	2,152.829	4441.190	4187.773	236.78	188.87 (1961)
Road mileage per 1000 of population	19.778	4.087	22.061	6.396	0.64	0.56* 0.078†

*Total †Rural only; The figures in brackets indicate the year to which the Statistics relate.

49. The density of road mileage in this State both in relation to the territory and population is lower than the All India average. As compared to other States, in regard to road mileage per 1,000 Sq. miles of territory, Andhra Pradesh State occupies a very low place indeed confirming the general bad reputation the State enjoys for its poor state of communications. There are only three States which take a lower place than this State. In regard to density of road mileage per 1,000 population also this State occupies quite a low rank, only 5 other States ranking below it. The comparative figures with some advanced countries of the world given in Statement IV.10(B) shows even more forcefully the extreme backwardness of this State in the matter of road communications. It is a matter of regret that even in the Five Year Plans of the State adequate provision is not being made for a quicker development of communications.

Distribution of villages according to different population sizes

50. We had discussed so far the pattern of distribution of Rural population. We shall discuss now in particular the distribution pattern of the Rural villages as such. The following table would show the relative distribution of 1,000 villages according to different population sizes for the State as a whole as well as for individual districts.

STATEMENT IV.11

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES OF CERTAIN POPULATION CLASSES, 1961

State/District 1	Villages with population					
	Villages with less than 200	200- 499	500- 999	1,000- 1,999	2,000- 4,999	5,000+
ANDHRA PRADESH	217	182	215	223	145	18
1. Srikakulam	309	264	218	150	86	8
2. Visakhapatnam	624	95	99	109	66	7
3. East Godavari	309	134	80	180	281	66
4. West Godavari	93	104	169	262	293	79
5. Krishna	44	101	259	298	255	43
6. Guntur	15	48	130	264	448	98
7. Nellore	119	284	280	250	132	15
8. Chittoor	183	184	304	278	171	11
9. Cuddapah	99	202	241	253	184	21

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STATEMENT IV.11—Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES OF CERTAIN POPULATION CLASSES, 1961

State/District 1	Villages with population					
	Villages with less than 200	200- 499	500- 999	1,000- 1,999	2,000- 4,999	5,000 +
10. Anantapur	58	128	203	331	256	24
11. Kurnool	74	136	238	314	225	18
12. Mahabubnagar	80	216	354	234	106	4
13. Hyderabad	154	292	293	185	71	5
14. Medak	72	242	359	240	76	2
15. Nizamabad	116	253	274	200	102	11
16. Adilabad	300	310	232	132	25	1
17. Karimnagar	56	128	234	357	214	11
18. Warangal	140	103	180	333	220	9
19. Khammam	280	235	187	180	96	13
20. Nalgonda	47	148	295	327	174	9

51. The distribution of villages of different population sizes has already been generally touched upon in paras 17 to 24 above while discussing the proportion of distribution of rural population among the villages of different sizes. We shall here focus our attention on the distribution of villages as such of the different sizes and not so much the population covered by them. Following the nomenclature, that we already adopted, the actual number of villages of different population class sizes is as follows:

Description of village 1	Population size 2	Number of villages 3	% of total number of villages 4
Diminutive	Less than 200	5,879	21.71
Very small	200—499	4,917	18.16
Small	500—999	5,834	21.54
Medium	1,000 — 1,999	6,050	22.84
Large	2,000 — 4,999	3,918	14.47
Very Large	5,000 +	480	1.79

52. A clear pattern of the distribution of the villages of the different sizes is discernible among the districts.

53. "Diminutive" Villages—The "Diminutive" village predominates in numbers in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Khammam though they may not account for the largest proportion of rural population. It is obvious that

the existence of considerable extent of Agency tracts explains why such large numbers of minute villages are found in these districts. In Srikakulam district, out of total of 1,008 villages of this size, Parvathipuram taluk with 228 and Salur taluk with 192 account for considerable proportion. But Pathapatnam, Sompeta and Tekkali taluks with 153, 124 and 112 respectively also contribute a good number of this size of villages. In fact, in all these taluks, the villages of this size form the largest proportion. In Visakhapatnam district, a great majority, 62.4%, belong to this category. Out of a total of 3,524 villages in the district, 2,199 villages belong to this class. They are obviously found in overwhelming numbers in the Agency taluks of Paderu (1,503) and Chintapalle (258). In Srungavarapukota taluk (188) and Chodavaram taluk (159) and also where there were Agency tracts in the past this type of village exists in good numbers. In East Godavari district, 416 villages out of the total 1,346 villages belong to this type; they are mostly accounted for in the Agency taluks of Yellavaram (219) and Rampachodavaram (149). In Khammam district 816 out of the total of 1,082 villages belong to this class and these are found mostly in the Agency taluks of Bhadrachalam (173) and Nugur (78).

54. "*Very small*" villages:—In no district does the "very small" village with population size 200-499 form the largest number except in Adilabad district where 478 villages out of 1,543 villages belong to this class. In most of the taluks of this district this type of village forms the largest in numbers though in Asifabad and Utnur taluks which are primarily tribal, the "diminutive" type of villages is predominant.

55. "*Small*" villages:—The "small" villages of size 500-999 population have found favour in most of the Telangana districts, viz., Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda besides Nellore.

56. "*Medium*" villages:—The "medium" village of 1,000-1,999 population size is by far the most popular in the State from the point of total numbers. 22.3% of the total villages belong to this type. In all the Rayalaseema districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool as also in Krishna and Nellore districts and in Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Telangana, this type of village forms the largest proportion.

57. "*Large*" villages:—The next higher size, viz., the "large" village of 2,000-4,999 population size forms only 14.5% of the total number of villages of the State and this size of village is found to be in largest numbers in Guntur district where 44.8% i.e., 418 villages out of the total of 912 villages in the district belong to this type. These large sized villages

are fairly well distributed in the district and form proportionately the largest number in all the taluks of this district. In West Godavari district also, this type of village forms the largest proportion accounting for 242 out of the total of 826. Excluding the upland taluks of Polavaram, Chintalapudi and Eluru in all the delta taluks this type of larger village is the most popular. We have seen in an earlier part of this chapter that this large type of village accounts for the largest proportion of the Rural population of the State (88.5%) and together with the medium village accounts for as much as 67.4% of the total Rural population.

58. "*Very large*" villages:—The "very large" type of village, of over 5,000 population each, forms only 1.8% of the total number of villages of the State. They number in all 486. But they contain 10.9% of the Rural population of the State. This "very large" type of village is found in good numbers only in the well developed coastal districts viz., Guntur (91), East Godavari district (89), West Godavari (65), and Krishua (41). They are obviously distributed mostly amongst the deltaic taluks and the canal irrigated taluks of Guntur district. This very large type of village also includes the "special" type of village of population size 10,000+. They are 28 in number, a list of which was already given in para 21 above.

59. Taking an overall view, the above analysis confirms the conclusion already drawn that the "medium" type of village of population size 1,000—1,999 may be taken to represent a typical village of the State. Regionally, a typical village in the Agency tracts will be a village of population size of less than 200, which we called the "diminutive" type; in the deltaic regions and the canal irrigated rich belt of Guntur district the "large" sized village of population size 2,000-4,999 would represent a typical village; in the Rayalaseema region including Nellore the typical village is the "medium" type of population size 1,000-1,999; the "small" village of population size 500-999 would represent the average village in most of the Telangana tract, the "medium" type of village, however, finding favour in Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts and the "very small" village of population size 200-499 in the forest districts of Adilabad and Khammam.

Changes in the distribution of villages of certain population classes from 1931 to 1961

60. We have discussed in an earlier part of this chapter the trend of variation in the proportion of rural population living in the different sizes of villages during the past few decades. We shall also examine the changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages as such of certain population sizes since 1931. The following inset table given on the next page may be studied :

[Statement :

STATEMENT IV.12

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES OF CERTAIN POPULATION CLASSES, 1931-1961

State/District 1	Proportion of villages with population under 500 to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 500-999 to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 1,000-4,999 to 1,000 of all villages			
	1901	1951	1941	1931	1901	1951	1941	1931	1901	1951	1941	1931
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH	399	427	..	..	215	222	..	..	223	216	..	..
1. Srikakulam	578	592	..	..	218	213	..	..	180	186	..	..
2. Visakhapatnam	719	692	..	..	99	114	..	..	108	120	..	..
3. East Godavari	444	467	584	597	80	82	97	109	180	188	158	148
4. West Godavari	198	219	198	226	166	167	215	232	255	270	284	295
5. Krishna	145	179	242	279	259	277	289	307	208	316	318	278
6. Guntur	60	77	111	113	180	147	167	170	264	276	285	326
7. Nellore	352	401	398	449	250	231	277	257	250	237	289	213
8. Chittoor	336	475	532	604	204	212	254	215	278	212	146	181
9. Cuddapah	301	330	390	395	241	237	246	247	258	245	285	335
10. Anantapur	187	222	248	281	208	242	264	281	331	315	334	300
11. Kurnool	210	225	208	200	238	266	267	299	314	322	367	337
12. Mahbubnagar	502	341	406	507	354	344	290	280	234	228	183	103
13. Hyderabad	446	514	..	..	298	287	..	..	185	155	131	121
14. Medak	315	370	436	445	359	351	334	334	249	219	181	175
15. Nizamabad	350	487	461	539	279	269	270	355	200	227	208	177
16. Adilabad	609	673	758	770	232	200	161	153	132	111	69	67
17. Karimnagar	184	220	288	324	234	259	279	281	357	348	302	290
18. Warangal	250	191	..	..	189	248	..	..	332	369	225	194
19. Khammam	525	555	..	..	187	189	..	..	179	172	..	..
20. Nalgonda	195	236	301	352	295	333	323	323	327	304	270	243

N.B:—Figures for 1941 and 1951 are not recast according to the present jurisdictions of the districts and therefore they relate to the districts as they existed then.

61. The above inset table has been prepared in respect of all districts; however for 1931 and 1941 it has not been possible to compute the number of villages in the area actually corresponding to the present jurisdiction of the districts; only the entire area of the district bearing the present name was taken into account. This table confirms the conclusion already reached that the smaller villages seem to be getting atrophied while the larger villages have been growing in strength. But it will be interesting

to compare if the changes in the proportion of different classes of villages correspond fully to the changes in the proportion of population living in each class.

62. The following inset table would help to compare the changes in the proportion of villages with the changes in the proportion of population living in the villages of the three different sizes selected from 1931 to 1961.

STATEMENT IV.13

VARIATION IN PROPORTIONS OF VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT POPULATION SIZES DURING 1931-1961

District 1	Villages with population											
	'Under 500 ' (Very small)				' 500-999 ' (Small)				' 1,000-4,999 ' (Medium and Large)			
	1931		1961		1931		1961		1931		1961	
	Villages	Popu- lation	Villages	Popu- lation	Villages	Popu- lation	Villages	Popu- lation	Villages	Popu- lation	Villages	Popu- lation
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
East Godavari	597	98	444	45	109	93	80	37	278	700	411	627
West Godavari	226	38	193	22	232	115	166	62	515	724	541	629
Krishna	279	75	145	25	307	201	259	112	400	601	553	700
Guntur	113	19	60	7	170	69	130	39	680	823	713	691
Nellore	449	133	352	85	257	220	250	105	289	613	382	659
Chittoor	604	210	336	65	215	251	204	126	179	513	440	750
Cuddapah	395	106	301	60	247	205	241	135	355	605	437	702
Anantapur	281	67	187	35	281	190	203	95	435	717	587	773
Kurnool	200	38	210	38	299	184	238	127	489	707	539	771
Mahbubnagar	507	108	302	88	280	289	354	201	213	543	340	625
Medak	443	178	315	101	384	322	359	282	226	500	325	606
Nizamabad	539	185	350	94	355	265	279	166	230	561	362	648
Adilabad	770	365	609	241	153	306	232	204	80	334	158	451
Karimnagar	324	81	184	35	281	230	234	124	396	699	571	791
Nalgonda	352	98	192	45	323	266	295	174	325	636	501	741

68. It may be seen from the above statement that in the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and in Guntur district while the proportion of population living in the "Very small" (population size under 500) and the "Small" (population size 500-999) villages has steeply fallen between 1931 and 1961 the corresponding fall in the proportion of villages is not so steep. In the category of "Medium and Large village" (population size 1,000-4,999) while the proportion of villages has generally registered an increase, strangely the corresponding proportion of population living in this size has shown a fall except in Krishna district where a slight increase has been recorded from 691 to 700 which is of course not in keeping with the steep increase in the proportion of villages of this size from 409 to 553. It will be seen that in Guntur district while the villages of this size have increased in proportion from 689 in 1931 to 713 in 1961, the corresponding proportion of population actually shows a big decrease from 825 to 691. The reason is obviously that in all these districts the "Very large" (5,000 to 10,000 population) and "Special" (10,000+) type of villages have greatly increased (which are not taken into account in this table) which seem to have absorbed quite a large section of the increased rural population in the last few decades leading to the gradual depletion of population in the smaller villages or at least eclipsing the rate of growth in population of the smaller sized villages. In the Rayalaseema tract too the proportion of the "Very small" villages and "Small" villages registered a fall though not to a such large extent as in the Delta districts. The proportion of population in the "Small" village has registered a fall which is more than the fall in the proportion of villages of this category. In Kurnool district, however, the proportion of villages as well as the population in this category has more or less remained stationary. In regard to the "small" village, both in regard to the number of villages and the population contained in this type of village, though a fall is noticed it is not so steep as in the "Very small" type of village. As regards the "Medium and large" villages, their proportion in numbers has shown a marked rise between 1931 and 1961 and the proportion of population contained in

that type of village has also recorded a rise unlike in the Delta region but the rise is not as high as the corresponding increase in the proportion of the number of villages. Here also the still larger type of village must be taking in the extra growth though not to the same extent as in the well developed deltaic districts. In the Telengana districts again the change of pattern is noticed. The "Very small" villages have no doubt gone down in proportion and correspondingly the proportion of population contained in this type of village too has gone down both more or less keeping pace with each other. But in respect of the "Small village" of population size '500-999' while the proportion of the villages has either remained more or less the same or even recorded a slight rise except in Adilabad district where a fairly large fall is noticed, the proportion of population living in this size of village has recorded considerable fall. The "medium and large villages" have shown a big increase and the proportion of population living in those villages has also recorded an increase though it is not so steep as the increase in the proportion of villages as such.

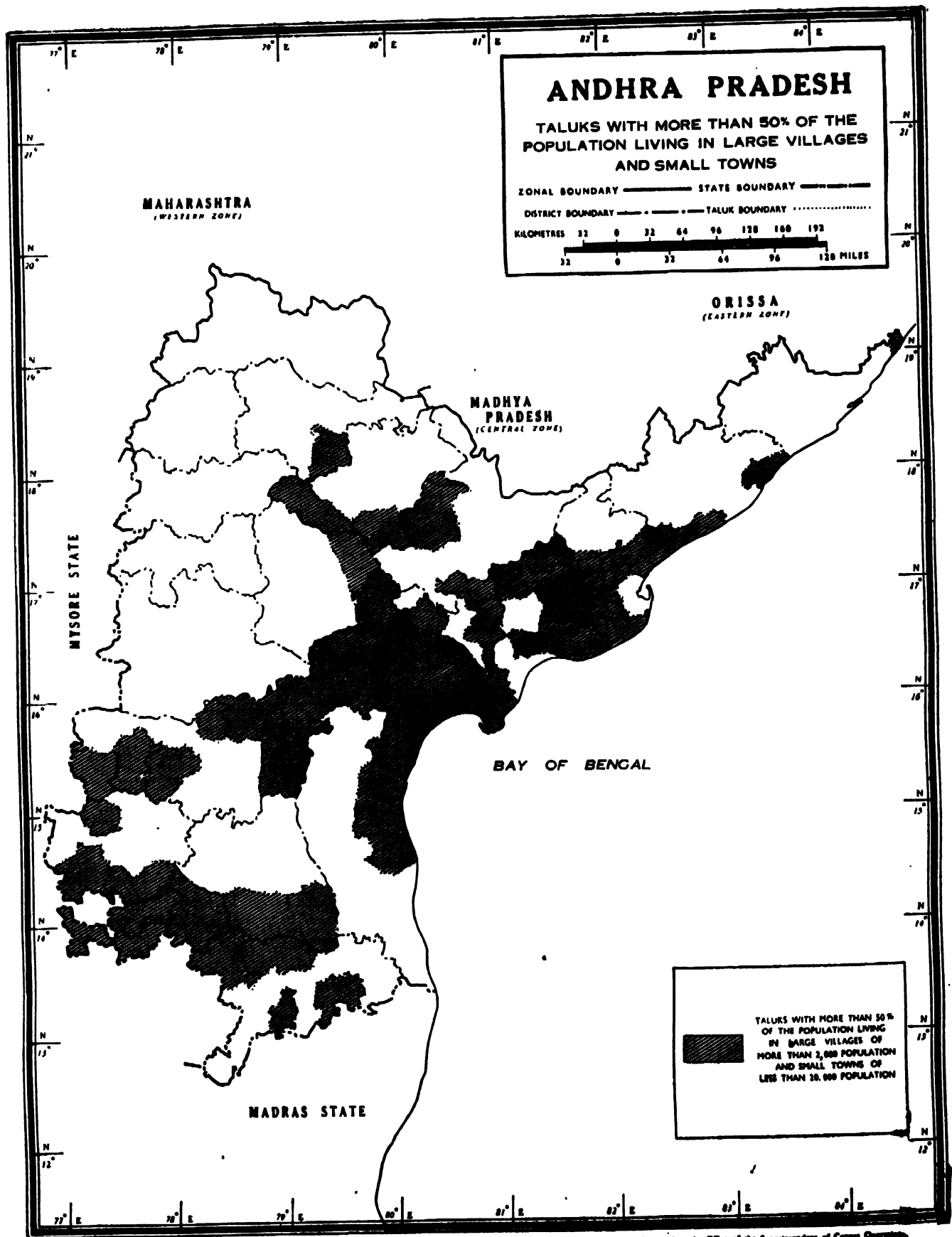
64. From the above it is evident that the "Very small" villages have been fast losing ground in the entire State and the "Small" village is still maintaining some hold in the Telangana region though even this type of village has been contributing a lesser proportion of population than what it did more than 30 years ago. The shifting of emphasis on to the large village is very apparent. The medium and large village have gained considerable importance in numbers and population in the Rayalaseema and Telangana region. In the more advanced deltaic districts the development of even larger type of village seems to overshadow the importance of the "Medium type" of village as well.

Large villages and Small towns

65. We may investigate if any pattern exists of the area where the largest proportion of population lives in the "large" villages and "small" towns. The following statement may be studied.

STATEMENT IV-14
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF 2,000 AND OVER AND IN TOWNS OF POPULATION BELOW 20,000
(Figures given in brackets are the Number of villages and towns in each category)

District and Taluks in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF			Proportion of urban population to 1,000 of total population	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF URBAN POPULATION IN TOWNS OF		
		2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+		Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000-9,999	Class IV 10,000-19,999
		3	4	5		7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	826	385 (3,918)	98 (458)	11 (28)	174	1 (1)	87 (70)	158 (71)
RIKAKULAM Ichchapuram	852	806 (18)	87 (1)	..	148	..	..	1,000 (1)
VISAKHAPATNAM	948	461 (41)	90 (4)	..	52	..	..	1,000 (1)
Yellamanchilli Bheemunipatnam	980	464 (89)	111 (4)	..	40	..	1,000 (1)	..
EAST GODAVARI	815	461 (811)	241 (80)	50 (9)	185	..	16 (1)	191 (8)
Amalapuram	904	413 (41)	350 (17)	41 (1)	96	..	..	294 (1)
Razole	958	460 (24)	416 (11)	..	42	..	1,000 (1)	..
Kothapeta	1,000	400 (24)	359 (9)	..	..	..	..	..
Rameswundrapuram	821	475 (48)	371 (14)	67 (2)	179	..	..	1,000 (4)
Rajahmundry	822	584 (42)	194 (8)	148 (8)	378	..	..	109 (1)
Peddapuram	875	506 (29)	106 (8)	..	123	..	..	..
Prathipadu	1,000	318 (15)	177 (4)	84 (1)	..	..	..	..
Tuni	827	608 (21)	176 (8)	..	173	..	..	..
Pithapuram	833	471 (21)	202 (6)	103 (1)	167	..	..	..



STATEMENT IV.14—*Conold.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF 2,000 AND OVER AND IN TOWNS OF POPULATION BELOW 20,000

(Figures given in brackets are the Number of villages and towns in each Category)

District and Taluks in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF			Proportion of urban population to 1,000 of total population	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF URBAN POPULATION IN TOWNS OF		
		2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+		Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000-9,999	Class IV 10,000-19,999
		3	4	5		7	8	9
WEST GODAVARI	841	442 (242)	281 (54)	55 (7)	159	..	17 (1)	147 (8)
Chintalapudi	1,000	386 (15)	238 (4)	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram	1,000	157 (6)	346 (6)	..	..	..	..	..
Kovvur	889	560 (84)	140 (5)	..	131	..	..	1,000 (2)
Tadepalligudem	892	467 (35)	277 (10)	..	104	..	..	..
Tanuku	861	471 (48)	175 (7)	142 (8)	189	..	121 (1)	318 (1)
Narasapur	826	464 (89)	299 (13)	97 (2)	174	..	..	..
Bheemavaram	841	546 (42)	162 (8)	118 (2)	159	..	..	..
KRISHNA	785	445 (241)	156 (40)	7 (1)	235	8(1)	47 (8)	175 (6)
Divi	950	506 (36)	269 (9)	..	50	..	..	1,000 (1)
Gannavaram	903	450 (30)	175 (6)	..	97	..	316 (1)	684 (1)
Nandigama	959	467 (26)	118 (3)	..	61	..	..	1,000 (1)
Tiruvur	918	441 (22)	82 (2)	..	62	..	1,000 (1)	..
Nuzvid	881	481 (19)	56 (1)	..	149	..	..	1,000 (1)
Kulkalur	954	376 (19)	134 (3)	..	46	..	1,000 (1)	..
GUNTUR	792	540 (418)	286 (84)	26 (5)	204	..	58 (8)	165 (7)
Guntur	616	521 (61)	275 (15)	70 (2)	384	..	..	58 (1)
Tenali	769	408 (87)	437 (21)	55 (1)	231	..	..	15 (1)
Hepalle	836	523 (31)	366 (10)	..	104	..	..	431 (1)
Bapatla	788	480 (55)	357 (20)	73 (2)	242	..	..	134 (1)
Ongole	889	509 (59)	196 (11)	..	111	..	172 (1)	..
Narasaraopet	887	696 (59)	97 (4)	..	163	..	..	..
Vinukonda	909	587 (25)	..	..	91	..	..	1,000 (1)
Palnad	900	632 (44)	127 (4)	..	100	..	351 (1)	649 (1)
Sattenapalle	895	614 (47)	27 (1)	..	105	..	318 (1)	682 (1)
NELLORE	947	390 (30)	87 (8)	..	53	..	..	1,000 (1)
Kandukur	869	385 (20)	275 (6)	..	131	..	..	..
Kavali	982	370 (36)	221 (7)	..	68	..	..	1,000 (1)
Kovur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHITTOOR	1,000	537 (21)	46 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
Bangarupalem	895	552 (35)	150 (5)	..	107	..	..	..
Madanapalle	968	561 (37)	26 (1)	..	37	..	1,000 (1)	..
Vayalpad	927	473 (39)	127 (5)	44 (1)	73	..	443 (1)	557 (1)
Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CUDDAPAH	868	424 (165)	93 (18)	10 (1)	182	..	163 (2)	254 (8)
Rayachoti	924	499 (34)	144 (5)	..	76	..	..	1,000 (1)
Hajunpet	906	487 (32)	121 (4)	64 (1)	94	..	400 (1)	600 (2)
ANANTAPUR	828	475 (286)	93 (22)	..	174	..	117 (4)	154 (8)
Kalyandrug	927	505 (25)	87 (2)	..	78	..	..	1,000 (1)
Urvakonda	814	372 (9)	159 (2)	..	183	..	..	1,000 (1)
Dharmavaram	858	626 (25)	..	..	147	..	..	..
Kadiri	903	440 (34)	156 (5)	..	97	..	..	..
Penukonda	944	386 (15)	147 (3)	..	56	..	1,000 (1)	..
Hindupur	923	557 (28)	308 (5)	..	177	..	..	..
Mudakasira	827	707 (27)	97 (2)	..	78	..	1,000 (1)	..
KURNOOL	865	447 (18)	..	..	185	..	..	1,000 (1)
Nandikotkur	844	378 (11)	116 (1)	..	156	..	..	1,000 (1)
Atmakur	894	595 (29)	..	..	106	..	..	1,000 (1)
Markapur	882	729 (38)	..	..	114	..	435 (1)	565 (1)
Giddalur	928	448 (25)	159 (3)	..	73	..	..	1,000 (1)
Dhone	858	568 (24)	..	..	142	..	..	1,000 (1)
Pattikonda	1,000	855 (16)	146 (8)	..	..	..	..	1,000 (2)
Alur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAKIMNAGAR	1,000	580 (54)	48 (2)	42 (1)	..	..	..	..
Huzurabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WARANGAL	918	486 (43)	21 (1)	..	82	..	411 (1)	589 (1)
Mahbubabad	944	439 (45)	55 (3)	..	56	..	335 (1)	685 (1)
Jangaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHAMMAM	938	371 (22)	291 (7)	..	62	..	..	1,000 (1)
Yellandu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NALGONDA	935	518 (48)	22 (1)	..	65	..	..	1,000 (1)
Suryapet	963	597 (28)	180 (6)	..	87	..	1,000 (1)	..
Huzurnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

66. The above statement gives a list of the taluks where 50% or more of the total population lives in the "Large" villages of over 2,000 population and towns of less than 20,000 population. If all these taluks were to be shaded off on a map* a definite pattern emerges. With Guntur and the deltaic districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna forming a strong base where almost in every taluk the majority of the total population¹ lives in the larger

*Please see map on opposite page.

villages and smaller towns put together, a few branches seem to shoot off. One branch comes down extending along the coast comprising the three coastal taluks of Kandukur, Kavali and Kovur of Nellore District; another branch juts out in a south-westerly direction covering Markapur, Giddalur, Atmakur and Nandikotkur taluks of Kurnool district; yet another distinct branch takes off north covering Huzurnagar and Suryapet taluks of Nalgonda district, Yellandu taluk

of Khammam district and Mahbubabad and Jangaon taluks of Warangal district and Huzurabad of Karimnagar district. In a north-easterly direction one or two coastal taluks like Yellamanchili and Bheemunipatnam in Visakhapatnam district and Ichchapuram in Srikakulam district seem to shoot out in a kind of broken line. A few isolated patches are found in the southern portion of the State consisting of the adjoining taluks of Madanapalle and Vayalpad of Chittoor district and Rayachoti and Rajampet taluks of Cuddapah district and two other isolated taluks of Bangarupalem and Puttur. Going further west a fairly prominent patch covering 7 taluks (*viz.*, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira) of Anantapur district and three south-western taluks (*viz.*, Dhone, Pattikonda and Alur) of Kurnool district adjoining Anantapur district emerge. The concentration of population in larger villages in the basic core of the rich tobacco district of Guntur and the deltaic districts is understandable, where by virtue of uniform productivity of the soil and availability of water and other resources for building and settlement the habitations are spread out fairly thickly throughout the village area and hence get thickly populated and at a few centres such as the canal banks where wharf facilities are available and at nodes of road communications the very large type of village or small towns develop and serve as the centres for providing various amenities to the rural habitations around. The dense habi-

tations of the Godavari delta with houses spread amidst thick coconut gardens present a picture similar to Kerala. In the tracts of Chittoor and Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts the reasons for the development of the large villages are not very apparent. One possible reason may be that in this area during the days of disturbed history of the tract where the land was subject to frequent pillage by hordes of bandits and invading armies, people preferred to gather in a few places and fortify themselves. Another reason may be that under the Vizianagar Rulers very large irrigation tanks were constructed which might have helped the concentration of the population in a few large villages served by such irrigation sources. The proportion of population living in the smaller towns as such in almost all these areas is not very considerable.

Distribution of workers by industrial categories of work

67. We have so far analysed the rural population only by its spatial distribution and the sizes of rural units in which it is distributed. We may now briefly examine the composition of the rural population in terms of workers and non-workers and the distribution of workers by the nine industrial categories of work. The statement below shows the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and non-worker of the rural population for the State as a whole and for each district.

STATEMENT IV.15
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND BY NON-WORKERS OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF DISTRICTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1961

State/District 1		Total Popu- lation 2	Workers in Industrial Category									Total workers 12	Non- workers 13
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
ANDHRA PRADESH		1,000	246	173	17	52	7	4	15	2	36	552	448
1	Srikakulam	1,000	290	171	19	40	5	1	21	2	37	586	414
2	Visakhapatnam	1,000	328	124	18	38	8	2	15	2	42	573	428
3	East Godavari	1,000	184	201	23	55	7	3	20	4	48	495	505
4	West Godavari	1,000	148	227	17	38	6	3	15	4	39	497	503
5	Krishna	1,000	161	225	18	41	5	7	15	2	34	508	492
6	Guntur	1,000	204	181	28	48	5	7	17	2	39	531	469
7	Nellore	1,000	226	168	21	64	3	4	18	4	35	543	457
8	Chittoor	1,000	316	144	1	52	3	4	11	2	24	557	443
9	Cuddapah	1,000	258	166	7	74	2	4	15	2	31	554	446
10	Anantapur	1,000	295	155	16	37	1	6	11	1	21	543	457
11	Kurnool	1,000	217	204	10	37	2	4	18	2	29	518	482
12	Mahbubnagar	1,000	276	177	12	74	2	5	16	1	28	591	409
13	Hyderabad	1,000	264	168	19	53	11	5	16	4	36	576	424
14	Medak	1,000	313	152	17	56	5	2	13	1	24	586	414
15	Nizamabad	1,000	314	138	16	65	20	4	13	2	34	601	399
16	Adilabad	1,000	285	156	19	44	8	3	9	1	44	569	431
17	Karimnagar	1,000	286	135	16	90	16	3	16	1	66	579	421
18	Warangal	1,000	268	174	16	58	12	4	16	2	31	581	419
19	Khammam	1,000	246	184	19	33	10	7	12	2	34	547	453
20	Nalgonda	1,000	263	179	20	57	11	11	21	1	29	592	408

Note: —Figures reproduced from the Subsidiary Table D-1.1

68. It will be seen from the above statement that 55.2% of the rural population of the State consists of workers and the remaining 44.8% non-workers. The proportion of workers and non-workers among the rural population of all the districts more or less conforms to this pattern with slight variations. We may take a 25% deviation from the State average

as constituting a significant deviation from the general pattern of the State. No such variation is found in any of the districts as far as the broad pattern of distribution of workers and non-workers is concerned. However, the Telangana districts and the Rayalaseema districts and Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts have shown a larger proportion of workers

than the deltaic districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. As regards the distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories of workers, Category I viz., Cultivators and Category II, Agricultural Labourers constitute the largest proportion. 246 out of the 552 rural workers per 1,000 of total population in the State are Cultivators and 173 are Agricultural Labourers. This is as it should be in a rural community, the majority of workers being engaged in agriculture either as Cultivators, cultivating their own land or of others as tenants, or as Agricultural Labourers. In regard to the proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers in the rural population, some districts show considerable variation from the State average. Taking Cultivators first, the districts of Visakhapatnam (328), Chittoor (316), Medak (316) and Nizamabad (314) show a far

more predominant proportion of Cultivators exceeding 25% of the corresponding State average of 246 per 1,000 persons. In East Godavari (134), West Godavari (148) and Krishna (101) districts the proportion of Cultivators is far less than the State average varying by more than 25%. Taking the Agricultural Labourers, West Godavari (227) and Krishna (225) show an excess of over 25% over the State average of 173 per 1,000 population. Visakhapatnam (124) and Nizamabad district (133) show a fall of over 25% from the State figure. The statement given below giving the distribution of workers talukwise in the districts which have shown a distinct variation from that of the State as a whole will help us to localise the areas more specifically and analyse the possible reasons for the variations.

STATEMENT IV.16

DISTRICTS WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF THE RURAL POPULATION IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE, 1961

District/ Taluk 1			Total population 2	Total workers 3	Workers in Industrial Category									Non-workers 13
					I 4	II 5	III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	VII 10	VIII 11	IX 12	
VISAKHAPATNAM														
1	Visakhapatnam	1,000	572	328	124	13	38	8	2	15	2	42	428	
2	Anakapalle	1,000	484	280	79	21	21	6	3	15	8	49	512	
3	Yellamanchili	1,000	480	218	132	24	46	5	2	20	2	40	511	
4	Narasapatnam	1,000	600	338	120	7	7	5	2	13	1	52	391	
5	Chintapalle	1,000	562	361	83	8	5	2	18	8	N	77	438	
6	Paduru	1,000	653	320	112	3	3	1	1	2	N	11	317	
7	Chodavaram	1,000	615	374	137	8	31	3	1	14	1	42	385	
8	Srungavarapukota	1,000	587	339	119	12	45	6	2	17	4	43	514	
9	Vizianagaram	1,000	566	302	134	7	38	17	2	14	3	51	414	
10	Bheemunipatnam	1,000	565	282	150	27	30	20	1	20	1	28	435	
EAST GODAVARI														
1	Kakinada	1,000	495	184	201	23	55	7	8	20	4	48	505	
2	Amalapuram	1,000	474	106	222	26	43	9	3	23	5	37	520	
3	Hazole	1,000	480	105	171	30	48	5	2	25	6	97	511	
4	Kothapeta	1,000	508	110	218	28	75	5	2	20	8	39	492	
5	Ramachandrapuram	1,000	472	100	234	20	39	3	3	22	6	45	525	
6	Rajahmundry	1,000	479	139	191	13	57	14	3	19	4	40	521	
7	Rampachodavaram	1,000	488	111	205	23	54	7	4	20	3	56	517	
8	Yellavaram	1,000	688	431	128	13	9	2	17	11	1	21	357	
9	Peddapuram	1,000	601	371	188	8	6	2	1	7	1	17	399	
10	Prathipadu	1,000	480	121	221	12	72	4	2	12	1	35	520	
11	Tuni	1,000	513	144	223	17	65	3	3	18	2	38	487	
12	Pithapuram	1,000	556	196	186	37	69	9	1	18	1	30	444	
WEST GODAVARI														
1	Eluru	1,000	497	148	227	17	38	6	3	15	4	39	503	
2	Chintalapudi	1,000	519	180	222	19	36	4	3	12	2	41	481	
3	Polavaram	1,000	548	190	250	19	36	3	4	11	1	35	452	
4	Kovvur	1,000	519	187	227	14	22	6	3	15	2	43	481	
5	Tadepalligudem	1,000	494	118	245	18	27	8	3	16	8	40	504	
6	Tanuku	1,000	484	149	215	14	38	5	2	15	2	44	516	
7	Narasapur	1,000	464	121	218	9	40	9	3	19	3	42	536	
8	Bheemavaram	1,000	500	140	215	31	55	5	2	17	6	32	497	
KRISHNA														
1	Bandar	1,000	508	161	225	18	41	5	7	15	2	34	498	
2	Divi	1,000	495	215	162	31	37	5	4	18	2	24	508	
3	Gannavaram	1,000	496	153	234	10	45	6	3	12	3	30	504	
4	Vijayawada	1,000	496	183	247	13	40	6	5	14	3	35	504	
5	Nandigama	1,000	496	180	211	25	40	11	14	10	4	39	504	
6	Jaggayyapeta	1,000	521	141	251	20	44	1	6	19	2	40	479	
7	Tiruvur	1,000	523	110	236	28	32	2	4	12	1	44	477	
8	Nuzvid	1,000	535	207	198	25	32	2	7	11	1	37	455	
9	Gudivada	1,000	589	176	245	23	42	2	8	18	1	29	491	
10	Kalkalur	1,000	481	181	239	8	30	8	3	14	2	38	519	
CHITTOOR														
1	Chittoor	1,000	557	316	144	1	52	3	4	11	2	24	443	
2	Bangarupalem	1,000	560	305	155	1	48	4	4	10	7	31	440	
3	Palamaner	1,000	555	282	176	1	51	4	4	10	1	26	445	
4	Kuppam	1,000	567	334	109	..	44	2	3	9	1	15	453	
5	Punganur	1,000	601	426	86	1	62	8	4	7	1	11	399	
6	Madanapalle	1,000	551	380	111	..	32	2	7	9	1	15	449	
7	Vayalpad	1,000	571	370	117	1	41	2	4	11	2	23	429	
8	Chandragiri	1,000	558	367	121	..	32	8	4	18	2	20	442	
9	Kalahasti	1,000	508	349	138	2	46	9	7	15	4	25	495	
10	Satyavedu	1,000	547	399	175	4	45	2	1	18	1	20	451	
11	Puttur	1,000	549	324	216	1	51	3	10	9	2	23	453	

STATEMENT IV.16—*Concid.*

DISTRICTS WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF THE RURAL POPULATION IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE, 1961

District/Taluk 1	Total population 2	Total Workers 3	Workers in Industrial Category									Non-Workers 13
			I 4	II 5	III 6	IV 7	V 8	VI 9	VII 10	VIII 11	IX 12	
MEDAK	1,000	586	316	153	17	56	5	2	13	1	24	414
1 Sangareddy	1,000	582	288	177	20	46	6	1	11	1	24	448
2 Zahirabad	1,000	553	288	222	14	38	4	1	13	2	19	447
3 Narayankhed	1,000	870	249	182	32	61	2	2	10	1	31	480
4 Andole (Jogipet)	1,000	602	334	156	10	68	2	1	11	1	18	398
5 Narsapur	1,000	598	319	150	18	54	6	2	16	1	27	407
6 Medak	1,000	594	309	98	12	45	6	1	12	2	18	406
7 Caljwel	1,000	612	362	131	21	52	4	1	15	1	25	388
8 Siddipet	1,000	597	315	180	19	76	9	2	15	1	30	408
NIZAMABAD	1,000	601	314	133	16	65	20	4	13	2	24	399
1 Nizamabad	1,000	604	350	103	12	70	20	4	12	2	21	396
2 Arnur	1,000	628	308	98	20	111	42	2	10	1	26	372
3 Kamareddi	1,000	608	377	103	5	56	16	5	12	2	32	392
4 Yellareddi	1,000	605	365	115	14	50	9	2	14	1	35	395
5 Banswada	1,000	589	314	134	28	40	10	5	17	1	36	411
6 Madhur	1,000	572	214	236	22	48	4	2	15	1	30	428
7 Bodhan	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

69. Taking the category of Cultivators first, it is mostly the Agency taluks of Paderu and Chintapalle and partly the Agency taluks of Chodavaram and Srungavarapukota and also Narsapatnam taluk that lies at the entrance to Chintapalle Agency in Visakhapatnam district and similarly the Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram in East Godavari district which show a significant preponderance of Cultivators varying distinctly from the State average. This is understandable, for in these areas almost every one depending on land has a small holding of his own or an area reserved for himself for practising shifting cultivation and ekes out his livelihood cultivating his own limited extent of land. The family workers helping in the cultivation of the family land may be more common than engaging a regular hired agricultural labourer. The institution of hired agricultural labourer would not have developed to such an extent in this area as in the advanced agricultural tracts. It will be seen in East Godavari district that except in the two Agency taluks, the proportion of those working as cultivators is considerably less than the State average. In the rich delta taluks apparently the agricultural holdings are distributed among less number of holders and people working largely as Agricultural Labourers assume great importance in numbers thus reducing the proportion of workers as cultivators as such. Several cultivators of petty holdings might have reported their main work as Agricultural Labour, their family members also mostly working as Agricultural Labourers. The other areas that have shown a distinct excess proportion of Cultivators over the State's average figure are the plateau taluks of Chittoor district and the majority of taluks of Medak and Nizamabad. All these districts also are comparatively poorer districts except perhaps Nizamabad and most people amongst the rural population work on their own holdings. In Chittoor district particularly it is a common sight to find many an agriculturist cultivating his little piece of land irrigating it by lift under a well of his own with the help of his bullock-drawn leather bucket lifts (*Kapila*). The enchanting shrill note of the ill-greased wooden pulley of the irrigation well accompanied by the bass of the periodic gurgling out of the water from the leather bucket lift greets one even from the early

hours of the morning. The lift driver often pours forth his sad or hopeful moods in simple words of rustic music. All this in the stillness of the dark hours before sunrise does indeed make for a most beautiful spectacle, reflecting the hardness as well as the heartiness of the poor ryot. In Nizamabad, the rural agriculturist population is made up of a considerable section of migrants from the delta districts and they had purchased the lands under the Nizamsagar project and settled there, reclaimed and improved the lands and had been regularly cultivating them on their own mostly assisted by family workers. Therefore the worker class of 'Cultivator' is quite predominant in this district. In all these districts the greater proportion of Cultivators is reflected in almost all the taluks unlike in the Agency-cum-delta districts where some taluks showed distinctively higher proportion of Cultivators and some taluks showed an equally distinct lower proportion than the State average, the reasons for which have already been given. As regards the areas that have shown a distinctly lower proportion of Cultivators than the State average, the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna have exhibited this characteristic. In East Godavari district, however, as stated earlier, in the Agency taluks of Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram the proportion of rural population working as Cultivators is distinctly higher than the State average. As already explained, in the agriculturally better developed areas particularly in the delta districts, the land is concentrated in fewer hands and the institution of agricultural labour is fully developed. The agricultural labourers, even if they had very limited extents of land of their own, might well have returned their main work as Agricultural Labour on which they spend more time than as Cultivators. Often times one member of the household attends to cultivation of the family's limited holding and the rest may be earning income for the family mainly through agricultural labour working on other's lands. Proportionately the number of workers in the category of Cultivators gets reduced.

70. Taking the category of Agricultural Labour, the picture that presents itself of the districts is opposite to that presented by Cultivators. The delta districts

of West Godavari and Krishna which had shown themselves to contain distinctly lower proportion of Cultivators than the State average, have a distinctly higher proportion of Agricultural Labourers. The reasons had already been explained while discussing the position of Cultivators. Though East Godavari district as a whole did not show a preponderance of Agriculture Labourers, in most of the delta taluks they predominate. Visakhapatnam district which had shown itself as containing distinctly larger proportion of Cultivators as such, mainly accounted for in the Agency taluks, is seen to contain a lower proportion of Agriculture Labourers. Nizamabad district too which has distinctly higher proportion of Cultivators in its rural population has correspondingly lower proportion of Agricultural Labourers.

71. As regards the proportion of the rural workers in the other categories, East Godavari and Guntur districts have a distinctly higher proportion of workers in category III "Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Plantations, Orchards, Forestry, etc."—28 per 1,000 in East Godavari and 28 per 1,000 in Guntur—than the State average of 17 per 1,000 population, perhaps mainly on account of the extensive orchardry and tobacco plantation industry that exist in the two districts respectively. The districts of Chittoor with only 1 per 1,000 and Cuddapah with 7 per 1,000 have a particularly low proportion of workers in this category. Though stone quarrying is well known in Cuddapah district, it is localised in a few areas only and the proportion of workers may not be large enough to substantially make the proportion of workers under category III higher than what it is. The workers in this category located in the well known mining areas of Khammam and Adilabad districts may be mostly in the urban areas and not in the rural area, and hence in these districts the proportion of workers in industrial category III among the rural population is low. As regards category IV—"House hold Industry"—Karimnagar (90) perhaps due to the predominance of beedi manufacture and handloom weaving, Mahbubnagar district (74) because of the sheep breeding and beedi rolling and Cuddapah (74) because of the weaving and beedi manufacture have shown a distinctly higher proportion of rural workers in this category than the State average of 52 per 1,000 population. The figures given within brackets against the districts above and hereafter represent the number of workers in the concerned category per thousand of rural population. The districts of Visakhapatnam (88), West Godavari (88) and Khammam (88) contribute a distinctly small proportion of its workers in Household Industry. In category V—"Manufacture other than Household Industry"—Nizamabad (20), Karimnagar (16), Warangal (12), Hyderabad (11), Nalgonda (11) and Khammam (10) have shown a much larger proportion than the State average of 7 per 1,000 persons. Almost all the Ceded Districts have shown a distinctly lower proportion of workers in this category. In category VI "Construction"—the districts of Krishna (7), Guntur (7), Khammam (6) and Nalgonda (11) have shown higher proportion. Some large construction works such as the canal excavation work under the Nagarjunasagar project in Nalgonda district should have

contributed a good number to this category. Under category VII—"Trade and Commerce" Srikakulam (21), East Godavari (20) and Nalgonda (21) districts have shown the highest proportion. It is lowest in the rural areas of Adilabad (9), Anantapur (11) and Chittoor (11) districts. As regards category VIII "Transportation and Storage"—East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Hyderabad had each contributed 4 per 1,000 persons. Under category IX—"Other Services", Karimnagar (66), East Godavari (48) and Adilabad (44) districts have a distinctly higher percentage of such workers than the State's average of 36 per thousand. In Karimnagar, it is suspected that several Agricultural Labourers had returned their work as general labourers hence the number of workers under "Other Services" got swollen. In Anantapur (21), Chittoor (24) and Medak (24) districts the proportion of workers under "Other Services" is distinctly lower than the State average.

Non-workers—Activity

72. The rural non-working population when divided according to the nature of activity presents the following picture for the State as a whole :

Nature of activity	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All non-workers	17,320,405	6,862,271	10,458,134
1. Full time students	2,802,033	1,907,057	924,976
2. Household duties	5,811,570	3,008	3,807,902
3. Dependants, Infants and disabled	10,814,065	4,682,889	5,631,176
4. Retired persons, Rentiers or independent women	104,058	68,479	85,579
5. Beggar, Vagrant, etc.	129,450	75,824	53,626
6. Inmates of institutions	11,633	9,421	2,112
*7. Persons seeking employment for the first time	40,745	35,581	2,164
*8. Unemployed but seeking work	16,951	15,812	1,139

*Note:—The figures herein differ from those given in para 61 "unemployment" as all age groups are covered in the above statement whereas in para 61 only age 15+ has been reckoned.

The female non-workers are obviously higher in number than males. A major proportion of non-workers both amongst males and females is contributed by infants and children not attending schools and doing no work and the old and infirm and other disabled persons. The next important category amongst male non-workers is the whole time student whereas under females it is those attending to household duties. Other sectors of activity contribute comparatively very small proportion. As had already been observed the number of persons unemployed are much more among males than the females.

73. The distribution of the rural non-workers among the broad age groups will be of interest. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 person not at work by age-groups taking the overall rural non-working population.

Age group	Males	Females
All age groups	1000	1000
0-14	913	638
15-34	40	170
35-59	12	111
60+	35	81
A.N.S.	N	N

Both amongst the males and females the age-group 0-14 contributes the largest proportion of non-workers. This is understandable as all the infants and school going children as well as the non-school going dependant children will fall under this group. Even so it is of interest that the proportion of non-workers in this age group amongst males is much higher than the females which would show that less number of girls in this age group attend schools and a number of them even get married and are engaged in some work or other such as agricultural labour, cattle rearing etc. In the age group 15-34 as well as 35-59, the proportion of female non-workers is more which again shows that a good number of females among the rural population in these age groups is probably constituted by mere housewives, while correspondingly the men in these age groups attend to some productive work or other either as cultivator or agricultural labourer or engaged in some household industry. In the age group of 60+ the disparity between the sexes is not very large but even so more women in this age group represent non-workers attending to household duties or mere dependants. No marked variation in the general pattern between the districts is observed except that in the age group of 15-34 and 35-59 among the female non-workers a larger proportion is found in the more developed districts than the backward Telangana districts, which shows that more women in the Telangana area attend to work probably mostly as Agricultural Labourers or participate in Household Industry, which is a necessity for them in order to support the family whereas their counterparts in the more fortunate deltaic districts are content to be mere housewives. The category of unemployed non-workers among the rural population accounts for only 1 per 1,000 of the total population; amongst males it is 2 per 1,000 and amongst females it is negligible. The unemployed persons fall mainly in the age group 15-34. We had seen earlier that persons with Matriculation and Primary educational levels mostly form this category.

Literacy among rural workers

74. Having analysed the distribution of workers of different categories among the rural population of the State, let us also see the extent of literacy prevailing among the different Industrial Categories of Workers and non-Workers. The State Table B III Part-B and the subsidiary Tables B III Part-B. 1 and 2 throw necessary light on these aspects. We have already seen that categories I and II i.e. Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers account for the largest proportion of workers in the rural area. Taking the male

workers into consideration, 71.3% in category I and 87.6% in category II are illiterate. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur the proportion of illiterates among these categories of workers is however not so high as the following statement would show.

District	Percentage of illiterates among workers in categories I & II	
	Category I	Category II
State average	71.3%	87.6%
East Godavari	61.5%	84.3%
West Godavari	53.1%	79.3%
Krishna	74.7%	80.6%
Guntur	60.1%	77.9%

75. The lesser extent of illiteracy among the agricultural workers in the above districts may generally reflect the greater spread of education in these advanced districts. But it is interesting to see that while amongst the category of Cultivators the percentage of illiterates in those advanced districts is considerably less, in the category of Agricultural Labourers, despite the greater extent of literacy in these districts, the proportion of illiterates has not come down as much as among the cultivators. This may further support what has been stated in an earlier para that in these deltaic tracts the holdings are distributed amongst fewer cultivators who apparently have greater leisure and opportunity to get themselves educated while the agricultural labourers who greatly predominate in numbers consisting of a larger section of poorer population seem to value education but a little. While there are 7 who have acquired the educational standard of Matriculation and above out of 1,000 working as Cultivators and 1 out of 1,000 working as Agricultural labourers for the State as a whole, the corresponding proportions in East Godavari district are 13 and N (Negligible), West Godavari district 15 and 1; Krishna district 22 and 2; Guntur 15 and 1. In most other districts it is near about the State average. In several Telangana districts it is only 2 and N. It need hardly be stated that the Agricultural Labour represents the most backward section of the people and this occupation hardly offers an attraction for the educated youth to follow. Among the other categories, generally no great variation in the standards of literacy among the workers in the different parts of the State is noticeable. However, as a point of general interest, it may be stated that amongst the workers in Category VII—"Trade and Commerce", for obvious reasons, the proportion of literates is the largest. The State average shows that nearly 70% of the male workers under this category are literate of different educational levels of whom literates without educational standards predominate, about 46%. But amongst the female workers under the same Category, the need for literacy seems to count for nothing; 92.9% of the female workers under the Category are illiterate. Indeed in all other

Categories as well the illiteracy among the female workers is appalling. But unlike the men workers in Category VII who have definitely shown a tendency to rid themselves of illiteracy to the extent possible, the women workers seem to hardly bother. In rural areas the women workers engaged in trade attend to the sale of eatables as hawkers or in a small shop run in the front portion of their houses. In such a trade the persons hardly need to be literate! Even the illiterate might know the counting of money which is all that seems necessary for running a petty shop. In Transport, Storage and Communication also the importance of literacy is felt. It is only under this category among the female workers that the impact of literacy is felt somewhat. Under no other category of workers are there less than 90% of women workers who are illiterate. Under category VIII only 86.8% of the rural women workers are illiterate. This figure by itself is fairly large. It is revealing that there are as many as 14 female workers per 1,000 in this category who are of the educational level Matriculation and above. A good proportion of them seem to be found in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and Adilabad. These are probably Telephone Operators or Railway or Post & Telegraph employees working in rural areas. In all other districts there is hardly any category under which any but a negligible proportion reach the educational level of Matriculation. Category IX "Other Services"—accounts for the largest proportion of literates of higher educational levels—94 per 1,000 workers amongst males and 7 per 1,000 amongst females under this category among rural workers have reached the educational level of 'Matriculation and above' for the State. This higher proportion as well as higher levels of literacy has been maintained among workers in category IX in almost all the districts. In Karimnagar district, however, 750 out of 1,000 male rural workers in this category have been shown as illiterate. As mentioned elsewhere this is apparently due to a good number of illiterate agricultural labourers who should have come under category II having been enumerated as general labourers and hence put under Category IX in this district. In Adilabad district too the proportion of illiterates among the male workers under Category IX is high—720 out of 1,000 which is very much higher than the State average of 559.

Literacy among non-Workers

76. As regards the non-working population in rural areas, 781 out of 1,000 males and 873 out of 1,000 females are illiterate. In the deltaic districts and Guntur the proportion of illiterates tends to become less but in the Telangana districts on the other hand the proportion of illiterates is generally larger than the State's average. Amongst female non-workers in Telangana districts, 900 to 960 per 1,000 are illiterate. As regards the educational levels of the literate non-working rural population 'Literate without educational standards' account for 124 out of 1,000 among males and 87 out of 1,000 among females. In coastal Andhra districts the proportion of females coming under this category is much higher reaching as high a proportion as 158 per 1,000 in West Godavari district.

Under the educational level of 'Primary and Junior Basic', among male non-workers the State's average is 86 per 1,000. In the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur as also in Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal 120 to 150 persons per 1,000 male non-workers are found to have reached this educational level—a sign of the intensive spread of primary education in these areas. Amongst Matriculates and above, the deltaic districts account for the largest proportion ranging from 15 to 17 per 1,000 as against the State's average of only 9 per 1,000.

Unemployment

77. A study of the extent and the pattern of distribution of unemployment among the rural population will be highly useful. We can confine our analysis to those aged 15 and above only. Taking the rural population of the State as a whole 20,071 persons aged 15 and above are unemployed, made up of 18,767 males and 1,304 females. Guntur contributes the maximum number of non-Workers being 3,192, and East and West Godavari districts contribute more than 2,000 each and Krishna nearly 2,000. It will be seen that taking the State as a whole more than 50% of these unemployed persons are made up of those who have reached the educational level of 'Matriculation and above'. This proves the popular theory that the moment a young man acquires education he is prone not to work on the land in the rural areas. The proportion of 'Matriculates and above' among the unemployed in rural areas is over 60% in the districts of Kurnool, Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari in order. In all the Telangana districts the proportion of matriculates is considerably lower than the State average. In no district it goes above 43%. In Medak district they form as low a percentage as 18. This is perhaps a general indication of the backwardness of this area in the spread of education. Taking the female unemployed in the rural population, the matriculates account for 28.8% for the State as a whole. In Warangal district 75% are shown as matriculates but in terms of absolute numbers only 4 females in the entire rural area of the district are shown as unemployed of whom 3 have apparently passed their matriculation and would wish to be employed. It is only in Guntur and the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna as also in Nellore there are more than 100 women unemployed among the rural population. In Guntur it is over 300. A major proportion of unemployed amongst the females belong to the educational level of primary or junior basic whereas in regard to male unemployed the majority are matriculates and above. Thus is the case in almost all districts. The number of unemployed among the females in rural areas account for only single digit figure in almost all districts of Telangana except in Karimnagar (93) and Medak (20). In the Rayalaseema districts also the total number of unemployed amongst the women in the rural area is less than 50. There are hardly any illiterates amongst the rural unemployed females. Almost all the able bodied among the rural female population apparently either work on lands or are housewives. As regards the unemployed males, they

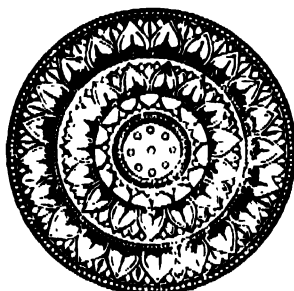
are spread over in all the districts though they are not in predominant numbers. Taking the State as a whole only 4.6% of the unemployed males are illiterates. Unemployment seems to increase as education spreads. State Table B-VIII Part-B and its Subsidiary Table B-VIII Part-B.1 may be referred to.

Literacy - General

78. Let us also examine the general spread of literacy among the rural population. The following statement gives an abstract of the distribution of 1,000 persons in the age group 5+ (less than 5 having been taken as illiterate) by sex and educational levels in rural areas.

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Total	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	708	902
Literate (without educational level)	189	68
Primary or junior basic	90	29
Matriculation and above	12	1

Among males nearly 71% out of those who can be expected to be literate, *i.e.*, of age higher than 5, are illiterate; among females it is 90%. Taking the age groups it is some consolation to find that in the more advanced age groups the proportion is higher and it tends to become less in the lower age groups, an indication of the greater emphasis being laid on education in the rural areas in the past few years. In respect of educational levels also in the categories of 'Primary and Junior Basic' as well as 'Matriculation', age group 15-34 contributes a larger proportion than the higher age-groups. Under the educational level of Primary and Junior basic 114 males out of 1,000 and 38 females out of 1,000 fall in the age group 15-34 as against the corresponding figure of only 31 and 3 in the age group 60+. Amongst the matriculates 29 out of 1,000 amongst males and 2 out of 1,000 amongst females fall in the age group of 15-34 whereas the corresponding figure falling under age groups 35-59 and 60+ together is only 11 for males and negligible for females. A comparison of the districtwise figures confirms the higher spread of literacy in the deltaic districts.



Chapter V

MIGRATION

Introductory

Migration forms an important aspect of study at a Census. Apart from indicating the contribution made by migration in the growth of population of any area, an analysis of migration data may provide important information about intensity and the direction of movement of population, such as, between rural and urban areas and also the sociological and economic forces which must be inducing the movement in certain areas.

2. The sociological reasons for migration may be the following :

(1) *Marriages*:—In Indian Society, as indeed in the societies of almost all the countries throughout the world, the woman that gets married has to generally move to her husband's place. Such migration will be of permanent nature and generally occurs between areas of fairly close proximity particularly in the rural populations. Generally the linguistic and ethnic affinity and also administrative boundaries to some extent circumscribe such migration. In the urban populations migration may occur over longer distances. Predominance of the proportion of female migrants over males migrants generally indicates marriage migration.

(2) *Delivery*:—It is the custom for the expectant mother to go to her parents' place for delivery especially for the first confinement and the child is brought back to the normal place of residence of its parents where it may live for the rest of its life. Migrations of infants as also that of elders with very long durations almost equivalent to the age of the migrants may bring out cases of this type.

(3) *Visit to relatives*:—Casual visits to relatives is a common feature and such visitors found at the place of Census enumeration during the qualifying period are likely to be treated as migrants. Duration of residence of such migrants at the place of enumeration will be very short, in most cases being less than 1 year.

(4) *Fairs and festivals and pilgrimages*:—Fairs and festivals and pilgrimages induce a fair amount of casual migration. All those who will be away from the places of their normal residence during the entire period of Census enumeration are likely to be enumerated at the places visited by them and treated as migrants at the place of enumeration. In such cases also the duration of residence will be very short.

(5) *Education*:—Migration for the purpose of education of children has become quite important in recent years. Wherever there are greater facilities for

education particularly for higher education, considerable migration to such areas of persons of school or college-going ages would be found. Sometimes the parents also may emigrate and settle down at the place where the children are educated. Generally males far outnumber the females in this type of migration. The duration of residence of most of such migrants will be over one year.

3. The economic reasons inducing migration may be the following :

(1) *Periodic migration of labour*:—Harvesting or sowing seasons as also certain other operations such as, for example, the tobacco curing and grading season in a district like Guntur induce periodic migration of labour. Such migration may be from one rural area to another or from a rural area to some urban centres. Migration in such cases may not be from very long distances and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration is likely to be short.

(2) *Trade*:—Trade is an important factor that induces regular migration which may be temporary or sometimes semi-permanent. Migrations of tradesmen, business executives may occur over long distances particularly in the urban to urban migration. In well-known centres of trade and commerce as in Vijayawada or Hyderabad inter-migration of those engaged in business between different centres of trade in and outside the State can be observed.

(3) *Pressure of population on land*:—In the densely populated agricultural areas such as in the delta tracts it is likely that the pressure of population on the land will be so great and the size of holdings so uneconomically small that the rural population may be compelled to migrate to urban centres in the neighbourhood for alternative employment as also some times to other rural areas generally within the State where there may be greater opportunity of acquiring new lands at cheap rates and develop them using their skills and thus build up their prosperity. Such trends of migration between the rural areas of the prosperous coastal districts in this State and the poorer but developing Telangana districts is not uncommon.

(4) *Development of new areas for cultivation*:—Wherever lands had been reclaimed for extension of cultivation or by the provision of increased irrigation facilities by the construction of new projects the area induces considerable in-migration from distant places.

(5) *Conditions of scarcity*:—Sometimes the economic backwardness of a tract, lack of irrigation facilities, poor soils, failure of monsoons, famine conditions may induce the rural populations from such tracts to

emigrate to other areas that may provide a better living. Such migration is often observed in the famine affected areas of Rayalascema as also in some of the western taluks of Mahbubnagar district.

(6) *Growth of industries, construction work, etc.*—Large construction work, road work or growth of a large industrial unit will naturally draw migrants from near as well as distant places. In such areas may also be found migrants of different skills that will be needed such as earth diggers, stone cutters, engineers, etc. Normally the migration of males will be larger than females in such cases.

(7) *Job migration*.—Persons securing appointments under Government or local body or private services are required to move out of their places of birth. They form a fairly large section of migrants. Their period of residence at the places of enumeration is likely to be of medium duration. Job migration or industrial migration generally takes the form of the male moving to his place of work first and only after settling down there and finding accommodation, etc., does the family join. Hence in such cases male migrants are generally found to be forming a higher proportion.

4. Other Reasons :

(1) *Law and Order*.—In certain regions of this State law and order had also played a considerable part in inducing migration in the past. Just prior to and even during the 1951 Census enumeration the disturbed law and order conditions on account of the activities of terrorism of an unsocial organisation in certain rural tracts of Telangana region had led to quite a considerable movement of population particularly of the well-to-do to some urban centres for the purposes of security. Several of them returned to their original areas after conditions settled down to normal.

(2) *Re-organisation of States*.—States Re-organisation had been an important factor that shaped the pattern of migration in this State. The trifurcation of erstwhile Hyderabad led to a fair amount of emigration particularly from the city's population. At the same time the location of the capital of the new State of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad and the shifting of the administrative offices from Kurnool to Hyderabad also resulted in some concentrated migration of a special nature. The new link established between Hyderabad and erstwhile Andhra districts with the formation of the linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh naturally induced greater inter-regional migration than before.

5. It will be the effort of the present study to determine the type of migration that has occurred in the different regions of the State which will help to foresee future trends of the movements of population and also to see how far the migration is healthy as helping to relieve congestion in some areas and meeting the needs of another area or how far the conditions of scarcity induced the migration and therefore, required to be looked into.

6. Migration according to census is determined solely by the concept of the place of birth. Thus if at a particular place where a person is enumerated he is born there itself, he will be taken as a non-migrant even if the individual had been away from the place of his birth for considerably long periods. Similarly, a person enumerated at a place might have had his birth outside the place of enumeration by the sheer accident of his mother's confinement having taken place elsewhere. Such person even if he had been living at the place of his enumeration almost his entire life, will still be treated as a migrant to that place for the mere reason that the place of his birth happens to be not the same as the place where he is enumerated. When an expectant mother goes to her parents' place, which may be outside the village or town of the normal place of residence of the lady for the purpose of delivery of the child, and returns to the normal place of residence within a few months of the delivery and even if for the rest of the life, the child may live at the normal place of residence of its parents, for the purposes of Census, the child is treated as a migrant. Thus migration figures may often get artificially inflated. This used to be one of the main drawbacks of migration studies at the previous Censuses as the only question pertaining to migration asked at the previous Censuses was the place of birth. The position is sought to be improved at the 1961 Census in which apart from ascertaining the place of birth the Census questionnaire of the 1961 Census contained two new questions, viz., (1) whether the place of birth of a migrant was rural or urban and (2) the duration of residence at the place of enumeration, which were not asked at the previous Censuses in this country. The answers to these questions provided very useful information about the urban, rural movement and enabled us to judge whether the migration is of a permanent nature or temporary.

7. The questions asked in the individual Census slip pertaining to migration were as follows :

Question 4 (a) : Birth place

Question 4 (b) : Born R/U

Question 4 (c) : Duration of residence if born elsewhere

8. The instructions to the enumerators for answering the above questions ran as follows :

Question 4 (a)—*Birth place* :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) If born in village or town in which enumerated | Write PL |
| (2) If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated | Write D |
| (3) If born in another district in the State of enumeration | Write name of district |
| (4) If born in another State in India | Write name of district and State if name of district is known, otherwise write name of State. |

(5) If born in a country outside India, *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country Write name of the country

(6) Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriage or on road transport, *e.g.*, buses, *etc.* should be entered as such

Question 4(b)—Whether born in village or town :

(1) If born in a village Write R

(2) If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth Write U

Question 4(c)—Duration of residence :

(1) For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated Write X

(2) For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration Write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration

(Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business)

(3) If the duration of residence is less than one year Write O

(4) If the duration of residence is one year or over Write the actual number of completed years of residence

9. These basic questions pertaining to migration when studied along with other data like sex, age, literacy, occupation and industry, nationality, *etc.*, will provide very useful information on the trends and forces of migration. The information has been tabulated and the following tables have been prepared and published in Part II-C Volume.

D-I . Non-Indian Nationals

D-II . Place of Birth

D-III . Migrants classified for place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration

D-IV . Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups

D-V . Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities

D-VI . Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth

10. It is unfortunate that a separate tabulation of the migrants with reference to marital status was not made, which would have undoubtedly given further valuable data on migration.

11. The Census data may also suffer from certain other limitations, such as, its not accounting for the intermediate movement of persons between different places during a particular period as migration is determined purely by the place of birth for the purpose of Census.

12. Since the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed by joining a large portion of composite Madras State and a major portion of erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1956, the comparison of migration statistics with previous Censuses has been rendered difficult. For instance at the 1951 Census of Madras including Andhra districts all persons born anywhere in the entire State of Madras would have been dubbed under the category of those born within the State while those born in Telangana districts were treated as migrants from outside the State. Similarly in Hyderabad State persons born in the entire area comprising the old Hyderabad State were treated as born within the State. But after reorganisation and the transfer of territories to different States the concept of inter-State migration becomes entirely different and non-comparable. At the 1951 Census inter-district migration figures within the State had not been compiled in all States. Therefore in this Chapter we have to be content with reviewing the migration as revealed by the 1961 Census figures without making any comparison with the figures of 1951 except perhaps in regard to persons born outside the country and the foreign nationals, which alone are comparable.

Extent of Migration in the State

13. Taking the State as a whole the overall picture of migration is as follows :

[Statement I

EXTENT OF MIGRATION

STATEMENT V.1

PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State where born	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	ENUMERATED IN RURAL OR URBAN AREA OF THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH										
TOTAL POPULATION		35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549
A BORN IN INDIA										
	Rural	51,044,892	18,680,740	18,414,152	29,302,564	14,744,870	14,455,694	1,842,328	885,870	855,455
	Urban	4,901,808	2,514,600	2,387,308	485,779	191,814	293,965	4,416,029	2,322,786	2,093,243
	Unclassifiable	14,344	8,891	10,453	12,566	8,113	9,453	1,778	778	1,000
I WITHIN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION										
	Rural	80,668,689	15,478,645	15,190,344	28,958,469	14,668,067	14,290,402	1,710,380	810,578	809,512
	Urban	4,694,411	2,412,495	2,280,918	485,779	171,681	268,158	4,254,627	2,241,864	2,012,763
	Unclassifiable	18,523	8,542	9,981	12,099	2,989	9,100	1,424	608	821
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Rural	20,809,491	12,928,354	12,717,535	20,809,491	12,928,354	12,717,535	..	..	..
	Urban	2,696,532	1,980,997	1,717,535	..	..	..	2,696,532	1,980,997	1,717,535
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	8,022,205	2,376,987	2,345,268	6,944,320	1,888,880	5,050,440	1,077,885	488,037	594,538
	Urban	558,149	219,829	228,520	514,188	115,809	194,324	239,016	104,020	184,998
	Unclassifiable	10,867	2,018	2,249	10,200	2,885	7,315	607	283	384
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Rural	1,537,198	778,354	1,058,839	1,304,688	480,888	758,855	632,505	327,521	304,984
	Urban	442,730	212,669	230,061	125,651	55,822	69,829	317,079	156,547	160,232
	Unclassifiable	2,656	924	1,732	1,899	604	1,295	757	320	487
II STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION										
	Rural	376,008	182,005	228,908	244,065	78,808	165,262	131,988	78,292	58,648
	Urban	207,897	101,105	106,792	45,905	20,183	25,722	161,402	80,922	80,480
	Unclassifiable	821	849	472	467	174	293	354	175	179
Assam	Rural	449	321	128	289	188	101	210	183	37
	Urban	494	274	220	315	163	152	179	111	68
	Unclassifiable	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Bihar	Rural	1,477	1,176	801	288	221	67	1,189	955	384
	Urban	1,488	856	632	338	185	153	1,150	671	479
	Unclassifiable	6	5	1	2	2	..	4	3	1
Gujarat	Rural	3,106	1,649	1,457	250	165	85	2,856	1,484	1,372
	Urban	3,449	1,704	1,745	164	101	63	3,285	1,603	1,682
	Unclassifiable	19	14	5	..	..	..	19	14	8
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	611	464	127	17	8	9	594	476	118
	Urban	312	208	109	26	18	8	286	185	101
	Unclassifiable	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Kerala	Rural	18,528	9,802	8,726	2,466	1,767	699	11,062	8,085	8,027
	Urban	11,321	7,078	3,648	1,453	975	478	9,868	6,708	3,165
	Unclassifiable	49	83	16	13	9	4	86	24	13
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	6,261	3,318	2,948	4,198	2,068	2,135	2,068	1,250	818
	Urban	3,982	2,018	1,914	502	254	248	3,430	1,764	1,666
	Unclassifiable	19	6	18	9	2	7	10	4	6
Madras	Rural	96,344	42,220	54,124	58,836	21,844	36,992	37,508	20,376	17,132
	Urban	75,208	37,024	38,184	17,206	7,716	9,492	58,000	29,308	28,692
	Unclassifiable	856	144	212	223	81	142	133	63	70
Maharashtra	Rural	70,180	28,590	41,540	50,180	18,380	31,800	19,950	10,210	9,740
	Urban	28,450	18,441	15,009	5,064	2,780	3,204	22,486	10,681	11,805
	Unclassifiable	90	21	69	70	14	56	20	7	18
Mysore	Rural	135,908	40,895	95,006	101,782	26,168	75,589	32,151	14,732	17,419
	Urban	46,106	21,018	25,087	12,951	4,815	8,136	36,154	16,208	19,951
	Unclassifiable	191	77	114	114	47	67	77	30	47
Orissa	Rural	80,008	9,861	20,142	24,298	7,066	17,237	5,710	2,795	2,915
	Urban	12,654	5,535	7,119	4,178	1,608	2,570	8,476	3,927	4,549
	Unclassifiable	86	21	15	13	6	7	28	15	8
Punjab	Rural	4,801	8,559	1,242	223	147	75	4,579	8,412	1,167
	Urban	3,469	1,950	1,519	231	159	72	3,288	1,791	1,447
	Unclassifiable	7	5	2	6	4	2	1	1	..
Rajasthan	Rural	7,268	4,308	2,965	395	249	146	6,878	4,054	2,819
	Urban	4,839	2,710	2,129	284	183	82	4,605	2,538	2,047
	Unclassifiable	14	7	7	4	2	3	10	5	5
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	6,146	4,718	1,428	469	329	140	5,677	4,384	1,293
	Urban	4,990	2,820	2,170	460	265	165	4,540	2,535	2,015
	Unclassifiable	15	9	6	7	5	2	8	4	4

EXTENT OF MIGRATION

STATEMENT V.1—Contd.

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PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State where born	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	ENUMERATED IN RURAL OR URBAN AREA OF THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH									
		Total			Rural			Urban			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
West Bengal	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	1,416 5,556 7	865 2,754 3	551 2,802 4	420 1,812 2	235 875 1	185 937 1	996 3,744 5	690 1,879 2	806 1,865 3	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural Urban	5 58	4 30	1 23	4 39	4 22	.. 17	1 14	.. 8	1 6	
Delhi	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	454 1,609 2	257 849 ..	197 760 2	27 94 1	19 69 ..	8 29 1	427 1,511 1	234 780 ..	189 731 1	
Himachal Pradesh	Rural Urban	79 24	70 12	9 12	1 7	1 5	.. 3	74 17	69 8	9 9	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	Rural Urban	4 2	3 2	1 ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	1 1	.. 1	1 ..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	3 407 3	1 212 1	2 193 2	3 13 ..	1 5 ..	2 8 ..	.. 391 3	.. 207 1	.. 187 2
Pondicherry	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	13 34 1	7 15 ..	6 19 1	5 11 1	3 6 ..	2 5 1	8 23 ..	4 9 ..	4 14 ..	
N.E.F.A.	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sikkim	Unclassifiable	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. BORN IN COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA (Including U.S.S.R.)		Total	17,371	10,179	7,192	4,571	2,524	2,047	12,800	7,655	5,145
Afghanistan	..	75	71	4	12	11	1	63	60	3	
Burma	..	4,923	3,004	3,319	3,156	1,003	1,553	3,707	2,001	1,706	
Ceylon	..	208	150	118	126	62	64	142	88	54	
China	..	100	137	29	3	1	2	163	130	27	
Nepal	..	1,800	1,526	834	370	317	53	1,400	1,200	241	
Pakistan	..	6,515	3,674	2,841	231	164	68	6,284	3,511	2,773	
Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	..	963	547	416	648	352	296	315	105	120	
U.S.S.R.	..	109	105	4	1	1	..	108	104	4	
Elsewhere	..	492	365	127	24	11	10	468	351	117	
C. COUNTRIES IN EUROPE (Excluding U.S.S.R.)		Total	812	496	316	136	68	68	676	428	248
Ireland	..	25	7	18	19	2	17	6	8	1	
U.K. (Including North Ireland)	..	378	212	166	43	19	24	335	193	142	
Elsewhere	..	409	277	132	74	47	27	335	230	105	
D. COUNTRIES IN AFRICA		Total	411	214	197	155	97	58	256	117	139
Union of South Africa	..	846	105	151	155	97	58	191	98	93	
Kenya	..	84	10	42	..	..	..	58	16	42
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. COUNTRIES IN TWO AMERICAS		Total	536	277	259	80	28	52	456	249	207
Canada	..	112	40	72	22	9	13	90	31	59	
U.S.A.	..	406	227	179	52	19	33	354	208	146	
Elsewhere	..	18	10	8	6	..	6	12	10	2	
F. COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA		Total	68	28	40	14	9	5	54	17	35
Australia	..	37	18	21	1	..	..	36	13	23
New Zealand	..	29	13	16	11	..	4	18	6	12	
Elsewhere	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
G. UNCLASSIFIABLE		Total	3,205	1,246	1,959	3,074	1,189	1,885	131	57	74
* Urban and Unclassifiable are not shown against Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, and the N.E.F.A.											

* Urban and Unclassifiable are not shown against Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Nagaland as the territories are entirely Rural.

14. Out of the total population of 35,988,447, 24,508,023 are those who are born at the place of enumeration. These may be taken as those who had hardly ever travelled outside their place of birth. But it is likely that among them there may be some persons who might have travelled out for short periods or even for long periods but had come back to the place of their birth and where they might have been enumerated at the Census and hence treated as non-migrants.

15. In the rural population of the State the proportion of persons born in the same village where they are enumerated is much higher than those in the urban population for obvious reasons. Out of 29,708,939 enumerated in the rural areas of the State 20,809,491 are persons born in the same village where they are enumerated which means 70% of the rural population lived at the same place where they are enumerated. It is, however, interesting to see that there is considerable difference in the proportion of males and the females that are born in the same place where they are enumerated. In the rural population of the State the non-migrant males form as much as 82.45% of the rural male population while the percentage of non-migrants among the rural females is 57.48%. This shows that a considerable number of females move out of their places of birth. This migration is obviously a result of marriage and in the Indian society a lady after marriage moves out to her husband's place which may be in another village or another town. The State's rural economy being overwhelmingly agricultural the rural male population largely attached to their lands is considerably immobile.

16. Taking the urban population of the State, out of the total urban population of 6,274,508, 8,698,532 are persons born in the same town where they are enumerated, amounting to 59% which is lower than that observed in the rural population. Urban population is obviously more mobile. Here again as already observed those who had moved out of their place of birth during short or long intervals and who might have come back to the towns of their birth are not reckoned as migrants. There may be a good number of retired persons or even in the other urban occupations who might have been away from the place of their birth for a major part of their lives and come back, but their movement is not reckoned for the purpose of migration. Taking individual sexes, in the urban population, unlike in the rural population, there is not a marked difference in the proportion of males and females that are born in the place of enumeration. 61.60% of the urban males are born in the place of enumeration and amongst urban females the percentage of non-migrants, i.e., those born at the place of enumeration is 56.16%. The reason why the proportion of male non-migrants in the urban population is less than that in the rural population is obviously on account of the fact that in the urban population one would find much larger number of males that would have migrated into the towns for work, for education, for recreation, etc.

17. Now considering those who are treated as migrants, i.e., all those not born in the places of their enumeration, the picture that emerges is as follows :

STATEMENT V.2
NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Total Rural Urban		Population	Born in the place of enumeration		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration		Born in other districts of the State		Born in India beyond the State of enumeration		Born in Countries outside India	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	P	35,988,447	24,508,023	68.11	8,586,221	23.86	2,282,579	6.34	584,221	1.62	19,198	0.05
	M	18,161,671	14,804,851	78.76	2,599,884	14.31	991,947	5.46	258,549	1.40	11,194	0.06
	F	17,821,776	10,208,672	57.25	5,986,337	33.59	1,290,632	7.24	330,672	1.86	8,004	0.04
Rural	P	29,708,939	20,809,491	70.04	7,268,658	24.47	1,832,338	4.48	290,527	0.98	4,956	0.02
	M	14,945,712	12,328,354	82.45	2,012,024	13.46	507,259	3.39	99,160	0.66	2,726	0.02
	F	14,763,227	8,486,137	57.48	5,256,629	35.61	824,979	5.59	191,367	1.30	2,290	0.02
Urban	P	6,274,508	8,698,532	58.95	1,317,568	21.00	950,341	15.15	293,694	4.68	14,242	0.23
	M	3,215,959	1,980,997	61.60	587,800	18.28	484,688	15.07	154,369	4.80	8,468	0.26
	F	3,058,549	1,717,535	56.16	730,208	23.87	465,653	15.22	139,325	4.55	5,774	0.19

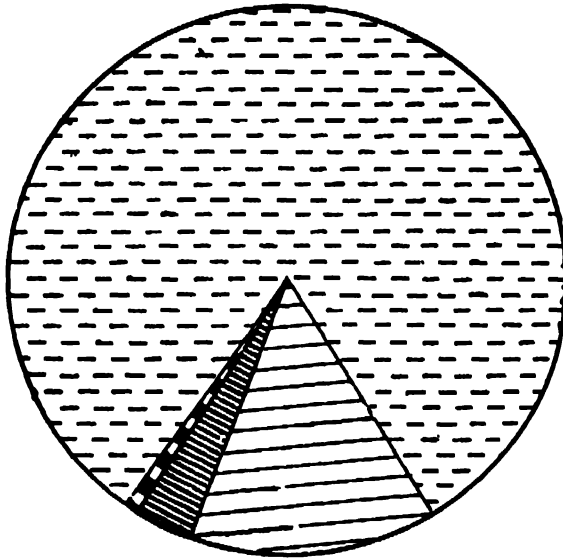
18. It will be seen that persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration form the largest proportion. It is but natural to expect a much larger movement of population within the district from one village to another particularly in the case of females that are married to their partners in neighbouring villages. There may also be seasonal migration for working in the neighbourhood. Even in respect of migrants in the urban population, taken as a whole, the largest proportion is made up of those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. In most urban centres, those born in the rural

areas of the district and had migrated into the towns largely for work, for education, medical treatment, marriage, etc., form a substantial proportion of the town's population. But, as may be seen from Statement V.1, if the number of migrants in the urban population from other urban centres are reckoned it is the urban centres in other districts that seem to contribute a larger number of migrants to the urban populations than those from other centres within the district.

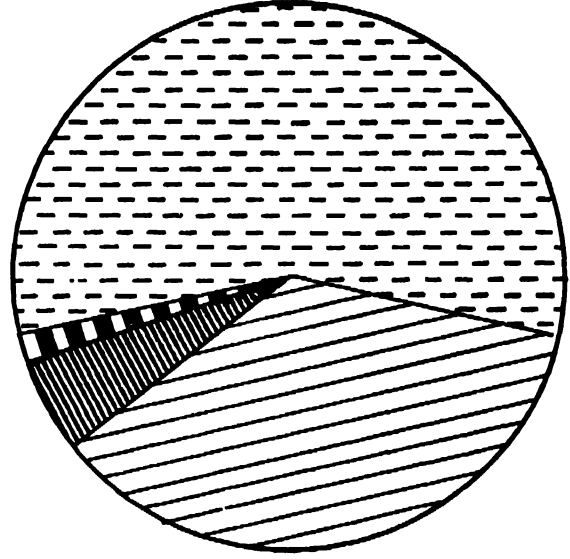
BIRTH PLACE

RURAL

MALES

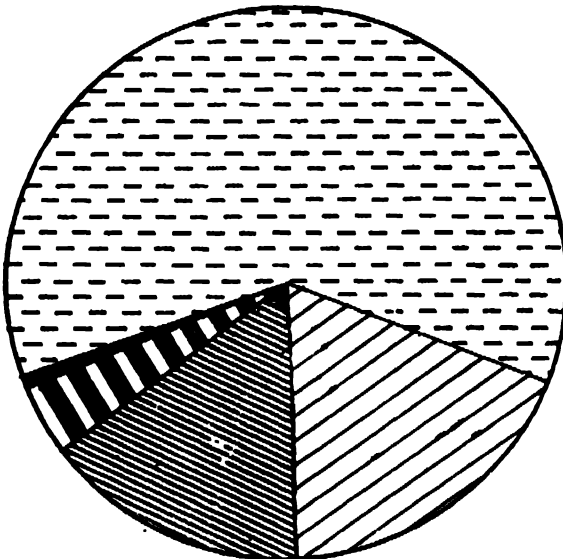


FEMALES

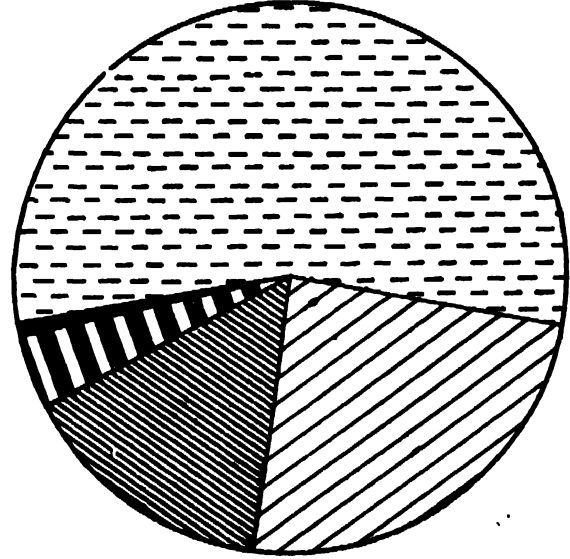


URBAN

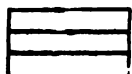
MALES



FEMALES



Born in place of enumeration



Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration



Born in other districts of the State



Born in States of India beyond the State of enumeration



Born outside India

19. The next largest proportion of migrants is made up of those born in other districts of the State. It may, however, be seen that the proportion of migrants from other districts is found in larger proportion in the urban population than in the rural population. This is on account of the fact that urban life is more conducive to immigration from greater distances. The urban activity is such that each of the urban centres will have to establish constant contact with other centres of trade, commerce and industry and besides most of these urban centres being important administrative and educational centres will also have to draw persons from distant regions. Another interesting feature observed in respect of migrants from other districts is that while in the rural population a considerably larger proportion of females is found, it is not so in the urban population which is on account of the larger migration of males found in the urban population.

20. The next largest proportion of migrants is drawn from other States in India though their proportion is much less than that observed in the previous two cases. Most of the migration within the State is obviously intra-district (within the district) and inter-district migration within the State. The proportion of migrants from other States in the urban population is more marked than in the rural population. But it is observed that the proportion of female migrants from other States in the rural population is much

higher than their corresponding proportion among males while in the urban population it is the other way round. The markedly larger extent of female migration in the rural population which is largely drawn from the rural areas of other States is noticeable from the bordering States like Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra and Orissa and this is obviously due to marriage migration into the adjoining rural areas of this State. In the urban population it is the male migrants from the neighbouring States that outnumber the female migrants. Though here also the largest contributors of migrants are States like Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra, the distant Kerala contributes much larger number of migrants amongst males, than Orissa which was one of the chief contributors of female migrants in the rural population. Other States like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh also contribute a sizable number to the urban population. It is also noteworthy to see that migrants from other States into the urban population of this State are mostly from the urban areas of those States to this State.

21. As the to and fro movement of population between Andhra Pradesh and other States of India will be of considerable interest, the following statement gives the number of persons born in other States of India enumerated in this State and also the number of persons born in Andhra Pradesh and enumerated in each of the other States of India.

STATEMENT V. 3
MIGRATION BETWEEN ANDHRA PRADESH AND OTHER STATES IN INDIA

State where born 1	Immigrants into Andhra Pradesh (+)			Emigrants from Andhra Pradesh to the States noted in column 1 (-)			Net immigration (+) or emigration (-)
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7	
Assam	946	597	349	4,344	2,858	1,486	-3,398
Bihar	2,071	2,087	984	18,063	7,355	5,710	-10,091
Gujarat	6,574	3,867	3,207	8,853	5,233	3,620	-2,279
Jammu & Kashmir	925	687	238	114	77	37	+848
Kerala	24,998	17,513	7,985	1,902	1,103	837	+22,950
Madhya Pradesh	10,212	5,837	4,875	39,819	24,587	15,232	-29,607
Madras	171,008	79,388	92,520	125,617	55,400	70,151	+46,291
Maharashtra	98,870	42,052	56,818	284,896	158,064	126,832	-185,726
Mysore	183,199	61,990	121,209	291,108	127,730	163,383	-107,904
Orissa	43,093	15,417	27,276	53,121	22,701	30,420	-10,428
Punjab	8,277	5,514	2,763	3,827	2,105	1,222	+4,950
Rajasthan	12,121	7,020	5,101	2,220	1,179	1,041	+9,901
Uttar Pradesh	11,151	7,542	3,609	5,827	3,532	2,195	+5,324
West Bengal	6,979	3,622	3,357	25,116	13,719	11,397	-18,137
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	34	24	3,346	2,811	535	-3,288
Delhi	2,086	1,106	939	4,818	2,767	2,051	-2,733
Himachal Pradesh	103	82	21	34	21	13	+89
Manipur	1	..	1	9	8	1	-8
Tripura	6	5	1	25	10	15	-19
Goa, Daman & Diu	413	214	199	48	18	30	+383
Pondicherry	48	22	26	2,920	1,056	1,864	-2,872
N.E.F.A.	2	2	..	175	170	5	-173
Sikkim	1	1	..	14	11	3	-13
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	5	4	1	-5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	8	8	..	-8
Nagaland	..	..	..	8	8	..	-8

22. The opposite pie charts will indicate the proportions of the rural and urban populations of the

State according as they are non-migrants or migrants and various categories of migrants.

Migration between Rural and Urban areas

23. An important contribution that the migration data at the 1961 Census may make will be with regard to the assessment of the extent and direction of migration between rural and urban populations. As already indicated this is made possible as it was ascertained in answer to a separate question in the

Census Schedule of 1961 for the first time whether the place where a person was born was rural or urban. A brief review of the overall rural and urban migration for the State as a whole may be made here. The following statement gives an abstract of the pattern of migrants found in the rural and urban populations of the State and helps to show the extent of migration between rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT V.4
PATTERN OF MIGRANTS FOUND IN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Where born 1	Percentage of migrants of each category in Col. 1 to the Population of the State					
	In Rural Population			In Urban Population		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
1 Born at the place of enumeration	70.04	82.45	57.48	58.05	61.00	56.16
2 Born in the district of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R 28.37 U 1.06	19.67 0.77	84.21 1.84	17.18 3.81	15.02 3.23	19.45 4.41
3 Born in other districts within the State	R 4.05 U 0.42	3.02 0.37	5.11 0.47	10.08 5.05	10.18 4.88	9.07 5.24
4 Born in other States in India	R 0.82 U 0.15	0.53 0.14	1.12 0.17	2.10 2.57	2.28 2.52	1.02 2.63
5 Born outside India	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.28	0.26	0.19

24. As the rural or urban characteristics of the population born outside the country and enumerated in the State may not be very relevant for our purpose, we may confine our review to only the population born within the country. Of those people born in India and enumerated in the State 31,044,892 are born in rural areas and 4,901,808 are born in urban areas, apart from a small number of 14,344 whose places of birth could not be classified as rural or urban. Of the 31,044,892 persons who had had their birth in rural area, 29,202,564 are enumerated in the rural area itself of the State. These may represent those who had not moved out of their places of enumeration or who had moved from one rural area to another but confined themselves to rural areas only. Thus 94.07% of the population born in rural areas continue to live in rural areas only, the remaining having moved into urban areas. As regards those having had the birth in urban areas out of the 4,901,808 as many as 4,416,029 have been enumerated in urban areas only. Which means that 90.09% of the population having had their origin in urban areas continue to live in urban areas only, either at the place of birth itself or having migrated to other urban areas. We may next see to what extent the population has been mobile in both the regions.

Rural to Rural Migration

25. Of the 29,202,564 rural population that was born in a rural area and had been living in rural areas only, 20,809,491 are those born at the place of enumeration. The balance of 8,393,073 represents those that have moved from one rural area to another rural area. They form 80% of the population enumerated in the rural areas. In this category of migrants from one rural area to another rural area the largest number (6,944,820) are those that moved from one village to another village within the district of enumeration. It is observed that in this category the female migrants 5,050,440 far outnumber the male migrants 1,898,880. This clearly shows the migration of rural

population within the district is largely among the female population in the rural areas necessitated by marriage. The Indian social custom requires the wife to join her husband in the latter's place. Matrimonial relations are commonly established with those in the neighbourhood, generally within the district. Administrative boundaries may have little effect on those living in border areas and marriage migration may take place freely across the borders. But the political boundaries often lead to the population within those limits having greater opportunities of mixing and knowing one another and therefore, even marriage negotiations often fructify between parties living within the administrative boundaries of a district or taluk and hence greater intra-migration. The low proportion of male migrants in this category indicates that the movement of the male rural population between one rural area and another rural area is very limited. In fact a vast majority of the rural males 12,323,354 out of 14,945,712 of the total rural males live at the same place where they were born.

26. Movement of population born in rural areas of one district to the rural areas of another district does also take place though it is more limited than the movement of rural population within the same district. Such movement may be mostly observed in bordering areas between districts. The number of female migrants from rural areas of one district to rural areas of another district (753,855) exceeds that of the corresponding male migrants (450,833). The preponderance of female migration is obviously due to marriage. In regard to movement of population from rural areas of another State in India into Andhra Pradesh, though it is limited, a similar trait of an excess of female migration (165,262) over male migration (78,808) is observed. Here also the migration is mostly a result of marriage that might have occurred in the bordering areas between States.

27. *Duration of residence* :- Rural to rural migration being mostly induced by marriage than by reasons

of finding work it has to be expected that the proportion of this category of migrants with a longer duration of residence will be more prominent. A perusal of Migration Table D-III and the Subsidiary Table D-III.1 will show that an overwhelmingly large number and proportion of persons born in rural areas and moved into another rural area either within the district itself or another district are found in the duration of residence period of over 10 years. Of these as many as 2,171,658 females and 526,242 males represent those born elsewhere in a rural area but enumerated in some other rural area of the same district and had been residing at the place to which they have emigrated to for over 15 years and they form a proportion of 2,440 females and 591 males per 10,000 of the total migrants in the rural areas. The rural immigrant population with a duration of residence of over 15 years constitutes the largest proportion. In the rural areas of Krishna and West Godavari as also Nizamabad, Warangal and Khammam districts a fairly substantial proportions of migrants in the rural areas from the rural areas of other districts with a duration of residence of 6 to 10 years is found. As will be seen later while discussing the inter-district movement of population, these regions had drawn a good number of enterprising agriculturists from other districts who have settled down and improved the land in recent years.

Rural to Urban Migration

28. In the State as a whole 1,842,328 persons (883,870 males and 958,458 females) represent those born in rural areas of any part of the country but have moved into the urban areas of this State. A bulk of these totalling 1,077,885 (males 483,057 and females 594,828) are those born in the rural areas of the district of enumeration within the State and have moved into the urban areas of the same district where they are enumerated. It is obvious that the urban centres within a district owe their growth considerably to the migrants from the neighbourhood whom the urban centres serve in several ways, being the centres of trade and commerce, administration, industry, education, and so on. The working population found surplus on land necessarily tries to find employment in the nearest urban centre. Those born in the rural areas of other districts and moving into the urban areas of another district as also those born in rural areas outside the State but moving into the urban centres of this State become more limited. It is interesting to observe that the number of females moving from the rural areas of the district of enumeration to the urban centres of the same district is more than the corresponding number of males. This may be on account of migration by marriage being considerable amongst women and also due to a number of women seeking employment in domestic services as also those moving to urban centres for education. But the migrants from rural areas of other districts and States are predominantly men.

29. *Period of residence:*—Unlike the picture we had of the duration of residence of migrants from one rural area to another rural area, the pattern of migration from rural to an urban area is entirely different.

Taking the rural to urban migration within the district, the largest proportion of migrants from rural to urban areas are in the duration of residence period of 1 to 5 years, in the State's average. Even in respect of those born in the rural areas of another district that had moved into the urban area of the district of enumeration, it is in this duration of residence period that the largest proportion of migrants is found. In the rural to rural movement we saw that migrants in the duration of residence period of over 15 years predominate while in the rural to urban migration the shorter duration of residence is more popular. This shows the recent and temporary movement of rural population to urban centres for work. In the period of less than one year a larger proportion is accounted for by rural to urban migrants than by rural to rural migrants which may be on account of the fact that mothers may go to their parents' place outside an urban area and may bring those children to the normal place of residence in the urban areas thus boosting the rural migrants of infant children and also due to temporary migration to urban centres. As seen from Subsidiary Table D-III.1 a peculiarity found in Hyderabad district is that the rural to urban migrants within the district form a small proportion and they are mostly found under the longer duration period of over 15 years and also in the duration period of 1 to 5 years. Hyderabad city's growth does not depend much on the migrants from within the district of Hyderabad. Rural to urban migrants from other districts of the State form a larger proportion than those from within the district. The rural migrants from other districts are well spread in all durations of residence though here too 1 to 5 years and over 15 years form the largest number. While quite a few migrants have been drawn into the city of Hyderabad for finding work in recent years, this old city has drawn a good number of permanent migrants from different regions of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and they have been living in the city for a number of years. In Nalgonda district a great preponderance of the migrants from rural areas of other districts to the urban area in the duration of 1 to 5 years can be seen which clearly reflects the great migration of labour from rural areas of other districts into the project works at Vijayapuri.

Urban to Urban Movement

30. The largest number of migrants in urban population drawn from the urban centres is contributed by those born in urban areas of another district than those born in urban areas within the district of enumeration. This is obviously on account of the limited urban population within a district of enumeration and also the urban economic life is such that it promotes freer movement of population from urban centres beyond the district. It is also interesting that the number of female migrants contributing to the urban centres from other urban areas of the same district or beyond the district are slightly larger than that of the males. The slightly excess female migration may be due to the greater migrational forces induced by marriage in women. Even in regard to States in India beyond the State of enumeration

the migration from the urban centres to the urban population in the State is larger than from the rural population.

31. *Period of residence:*—From the Subsidiary Table D-III.1 a clear preponderance of migrants with the duration of residence of 1 to 5 years may be seen among the migrants from one urban area to another which is a clear indication of the fact that urban to urban migration occurs primarily on account of the migrants moving for work. It is also observed that the proportion of females is larger than the males in this category of migrants only in the longer durations of residence of 11 to 15 years and over. This represents permanent migration largely induced by marriage which brings in more women than are married to men who are already permanent residents of the towns of their birth. It is of interest to see that in Hyderabad district the proportion of urban to urban migrants amongst females born outside the district is not more than that of the males even in the longer duration periods. This is on account of a larger proportion of male migrants from other urban centres of all durations of residence being found in the city's population.

Urban to Rural Movement :

32. The population born in urban areas and enumerated in rural areas is smaller than the numbers accounted for by the reverse movement. This is natural. While the number of persons from rural areas may migrate to urban areas for various reasons, the reverse movement may not be popular. The persons with urban origin and enumerated in rural areas may represent cases where a person who normally resides in a rural area having been born in an urban area on account of greater medical facilities and also a number of Government servants and others who might have been born in urban areas but working in rural areas where they happened to be enumerated at the Census. Judging by the larger number of females with urban origin being found in the rural areas it has to be surmised that the marriage migration has forced them to move from the urban to the rural areas. The urban to rural movement is found to be largest within the district and much more limited when the movement takes place from the urban areas of one district to the rural areas of another district, unlike what we found in regard to the movement from urban areas of one district to the urban areas of another district which was much larger.

Urban to Rural Migration :

33. *Duration of residence:* As already observed the urban to rural migration is considerably small and generally the proportion of females in this category is higher than the males in almost all the durations except less than one year. Less than one year largely representing cases of births in the mother's home, both the sexes of children are equally represented. In other cases the urban to rural migration both within the district and outside the district seems to be largely prompted by marriage requiring the female to move into the rural areas to the home of her husband.

The pattern of migration in the districts

34. While we have reviewed in a general way the pattern of rural and urban migration in the State's total population, it will be rewarding to study the patterns of migration of the populations within each district.

35. *Born in place of enumeration:*—The following statement will give the proportion of population born in place of enumeration in the total, rural and urban populations of each district.

STATEMENT V.5
PROPORTION OF POPULATION BORN IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION
Percentage of persons born in the place of enumeration to total, rural and urban population

Satet/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	39.75	28.36	41.48	28.56	31.57	27.37
Srikakulam	41.04	32.94	42.50	33.18	36.07	30.46
Visakhapatnam	40.88	32.87	43.15	33.81	30.55	28.60
East Godavari	37.40	26.53	39.13	26.84	29.72	25.16
West Godavari	35.10	23.25	36.71	26.11	26.98	20.68
Krishna	34.30	24.85	37.09	25.67	25.20	22.17
Guntur	37.60	28.06	40.17	29.22	27.83	23.69
Nellore	39.09	30.97	41.13	31.38	30.70	27.63
Chittoor	41.08	29.94	43.13	30.57	30.45	25.13
Cuddapah	42.74	31.46	43.99	31.81	34.50	29.18
Anantapur	41.73	29.97	43.54	30.65	33.13	26.75
Kurnool	41.41	29.67	42.92	29.61	35.05	29.94
Mahbubnagar	42.87	28.08	43.70	26.46	35.44	28.73
Hyderabad	39.07	31.89	43.32	25.79	37.45	35.59
Medak	43.90	24.93	44.66	24.63	34.90	28.36
Nizamabad	36.26	24.16	37.69	24.50	27.63	21.07
Adilabad	35.65	26.17	37.54	27.52	25.29	18.77
Karimnagar	43.06	26.47	43.78	26.41	33.67	27.30
Warangal	42.06	26.46	43.09	26.23	35.79	27.87
Khammam	35.63	27.02	37.51	27.83	22.04	21.04
Nalgonda	42.13	24.29	44.22	25.17	21.98	15.77

36. From this statement, it may at once be observed that the proportion of non-migrants, i.e., those born at the place where they are enumerated is largest in the relatively more backward areas of the State. Thus all the Rayalaseema districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and the Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam districts and the northern-most two districts of Coastal Andhra, viz., Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam show a larger proportion of non-migrants in their populations particularly among the males. It is obvious that in these districts which show a higher proportion of non-migrants, there has not been adequate economic activity as to attract migrants particularly of the males. In the rural areas, comparatively lesser proportion of the population is made up of non-migrants in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam. The most stagnant rural population seems to be found in the districts of Medak and Nalgonda. In the rural female populations, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur show a distinctly higher proportion of non-migrants. In the urban populations, surprisingly, Hyderabad district shows the largest proportion of non-migrants both amongst males and females and the least extent of stagnant population is to be found in the urban areas of Nalgonda district.

Taking the overall picture, districts like Krishna, West Godavari, Adilabad and Nizamabad seem to have a comparatively lesser proportions of non-migrants which means a larger proportion of migrants. In Krishna district, the high urban development and the existence of a city as Vijayawada, the second largest in the State, seem to have contributed considerable migrants in the population of the district. In West Godavari, in the rural population as also in the urban population, the proportion of non-migrants has been fairly low. As will be seen later, in these districts, the largest extent of migration is due to the movement of the population within the district itself. The movement of female population born in the rural areas of the district and enumerated in other rural areas or in the urban areas is considerable. In Nizamabad district it is well-known that after the advent of the Nizamsagar project and the development of Bodhan Sugar factory and also some Khandasari factory in Nizamabad town, this district has attracted a considerable number of immigrants from outside. Both in the rural areas as also in urban areas, Nizamabad district has got considerable number of immigrants. Adilabad district too, has a fairly large section of immigrant population particularly in its urban sectors. This is on account of the growth of industrial towns as Sirpur-Kagaznagar and Mancherial and the collieries at Bellampalli. As will be seen later, in Adilabad district too, most of the migrants had come from other districts. In Khammam district, the trend of migrants is more marked in its urban population than in the rural as in the case of Adilabad district. This is obviously on account of the importance that the collieries town of Kothagudem occupied in this district. In West Godavari district, the taluks of Eluru, Narsapur and Tanuku show a particularly heavy migration of population in the rural areas. These areas represent the prosperous regions of the district which seem to have drawn migrants from outside the district. This is not to speak of Eluru city in which there is considerable immigration of population particularly of the females. In Krishna district, while Vijayawada city shows nearly two-thirds of its population made up of migrants, the rural populations of Vijayawada taluk, Gudivada taluk and Kaikalur taluk show a higher proportion of immigrants. Kaikalur and Vijayawada show a particularly heavy proportion of immigrants, while Vijayawada taluk represents a prosperous area with the great city of Vijayawada. With the more and more of reclamation and the stabilisation of second crop cultivation, there has apparently been quite a steady immigration of population into Kaikalur which incidentally shows the highest growth of population among the taluks of the district in the last decade. The enterprising ryots from the neighbouring district of West Godavari must have moved to the Kaikalur area in large numbers. In Nizamabad district, Bodhan taluk shows a distinctly higher proportion of migrants both from other districts of the State and also beyond the State being a border taluk. In the population of Nizamabad district all told, however, it is in the urban population that a heavier proportion of migrants is found. The fast developing town of Nizamabad as also the industrially developed Bodhan should have attracted considerable immigration. In

Adilabad district as already pointed out while the greatest migration is found in the urban population on account of the location of industrial and collieries towns in this district, considerable immigration into the rural areas of taluks like Utnur, Khammam is observed. This may be on account of the development in the tribal area which attracted some immigration. In Khammam district obviously, the urban population is made up of a very heavy component of migrant population. In the rural areas no taluk shows any particularly heavy immigration. In Nalgonda district too the heavy disparity in the composition of the urban and rural population is seen. While the urban population is made up of a higher proportion of migrants than in any other urban area of the State mainly on account of the large township at the project site of Nagarjunasagar coming into being. In the rural population of almost all the taluks the proportion of migrants is very little.

Migration of population within the district

37. The following statement shows the percentage of the total, rural and urban population of each district accounted for by persons born within the district of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration :

STATEMENT V.6
PROPORTION OF POPULATION BORN WITHIN THE DISTRICT
BUT OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

State/District	Born in Rural Urban	Migrants born within the district but outside the place of enumeration to Total, Rural and Urban Population					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	6.61	15.69	6.37	17.00	7.70	9.48
	Urban	0.61	0.93	0.39	0.67	1.66	2.15
Srikakulam	Rural	5.69	15.23	5.55	15.81	7.13	9.18
	Urban	0.38	0.89	0.24	0.59	1.70	5.05
Visakhapatnam	Rural	5.00	13.57	5.10	14.48	7.88	9.42
	Urban	0.70	0.93	0.32	0.56	2.45	2.59
West Godavari	Rural	8.85	18.65	8.63	19.87	9.83	13.30
	Urban	1.02	1.47	0.06	1.05	2.59	3.27
West Godavari	Rural	9.70	17.61	9.62	18.51	10.09	13.39
	Urban	0.78	1.12	0.61	0.88	1.07	2.41
Krishna	Rural	9.41	15.92	9.20	17.31	10.10	11.60
	Urban	0.97	1.23	0.62	0.93	2.08	2.20
Guntur	Rural	9.41	16.90	8.81	17.01	13.61	16.47
	Urban	0.88	1.29	0.55	0.94	2.17	2.61
Nellore	Rural	7.33	15.06	6.87	15.82	11.07	11.85
	Urban	0.63	0.88	0.47	0.64	1.97	2.77
Chittoor	Rural	5.93	13.57	5.61	14.11	8.36	9.39
	Urban	0.65	0.71	0.31	0.45	2.50	2.72
Cuddapah	Rural	6.89	15.09	5.73	14.35	10.61	12.34
	Urban	0.45	0.75	0.26	0.47	1.71	2.54
Anantpur	Rural	6.03	12.85	5.69	13.62	7.63	9.19
	Urban	0.78	1.15	0.35	0.72	2.82	3.16
Kurnool	Rural	6.22	15.18	5.70	16.25	8.52	10.08
	Urban	0.54	0.86	0.33	0.68	1.34	1.74
Mahbubnagar	Rural	5.27	19.52	4.94	20.40	9.09	11.61
	Urban	0.39	0.79	0.25	0.54	1.66	2.62
Hyderabad	Rural	2.19	7.05	3.00	16.29	1.29	1.44
	Urban	0.61	0.69	0.58	1.18	0.31	0.39
Medak	Rural	4.12	19.87	3.84	20.55	7.19	11.66
	Urban	0.35	0.44	0.18	0.31	2.92	1.91
Nizamabad	Rural	5.51	16.81	5.36	17.55	6.69	8.95
	Urban	0.62	0.94	0.56	0.92	0.99	2.80
Adilabad	Rural	7.59	14.84	7.91	16.20	5.86	7.13
	Urban	0.62	0.70	0.58	0.42	2.08	2.62
Karimnagar	Rural	5.17	19.68	4.65	20.08	11.09	14.54
	Urban	0.39	0.72	0.31	0.61	1.43	2.25
Warangal	Rural	5.55	10.63	5.33	17.59	0.90	10.77
	Urban	0.44	0.84	0.33	0.77	1.11	1.25
Khammam	Rural	7.03	12.82	7.26	13.66	5.27	6.77
	Urban	0.42	0.69	0.19	0.28	2.06	3.69
Nalgonda	Rural	5.89	19.29	5.01	20.23	9.14	10.12
	Urban	0.24	0.46	0.16	0.40	0.98	0.98

38. Here, it can be observed that the highest movement of population has been in the deltaic districts where West Godavari shows by far the heaviest movement of population particularly in its rural population while in the urban population it is in Guntur that the highest movement is observed especially from the rural areas into the urban areas, while the large proportion of female migrants coming under this category may be accounted for by marriage and generally there has not been any great disparity between districts in the proportions of female migrants from the rural areas within the district. Districts like Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda show a fairly high proportion of female migrants from rural areas to other rural areas within the district. In the urban populations, Guntur shows a particularly high proportion of migrants both of males and females from the rural areas of this district. This is on account of the location of the thriving tobacco industry in Guntur district in several towns to which considerable labour is drawn seasonally. It is mostly the females who are engaged in the tobacco industry and this has clearly been made apparent by the high proportion of female migrants from the rural areas into the urban population of Guntur district. Districts like Karimnagar as also Cuddapah show a fairly high proportion of migrants from rural areas within the district to the urban areas. In these districts also, the beedi rolling industry and possibly the handloom industry has drawn a good number of migrants from within the district. The least proportion of migration within the district is observed in Hyderabad. Hyderabad city dominates the district, but it is not the rural population of the district that contributes to the growth of the life in the city. Hyderabad city has been an old historic city in which population had settled long ago from the days of the *Qutub Shahis*. Thus, while the basic population of the city may be largely made up of indigenous population whose ancestors had lived in the city for generations, the migrants to the city are very largely drawn from other districts and other States. Should Hyderabad city be excluded, the district of Hyderabad presents a desolate picture and the poor development of the rural area is such that it can hardly contribute much to the life in the city, unlike in the rich Coastal delta tracts where the pressure of population over agricultural land in the rural areas has been largely pushing the surplus population into the urban centres. In the Telangana districts particularly in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Medak the contribution made by migrants from other parts of the district in the urban population is very poor, as seen by the very low proportion of male migrants from rural areas to the urban areas of the districts. Though in these districts, the female component of the migrants from rural to urban is quite considerable, it is obviously induced by marriage and does not reflect the economic conditions within the district. The fact that a greater proportion of female migration occurs within the district itself, in Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts may, in a way reflect the backwardness of the tract and their unenterprising population which may not go outside the district even for marital negotiations.

Migration of population from one district to another within the State

39. The following statement shows the proportion of population accounted for by those born in other districts of the State in the total, rural and urban population of each district.

STATEMENT V.7
PROPORTION OF POPULATION BORN IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

Proportion of Migrants born in other districts of the State to Total, Rural and Urban populations

State/District	Born in Rural/Urban	Proportion of Migrants born in other districts of the State to Total, Rural and Urban populations					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2.16	2.94	1.52	2.54	5.22	4.86
	Urban	0.59	0.64	0.19	0.23	2.50	2.55
Srikakulam	Rural	0.33	0.48	0.25	0.40	1.20	1.80
	Urban	0.24	0.30	0.11	0.1	1.03	2.09
Vishakhapatnam	Rural	1.27	1.38	0.02	1.05	4.24	2.89
	Urban	0.61	0.78	0.17	0.20	2.80	3.30
East Godavari	Rural	1.07	2.50	1.80	1.90	4.92	5.11
	Urban	0.53	0.61	0.20	0.25	1.98	2.34
West Godavari	Rural	3.63	4.70	2.01	3.93	7.44	8.71
	Urban	0.77	0.99	0.30	0.40	3.26	4.13
Krishna	Rural	4.01	5.70	3.61	4.81	9.12	8.62
	Urban	0.98	1.05	0.26	0.33	3.36	3.39
Guntur	Rural	1.95	2.41	1.88	1.97	4.09	4.08
	Urban	0.40	0.54	0.13	0.19	1.85	1.86
Nellore	Rural	1.15	1.87	0.90	1.79	2.68	2.52
	Urban	0.35	0.42	0.17	0.22	1.82	2.02
Chittoor	Rural	0.71	1.02	0.57	0.97	1.73	1.40
	Urban	0.29	0.81	0.09	0.11	1.76	1.80
Cuddapah	Rural	1.04	2.00	0.80	2.00	1.99	2.01
	Urban	0.25	0.33	0.09	0.13	1.31	1.01
Anantapur	Rural	1.02	1.39	0.68	1.17	2.60	2.47
	Urban	0.44	0.38	0.10	0.10	2.05	2.20
Kurnool	Rural	1.42	2.39	1.06	2.19	2.96	3.20
	Urban	0.34	0.42	0.11	0.15	1.88	1.56
Mahbubnagar	Rural	0.70	1.83	0.03	1.84	1.31	1.66
	Urban	0.40	0.47	0.15	0.26	2.00	2.42
Hyderabad	Rural	4.60	5.25	2.18	5.55	6.07	5.07
	Urban	1.40	1.17	0.10	0.13	2.19	1.79
Medak	Rural	0.95	3.19	0.80	3.22	1.98	2.86
	Urban	0.40	0.56	0.20	0.39	2.81	2.07
Nizamabad	Rural	4.07	5.74	4.16	5.52	7.71	7.04
	Urban	1.25	0.99	0.74	0.45	4.25	4.16
Adilabad	Rural	3.03	4.21	2.52	3.09	9.06	10.37
	Urban	1.15	0.98	0.28	0.23	5.89	5.09
Karimnagar	Rural	1.04	2.40	1.01	2.54	1.99	1.45
	Urban	0.33	0.39	0.18	0.24	2.19	2.85
Warangal	Rural	2.24	3.93	1.96	3.91	8.93	4.23
	Urban	0.64	0.70	0.23	0.27	3.11	3.30
Khammam	Rural	6.69	7.13	5.41	6.68	15.96	10.33
	Urban	0.93	0.98	0.33	0.44	5.28	4.85
Nalgonda	Rural	2.40	3.70	1.31	2.86	13.66	11.96
	Urban	0.57	0.62	0.21	0.28	4.12	3.98

40. The contribution of migration from other districts particularly to the urban population is very important. Taking the total population, the migrants from other districts form the largest proportion in the districts of Khammam, Krishna, Nizamabad and Hyderabad. In the rural population, Khammam and Nizamabad show a much higher proportion than other districts. In the urban population, it is Khammam and Nalgonda that show a distinctly higher proportion of migrants from other districts. In Krishna the

prosperous Vijayawada taluk with the great commercial city of Vijayawada located in it and the agriculturally developing Kaikalur taluk have mostly attracted migrants from outside the district. In Hyderabad needless to say that the city's migrant population is mostly drawn from those born in other districts of the State that have come and settled in the city for various reasons, such as, Government service, trade, other professions such as the legal profession and so on. It may also be seen that the largest movement of population from urban centres of other areas occurs in Hyderabad city. In Nizamabad district, the rural area with the advent of Nizamsagar project in 1930's and the development of Bodhan into an industrial town and Nizamabad also fast taking shape as an industrial town, has attracted considerable migrants from other districts of the State is observed. It is well-known that a number of agriculturists' families in the rich Guntur, Krishna area sold their valuable lands and invested the amount in purchasing large extents of land in Nizamabad tract. Several of these settlements are often referred to as "Guntur Palles" which present the appearance of a typical delta villages with similar type of paddy hay roofed houses unlike the indigenous country tiled houses and the layouts also generally conforming to the delta types with a large open cut tank serving as a source of water supply for the villagers as well as the cattle. It may be seen that Nizamabad is one of the few districts in which a very high proportion of the rural migrants is made up of those drawn from rural areas of other districts. Khammam district too has quite a high proportion of migrants born in other districts while a preponderantly high proportion of them are those drawn from the rural areas of other districts into its urban population, obviously the collieries town of Kothagudem being the main attraction in the rural areas of other districts is noticed. Here also some enterprising ryots from the neighbouring delta district of Krishna should have come and settled, thus accounting for a fairly high proportion of rural migrants into the rural areas of Khammam district particularly in taluks like Madhira and Khammam. Nalgonda district while showing quite a poor proportion of migrants from other districts into its rural population, in its urban, a conspicuously high proportion of migrants from other districts of the State is found. The Nagarjunasagar township which had recorded a population of 55,800 is almost entirely made up of migrants drawn from different corners of the State, such as, the stone breaking waddars of Mahbubnagar district, from the backward tracts of Nellore district, and from adjoining Kurnool and Guntur districts and various other centres as also from beyond the State. Adilabad is yet another district which shows the presence of a fairly high proportion of migrants from other districts into its urban population while in the rural population it is not considerable.

Migration of population from other States in India

41. The following statement gives the proportion of total, rural and urban populations of each of the districts of the State accounted for by the migrants from other States in India.

STATEMENT V.8
PROPORTION OF POPULATION MIGRATED FROM OTHER STATES

State/District	Born in Rural Urban	Proportion of migrants born in other States in India to total, rural and urban populations					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	0.42	0.62	0.27	0.56	1.17	0.94
	Urban	0.28	0.30	0.07	0.09	1.29	1.28
Srikakulam	Rural	0.81	0.76	0.28	0.74	0.62	0.69
	Urban	0.19	0.26	0.11	0.18	1.02	1.89
Visakhapatnam	Rural	0.26	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.84	0.42
	Urban	0.85	0.27	0.07	0.05	1.65	1.20
East Godavari	Rural	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.85	0.16
	Urban	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.41
West Godavari	Rural	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.16
	Urban	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.87	0.22
Krishna	Rural	0.17	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.86	0.39
	Urban	0.18	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.72	0.87
Guntur	Rural	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.37
	Urban	0.18	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.82	0.48
Nellore	Rural	0.80	0.86	0.19	0.27	1.19	1.10
	Urban	0.29	0.29	0.13	0.15	1.65	1.44
Chittoor	Rural	1.25	2.40	1.06	2.32	2.71	3.99
	Urban	0.68	0.87	0.22	0.36	8.99	4.86
Cuddapah	Rural	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.24	0.17
	Urban	0.14	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.79	0.90
Anantapur	Rural	0.94	2.15	0.84	2.22	1.88	1.88
	Urban	0.45	0.61	0.13	0.19	1.98	2.56
Kurnool	Rural	0.88	0.66	0.28	0.68	0.78	0.77
	Urban	0.27	0.28	0.07	0.09	1.10	1.08
Mahbubnagar	Rural	0.19	0.68	0.15	0.60	0.85	0.88
	Urban	0.10	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.87	0.81
Hyderabad	Rural	1.58	1.28	0.85	0.71	2.88	1.63
	Urban	1.25	1.81	0.07	0.07	1.10	2.06
Medak	Rural	0.26	0.72	0.24	0.78	0.54	0.59
	Urban	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.48	0.80
Nizamabad	Rural	1.08	1.65	0.84	1.56	2.48	2.15
	Urban	0.40	0.85	0.16	0.17	1.82	1.40
Adilabad	Rural	1.51	2.15	1.43	2.24	1.98	1.67
	Urban	0.40	0.84	0.08	0.10	2.14	1.67
Karimnagar	Rural	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.21	0.16
	Urban	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.60	0.45
Warangal	Rural	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.84	0.22
	Urban	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.68	0.48
Khammam	Rural	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.15	1.00	0.39
	Urban	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.66	0.55
Nalgonda	Rural	0.32	0.28	0.05	0.03	2.92	2.12
	Urban	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.02	1.22	0.93

42. From the above statement Hyderabad district marks itself out prominently as having the largest component of migrants from other States particularly of those born in urban areas of other States. It is clear that Hyderabad city accounts for most of this migration. Services, Business and Industry obviously draw a good number of migrants from urban areas outside the State into Hyderabad city's population. We find that in the rural population of Hyderabad district the proportion of migrants from other States is very little. Districts like Chittoor, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Adilabad also show considerable migration of population from other States. These are all districts lying on the inter-state borders and naturally attract considerable migration from the adjoining areas of other States. It is interesting to find that the inter-state migration to the rural areas of these districts is predominantly made up of females, obviously a case of migration by marriage. But in their urban populations larger proportions of male

migrants from other States are found. Mahbubnagar district though lying on the border seems to hold little attraction for migrants from the adjoining States. On the other hand local investigations show that on account of the poor economic conditions, the border taluks like Kodangal and Makthal of this district have been largely contributing migrants to other areas. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Kurnool districts, though the proportion of migrants is of a low order, their urban populations seem to contain a fair proportion of migrants from other States. But in Srikakulam district, the females outnumber males while in Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Kurnool, the male migration is more prominent on account of the towns like Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Adoni and Kurnool attracting male workers from other States. Nalgonda district which

shows almost a negligible proportion of migrants from other States in its rural population shows a considerably high proportion of migrants in its urban population which is due to the movement of a fairly large section of workers from outside the State to the project township of Vijayapuri. It may also be seen that the proportion of male migration is considerably higher than the female migration. Districts like East Godavari, West Godavari, Karimnagar and Warangal seem to have a particularly low proportion of migrants from other States.

43. The following statement and the map on the opposite page show the number of migrants from each of the other States to this State and the number of emigrants contributed by this State to each of the other States and the net immigration or emigration :

STATEMENT V.9
MIGRATION BETWEEN ANDHRA PRADESH AND OTHER STATES IN INDIA

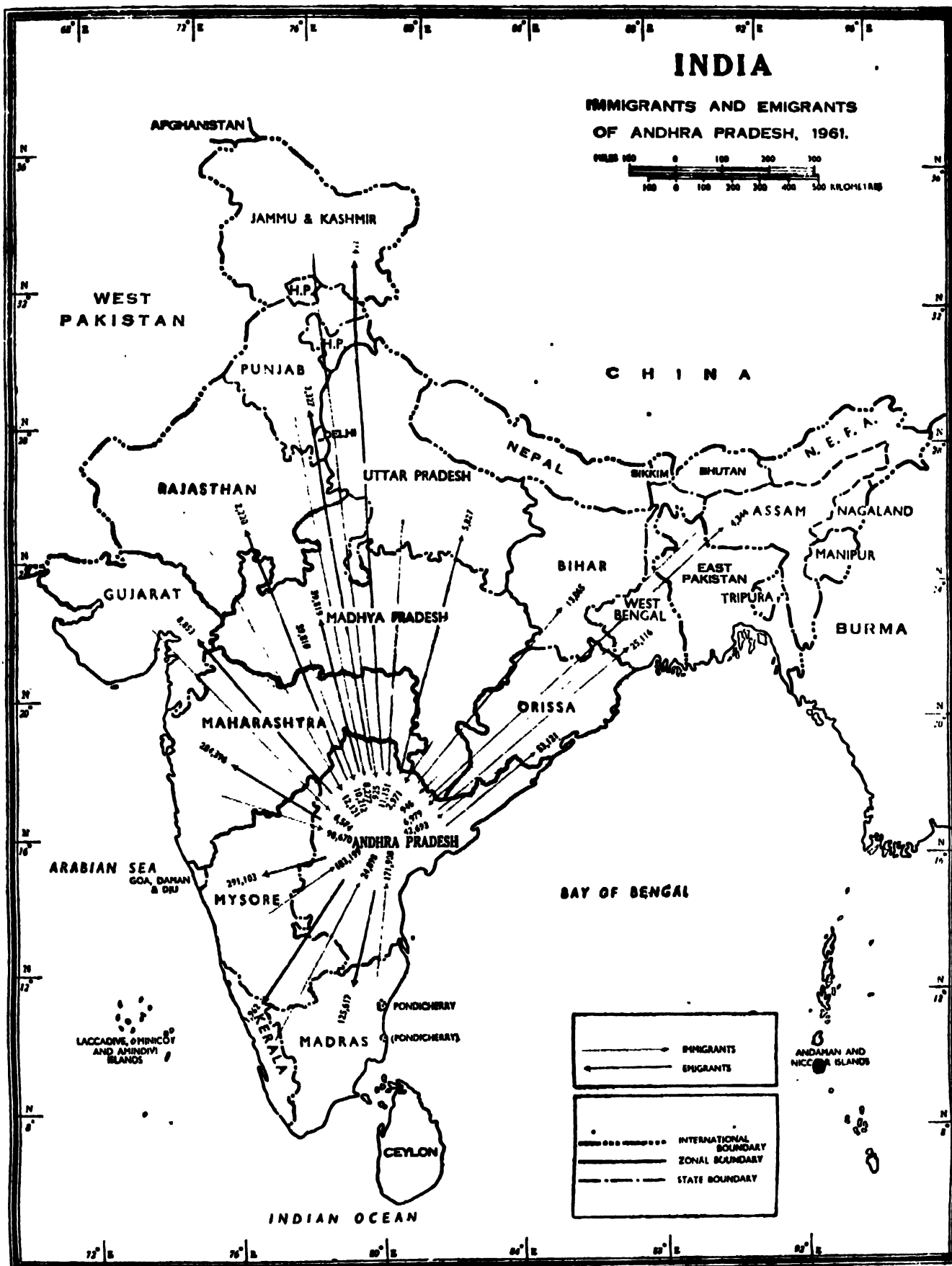
State where born 1	Immigrants into Andhra Pradesh (+)			Emigrants from Andhra Pradesh to the States noted in Column 1 (—)			Net migration immigration + emigration (+ or —)
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7	
Assam	940	507	319	4,344	2,858	1,486	—3,398
Bihar	2,971	2,097	934	13,063	7,333	5,710	—10,094
Gujarat	6,374	3,467	3,207	8,853	5,233	3,620	—2,279
Jammu & Kashmir	925	687	238	114	77	37	+811
Kerala	24,898	17,513	7,385	1,062	1,103	837	+22,936
Madhya Pradesh	10,212	5,337	4,875	30,819	24,587	15,232	—20,607
Madrās	171,908	79,388	92,520	125,617	55,466	70,151	+46,291
Maharashtra	98,670	42,052	56,618	284,396	155,084	126,382	—185,726
Mysore	183,199	61,690	121,209	201,103	127,720	163,383	—107,904
Orissa	42,693	15,417	27,276	58,121	22,701	80,420	—10,428
Punjab	8,277	5,514	2,763	3,327	2,105	1,222	+4,950
Rajasthan	12,121	7,020	5,101	2,220	1,179	1,041	+9,901
Uttar Pradesh	11,151	7,542	3,609	5,827	3,682	2,145	+5,324
West Bengal	6,079	3,022	3,337	25,110	13,719	11,397	—18,137
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58	34	24	3,046	2,811	535	—3,288
Delhi	2,005	1,100	939	4,818	2,767	2,051	—2,783
Himachal Pradesh	103	82	21	34	21	13	+69
Manipur	1	..	1	9	8	1	—8
Tripura	6	5	1	25	10	15	—19
Goa, Daman & Diu	413	214	199	46	18	30	+365
Pondicherry	48	22	26	2,920	1,036	1,864	—2,872
N.E.F.A.	2	2	..	173	170	5	—173
Sikkim	1	1	..	14	11	3	—13
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	5	4	1	—5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	8	8	..	—8
Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	8	8	..	—8

Migration from other Countries

44. As the number of persons born in other Countries migrating to this State forms such a small proportion being only 1.02% of the total population, it may be hardly worthwhile discussing their proportion

in the individual districts of the State. The following statement will give absolute figures of persons born in each of the other countries outside India found in the State as a whole.

[Statement :



STATEMENT V.10(a)

PERSONS BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA
BUT ENUMERATED IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Country where born	Number of persons enumerated in Andhra Pradesh		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	17,371	10,179	7,192
Aden	2	1	1
Afghanistan	75	71	4
Burma	6,923	3,604	3,319
Ceylon	268	180	118
China	166	137	29
Nepal	1,800	1,526	334
Pakistan	6,515	3,674	2,841
Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	968	547	416
U.S.S.R.	109	105	4
Saudi Arabia	168	132	31
Bhutan	1	1	..
Indonesia	7	1	6
Iran	145	79	66
Iraq	8	3	5
Japan	98	97	1
Mongolia	1	..	1
South Vietnam	1	..	1
Syria	1	..	1
Thailand	12	7	5
Turkey	25	16	9
Hong Kong	9	9	..
Philippines	19	19	..
Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	512	496	316
U.K. (including North Ireland)	378	212	166
France	22	7	15
Germany (unspecified)	64	47	17
Ireland	25	7	18
Italy	138	94	44
Sweden	13	4	9
Norway	23	22	1
Switzerland	45	30	15
Austria	2	1	1
Netherlands	36	19	17
Poland	5	4	1
Denmark	11	9	2
Greece	37	37	..
Rumania	2	1	1
Spain	9	..	9
Portugal	1	1	..
Belgium	1	1	..
Countries in South Africa	411	214	197
Union of South Africa	346	195	151
Kenya	58	16	42
Congo	1	..	1
Egypt	6	3	3
Countries in two Americas	536	277	259
Canada	112	40	72
U.S.A.	406	237	179
Cuba	1	1	..
Panama	3	3	..
Brazil	1	..	1
Unspecified	13	6	7
Countries in Oceania	68	28	40
Fiji Islands	2	2	..
Australia	37	13	24
New Zealand	29	13	16

45. The number of persons that had their birth outside the country and found in each of the districts of this State is given below.

STATEMENT V.10(b)

State/District	No. of immigrants from countries outside India
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	19,198
Srikakulam	748
Visakhapatnam	6,012
East Godavari	2,082
West Godavari	702
Krishna	908
Guntur	405
Nellore	299
Chittoor	682
Cuddapah	68
Anantapur	281
Kurnool	294
Mahbubnagar	42
Hyderabad	5,288
Medak	29
Nizamabad	419
Adilabad	220
Karimnagar	44
Warangal	182
Khammam	148
Nalgonda	209

46. The persons born in countries outside India may be made up of foreign Nationals or Indians who have had their birth in a country outside India but are at present resident in this State. In Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts a larger number of persons are found on account of the presence of a large number of foreigners in the Caltex Oil Refineries, Nellimarla Jute Mills of Visakhapatnam and in the port and also in the tobacco companies with British interests in East Godavari district. In Srikakulam, Chittoor and Nizamabad also a good number of migrants born outside the country are found. In Srikakulam while the Ferro Alloys Corporation may have a few foreign nationals, before the last World War several families from the Coastal districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam as also from districts like Chittoor had migrated to countries like Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, etc. On account of war and subsequently due to certain restrictions on Indian nationals living in those countries, several families returned back to their homes in this State. The children born to them while they were in those countries and now returned to India with their parents are treated as migrants from the countries outside India. Such instances may be found in districts like Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, etc. Nizamabad district contains a number of migrants from Pakistan. In Hyderabad city too a number of persons born outside India are found.

Foreign Nationals in the State

47. In Andhra Pradesh there are in all 3,701 Foreign Nationals of whom 2,422 are males and the rest 1,279 are females. The bulk of them (2,574 persons) belong to Asia (including the U.S.S.R.) the proportion being 69.55%. European nationals

form the next numerous proportion numbering 641 or 17.82% to total, followed by 382 persons belonging to America. The smallest number is from Africa (79 persons) and Australia (25 persons). Among persons of Asian origin (other than Indian) Pakistanis and Nepalis are predominant who number 1,194 and 617 persons respectively. There are also 183 Burmese, 150 Chinese, 87 Russians and 127 Iranis. Persons from U.K. numbering 418 and 114 Italians account for most of the Europeans. All African Nationals are from South Africa except for one who is from Mauritius. Of the 382 Americans 302 are from the U.S.A., 76 from Canada and the other 4 are from South America. There are 18 Australians, 6 New Zealanders and one from Fiji Islands among the Australasian Nationals. Hyderabad district has 885 foreign Nationals enumerated followed by 715 in Visakhapatnam and 319 in East Godavari district. Thus 23.91%, 19.81% and 8.62% are from these three districts respectively or 51.85% of the total is accounted for by these districts. In Hyderabad district the proportion of Asians is more while in Visakhapatnam nationals other than Asian are found in greater number. All the 87 Russians are enumerated in Visakhapatnam district alone. Among the others in Visakhapatnam district, 117 are from U.K., 44 from South Africa and 157 from U.S.A. It is also noticed here that South Africans and persons from U.S.A. are more in number in Visakhapatnam than in any other district including Hyderabad. In Hyderabad district persons from U.K. and Pakistanis and Nepalis are found in greater number than in other districts. Chinese and Burmese numbering 48 and 39 respectively are enumerated in Krishna district. East Godavari district has recorded 18 Canadians the highest in any district and 46 Japanese out of a total of 50 enumerated in the State. Nationals of Arabia, Iraq and Iran are found mostly in

Hyderabad district. Italians are enumerated in 8 districts in the State but they are in larger number in East Godavari, Krishna and Hyderabad districts. The remaining number of persons with other nationalities are scattered throughout the State.

48. Usually among all the nationalities females are fewer in number compared to their male population excepting nationals from Burma, Canada and Australia and also among Mongolians, Jordanians, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Spanish, Swedish and South Americans. It is more conspicuous in the case of Burmese whose populations in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam are 2 males and 21 females and 5 males and 18 females. In Guntur district also all the 18 Burmese are females. Missionary activities, Industrial enterprises such as the Caltex Oil refinery at Visakhapatnam, the Jute Mills, Tobacco Companies with foreign interests, trade and commercial interests as also recently the exchange of different nationals under the educational programmes and sometimes marriage migration on account of the close contact that some maintained with countries like Burma account for the presence of most of the foreigners in different parts of the State.

Inter-district Movement of Population

49. In view of the great importance of inter-district movement of population, it deserves a more detailed examination. It will be interesting to know which districts have been contributing the largest number of migrants to other districts and which districts have been receiving the largest number of immigrants from other districts in the State. The following statement giving the district of birth of the migrants in the horizontal column and the district where they are enumerated in the vertical column presents a complete picture of this inter-district movement.

[Statement :

INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

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STATEMENT V.II
INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION

DISTRICT OF BURE

District where Enumerated	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total Immigrants
East Godavari	West Godavari	Krishna	Guntur	Nellore	Chittoor	Cuddapah	Anantapur	Kurnool	Mahabubnagar	Hyderabad	Medak	Nizamabad	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Warangal	Khammam	Nalgonda	Total					
Srikulam	..	22,213	4,020	2,009	1,321	1,027	391	102	38	98	95	2	139	2	2	1	4	73	48	6	31,658	6	31,658
Visakhapatnam	..	36,519	8,518	4,902	3,926	1,727	850	809	731	287	940	279	273	230	301	336	299	243	336	299	243	336	93,546
East Godavari	..	58,449	8,649	9,728	3,005	978	599	599	1,279	120	918	17	78	18	81	140	285	237	140,956	285	237	140,956	140,956
West Godavari	..	26,481	89,980	..	46,701	14,638	4,943	823	388	168	978	140	742	31	229	49	145	607	3,134	3,134	396	199,631	199,631
Krishna	..	15,872	19,888	22,405	..	92,266	15,247	1,855	1,212	559	7,067	106	2,157	33	843	47	317	3,970	22,522	21,001	282,961	282,961	
Guntur	..	786	2,663	6,972	6,310	48,764	..	58,628	3,716	2,675	845	13,408	2,293	1,824	137	365	49	317	1,338	1,331	10,049	162,004	162,004
Nellore	..	313	643	1,483	1,084	3,249	30,814	..	17,466	9,079	1,029	10,854	96	428	84	56	3	63	241	61	84	77,177	77,177
Chittoor	..	284	425	928	667	1,167	2,000	16,085	..	13,324	6,483	1,315	1,339	365	5	13	..	1	23	13	13	41,472	41,472
Cuddapah	..	60	85	296	389	410	990	8,479	137	276	59	41	40	31	52	29	65	44,642	31	52	29	65	44,642
Anantapur	..	95	280	569	493	926	1,677	2,098	10,246	19,413	..	22,023	438	510	8	6	9	34	22	33	33	36,889	36,889
Kurnool	..	260	686	1,298	1,406	2,187	10,746	13,229	2,988	16,197	20,462	..	13,156	1,845	47	272	27	103	166	72	121	87,270	87,270
Mahabubnagar	..	22	208	288	247	774	2,511	982	568	439	9,901	..	25,292	769	376	125	681	1,142	1,142	170	9,372	53,969	53,969
Hyderabad	..	1,563	3,256	8,420	7,687	12,564	10,677	4,653	2,186	2,751	8,770	53,794	..	51,044	9,795	4,293	17,403	13,541	13,541	3,929	36,322	253,419	253,419
Medak	..	27	54	209	185	625	1,228	125	31	109	51	282	1,136	21,799	..	12,302	427	11,547	7,817	149	4,812	61,741	61,741
Nizamabad	..	38	109	2,260	1,180	5,021	8,298	1,512	163	343	82	909	1,342	12,381	38,597	..	14,047	34,234	3,564	1,131	3,310	121,395	121,395
Adilabad	..	48	102	398	409	1,756	868	454	184	105	27	343	1,790	7,246	2,541	10,173	..	63,098	7,392	1,141	1,152	98,749	98,749
Karimnagar	..	47	112	332	235	779	2,537	277	298	106	82	387	1,901	5,310	10,404	6,110	12,646	..	23,814	1,131	1,557	66,421	66,421
Warangal	..	96	261	1,267	1,026	5,723	7,494	1,165	190	128	108	396	731	9,683	6,295	702	2,640	34,396	..	13,577	28,104	116,312	116,312
Khammam	..	517	1,185	8,080	9,733	38,460	15,461	4,620	352	417	126	768	409	4,760	949	530	799	16,593	46,564	..	22,969	166,403	166,403
Nalgonda	..	432	3,362	1,949	1,620	9,273	19,075	1,592	789	1,010	555	1,643	27,496	16,706	4,614	811	304	1,646	21,897	7,433	..	115,914	115,914
Total Emigrants	..	54,057	134,708	185,301	154,024	195,331	285,971	39,212	54,445	71,210	46,273	96,425	100,335	113,012	115,979	42,679	35,754	183,925	126,728	56,614	140,141	2,281,579	2,281,579

50. For each district the net emigration to other districts or immigration into the district from other districts within the State will be as follows:

STATEMENT V.12

Name of the district 1	Density per square mile 2	Total emigrants to other districts of the State.		Total immigrants into the district from other districts		Net migration immigration— emigration— 7	Percentage of net migrants to total population 8
		Number 3	Percentage to total population 4	Number 5	Percentage to total population 6		
1 Srikakulam . . .	602	54,087	2.81	31,058	1.85	—22,999	—0.96
2 Visakhapatnam . . .	442	134,708	5.88	93,546	4.08	—41,162	—1.80
3 East Godavari . . .	624	185,301	4.10	146,958	5.63	—38,343	—1.47
4 West Godavari . . .	657	154,924	7.79	199,051	10.09	+45,027	+2.31
5 Krishna . . .	617	195,331	9.40	262,861	12.66	+67,530	+3.25
6 Guntur . . .	521	235,971	7.84	162,004	5.38	—73,967	—2.46
7 Nellore . . .	255	130,212	6.85	77,157	3.79	—53,055	—3.05
8 Chittoor . . .	328	54,405	2.89	44,472	2.32	—9,933	—0.57
9 Cuddapah . . .	226	71,210	5.39	48,642	3.62	—22,568	—1.68
10 Anantapur . . .	230	46,273	2.62	58,889	3.33	+12,616	+0.71
11 Kurnool . . .	207	96,485	5.05	87,370	4.57	—9,115	—0.48
12 Mahabubnagar . . .	223	100,335	6.31	53,969	3.89	—46,366	—2.91
13 Hyderabad . . .	688	113,612	5.48	255,419	12.48	+142,407	+6.95
14 Medak . . .	354	115,979	9.46	62,781	5.12	—53,198	—4.33
15 Nizamabad . . .	328	42,679	4.18	129,305	12.65	+86,626	+8.48
16 Adilabad . . .	161	35,754	3.54	99,749	9.88	+63,995	+6.34
17 Karimnagar . . .	353	183,825	11.81	68,421	4.22	—115,404	—7.09
18 Warangal . . .	312	126,723	4.52	116,512	7.54	—10,211	0.66
19 Khanam . . .	173	56,664	5.36	166,403	15.78	+109,739	+10.38
20 Nalgonda . . .	287	140,181	8.90	115,914	7.36	—24,267	—1.54

51. From the above statement it will be seen that districts like Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and Karimnagar generally contribute the largest total number of migrants to other districts. But in Karimnagar Medak, Krishna and Nalgonda districts the number of emigrants form a very substantial proportion of the populations of the districts. At the same time districts like Hyderabad, Krishna, West Godavari, Khanam, Guntur, East Godavari, Nizamabad, Warangal and Nalgonda have received a considerable number of immigrants from other districts. In Khanam, Nizamabad, Hyderabad and Krishna districts more than 12% of their population are made up of immigrants from other districts. West Godavari, Krishna, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khanam have received more immigrants from other districts than contributing migrants to them. The percentage of net migration is high in the districts of Khanam, Nizamabad, Hyderabad and Adilabad in that order. The net migration has no direct correlation to the density of population as is evident from the above statement. The degree of urbanisation and the capacity of the tract to absorb migrants and special construction or developmental works or industries seem to largely attract the migrants from outside. The above figures of migration when studied with the periods of duration of residence in Census Table D-III will give us a full picture of migration to see how far the migration has been casual or induced by the more recent developmental activity or if the migration had been of a permanent nature. For example, though Guntur district had apparently contributed larger number of emigrants to other districts than immigrants into the district, it will be observed that a markedly large proportion of the immigrants into this district from other districts have been drawn within the last 10 years on account of the rapid expansion of tobacco industry, the opening up of Nagarjunasagar canal

works, the establishment of other industries like the cement industry and so on in recent years. Therefore, within the last 10 years the immigration into the district must have been much higher than emigration which has apparently helped this district to record a higher growth rate of population in the last decade (+17.57%) excluding the State average (+15.65%). Again, if we look at Nalgonda district, Census Table D-III will show that almost the entire immigration into the district from the other districts particularly in its urban population has been within the last 10 years, the largest proportion being in the period of duration of 1-5 years, which clearly shows that the growth of the project township of Vijayapuri that has vastly resulted in the considerable in-migration into this district in the past few years, though in the overall district migration figures show that this district had a net emigration. The larger number of emigrants from this district than immigrants may be on account of marriage emigration to the neighbouring districts and the duration of the residence of such emigrants would be longer being of a permanent nature. Unfortunately it was not possible to tabulate for how long the emigrants had been away from the district of their birth. But it is clear that within the last 10 years the immigration into the district of Nalgonda must have been much higher than the emigration. Nalgonda district has shown a very high population growth of +22.36% in the last decade.

52. The inter-district migration figures reveal yet another interesting picture as to which districts have been attracting the emigrants from a particular district. Whilst generally the adjoining districts draw the largest of migrants from a particular district, still there appear to be some districts which draw considerable number of migrants from a particular area.

(1) Thus, Srikakulam contributes the largest num-

ber of emigrants to Visakhapatnam district and also receives the largest number of immigrants from Visakhapatnam.

(2) Visakhapatnam district sends out a considerably larger number of emigrants to the more prosperous district of East Godavari than to Srikakulam but it also receives a slightly larger number of immigrants from East Godavari than Srikakulam.

(3) East Godavari contributes its largest number of emigrants to West Godavari which is more than double the figure it contributes to Visakhapatnam district. But from the point of immigrants into East Godavari district, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam contribute almost equal numbers. It will also be of interest to see that East Godavari district contributes quite a large number of emigrants to the distant districts of Khammam, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nalgonda. The substantial number of emigrants from East Godavari to Khammam may be on account of the fact that Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks transferred to Khammam district were once part of East Godavari district till recently.

(4) West Godavari contributes its highest number of emigrants to East Godavari, closely followed by Krishna, but it receives its immigrants mostly from East Godavari district.

(5) Krishna sends its emigrants almost in equal numbers to the adjoining districts of Guntur and West Godavari. While the largest numbers of immigrants into Krishna are drawn from Guntur district, West Godavari contributes quite a sizable proportion. We had already had occasion to observe that Kaikalur taluk adjoining West Godavari apparently receives quite a good number of cultivating migrants from West Godavari. Krishna district also contributes quite a large proportion of emigrants to Khammam which also adjoins Krishna. Hyderabad, Warangal and Nizamabad districts also receive a substantial number of migrants from Krishna district.

(6) Guntur contributes most of its emigrants to Krishna on account of the two districts being adjacent and Vijayawada city also drawing quite a good number of emigrants from Guntur. This district also contributes substantial numbers of migrants to other districts like Kurnool, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. We already saw how the enterprising ryots of this area go and stay in the newly developing areas under some irrigation projects such as under the Nizamsagar Project, Lakkavaram Project and all along the Godavari river in Warangal and Khammam districts. Guntur receives its highest number of immigrants from Nalgonda and the backward tracts of Nellore district adjoining Guntur. Quite a good number seem to be drawn to the tobacco factories of Guntur district. Krishna is the next highest contributor of emigrants into Guntur district.

(7) Nellore contributes its largest number of emigrants to Guntur district. It receives its highest number of immigrants from Guntur district followed by Chittoor and then Kurnool. Nellore district also sends out a fairly good number of emigrants to Khammam.

Apparently the collieries of Khammam are found to be suitable for the mining workers in Nellore where considerable mica mining is done.

(8) Chittoor district contributes the largest number of migrants to the adjoining Nellore district followed by Cuddapah and Anantapur. Its contribution to other districts is quite poor. It receives its largest number of immigrants from Nellore and Cuddapah districts.

(9) Cuddapah sends out most of its emigrants to the neighbouring districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Chittoor and receives the largest number of immigrants from Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. The contribution made by this district also to the districts other than the adjoining districts is insignificant.

(10) Anantapur contributes its largest number of emigrants to Kurnool and also receives the largest number of immigrants from the latter district. The contribution made by Anantapur to other districts except perhaps Cuddapah is not very significant.

(11) Kurnool while contributing the largest number of emigrants to Anantapur also contributes a fairly good number to other adjoining districts as Cuddapah, Guntur and Nellore. A fair number of migrants from Kurnool to Hyderabad district is also observed which may be a direct result of the shifting of the capital from Kurnool to Hyderabad when Andhra Pradesh was formed. Kurnool district receives most of its immigrants from the adjoining districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Guntur and Mahbubnagar.

(12) Mahbubnagar district sends out an overwhelmingly large proportion of its emigrants to Hyderabad. While this may be mostly the result of the pull that the city of Hyderabad must be exercising on Mahbubnagar district the fact that there was some reorganisation of the boundaries of Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar resulting in the transfer of Pargi taluk of Mahbubnagar to Hyderabad district might have also had its effect on the larger number of persons born in the district of Mahbubnagar being found in the Hyderabad district. Migration by marriage in the adjoining areas should have also contributed a lot to this inter-district movement. Nalgonda district draws the next largest number of emigrants from Mahbubnagar district. Apart from the fact that Nalgonda adjoins Mahbubnagar district the Nagarjunasagar Project has been a centre of attraction for the considerable movement of the labourers particularly the well-known Palamuru Waddars of this district. It is said that some contractors regularly recruit the labour from certain areas of the Mahbubnagar district such as Atmakur and Makhtal taluks to the project areas. The next largest number of emigrants from this district is found in the adjoining Kurnool district which is obviously on account of the growth of Kurnool city as an important urban centre just the other side of Tungabhadra river, the southern border of Mahbubnagar district. The contribution made by this district to the other districts is insignificant. Mahbubnagar district draws its largest number of immigrants from the adjoining Hyderabad district though the number is less than half of what Mahbubnagar district contributes to Hyderabad. Similarly it draws

a small number from the adjoining Nalgonda district as well. As the emigrants from this district form nearly twice the number of immigrants, as was already observed, the rate of growth of population of this district is one of the poorest in the State. Some taluks as Makthal, Atmakur, Kodangal, Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool and Kollapur have a very few persons born in other districts of the State. These taluks generally have been heaviest contributors of emigrants several having left even to centres outside the State like Sholapur, Poona and Bombay and Tungabhadra Project works. In fact we saw that in the last decade Kodangal taluk had actually shown a fall in population and others like Atmakur and Makthal have shown very poor growth rates.

(13) Hyderabad district contributes its largest number of emigrants to the adjoining districts of Mahbubnagar and Medak though in most of the Telangana districts a substantial number of immigrants from this district are observed. Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal and Adilabad have quite a substantial number of immigrants from this district. It often happens that several persons particularly the Government servants and others in industry, trade and commerce in the Telangana districts generally have had their birth in Hyderabad city and the families of a large number of Government servants in Telangana area are left behind in Hyderabad city. Hence the fairly large contribution that is apparently made by the migrants from Hyderabad district into other districts of Telangana region. Hyderabad, district while drawing the largest number of immigrants from the adjoining districts of Mahbubnagar and Medak and Nalgonda also has a substantial number drawn from the other districts of the State. Srikakulam, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur comparatively show the least number of migrants to Hyderabad district. The contribution of immigrants into Hyderabad from districts like Krishna and Guntur though distant is fairly large. Being the administrative capital of this State it is little wonder that this has started drawing a large number of migrants from the various districts and particularly from the enterprising populations of Krishna and Guntur. The existence of the important cities of Vijayawada and Guntur with their constant commercial relationship with Hyderabad should have also induced some migration.

(14) Medak, one of the backward districts of the State, has sent out its migrants mostly to Hyderabad followed by Nizamabad and to some extent Karimnagar districts and it has received most of its immigrants from Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts. The emigration from Medak district is much larger than immigration.

(15) Nizamabad contributes its emigrants mostly to Medak followed by Adilabad and then Hyderabad. But it receives a considerable number of immigrants from Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Hyderabad in that order. We had also seen that districts like Guntur and Krishna have also been contributing a substantial number of immigrants into this district. Nizamabad has been one of the districts which has

shown a very heavy immigration, the number of immigrants being more than three times the number of emigrants from this district. The extension of irrigation, the rapid industrialisation and the bidi industry have greatly contributed to this heavy immigration of population into this district.

(16) Adilabad district contributes its largest number of emigrants to the adjoining districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar. The district draws an overwhelmingly large proportion of immigrants from Karimnagar district which is far in excess to the emigrants from Adilabad into Karimnagar. The exploitation of forest wealth in Adilabad as also the development of the industrial towns of Sirpur, Mancheriyal and Bellampalli collieries, has obviously resulted in considerable movement of population from the nearest neighbouring district of this area, viz., Karimnagar district. In Adilabad district too the immigrants from other districts are nearly three times that of emigrants to other districts.

(17) Karimnagar district as we already saw sends a substantial number of emigrants to the neighbouring district of Adilabad. Warangal and Nizamabad districts also claim a fairly large number of emigrants from Karimnagar. Hyderabad, Khammam and Medak districts too have a substantial number of immigrants from Karimnagar district. But this district draws most of its immigrants from Warangal followed by Adilabad and then Medak. It is interesting to find that Karimnagar has not escaped the attention of the emigrants from Guntur district who number over 2,500.

(18) Warangal sends out most of its emigrants to Khammam district followed by Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. Other districts like Hyderabad, Medak and Adilabad also claim a fair share. Krishna district too has some substantial number of immigrants from Warangal. Most of the immigrants into Warangal district are drawn from Karimnagar district followed by Nalgonda, Khammam and Hyderabad as also Guntur and Krishna contributing a fairly large number of immigrants. In Chapter II we had occasion to observe how some of the so called backward tracts in Mulug and Narsampet taluks of Warangal had been converted into smiling lands of prosperity by enterprising ryots of Guntur and Krishna that had colonized there and developed the area by intensive cultivation under projects like Lakkavaram. They had also resorted to considerable tobacco cultivation along the Godavari.

(19) Khammam's contribution of emigrants has been mostly to the adjoining districts of Krishna and Warangal. This district has been more of an immigrating district in which the immigrants exceed the emigrants by more than three times. The vastly developing collieries at Kothagudem has obviously attracted most of the immigration into this district, apart from the fact that agricultural population had been drawn from other districts into areas along the river Godavari as also under some projects in Madhira taluk. While this district draws its largest number of migrants from the adjoining

districts of Warangal, Krishna and Nalgonda, a good number of migrants have been drawn even from the more distant districts as Karimnagar, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and even from the far off Nellore.

(20) Lastly in Nalgonda district though the development of the project township of Vijayapuri has induced considerable in-migration the overall picture of migration of this district is that it has contributed more number of emigrants to other districts than drawing from them. This district is one of the most backward districts of the State having sparse rainfall with poor rocky soils and little irrigation. This district had obviously sent out quite good numbers of its population to other districts for livelihood. Hyderabad claims the largest share of emigrants from this district. Warangal, Khammam and Krishna districts also have drawn a substantial number of migrants from this district. Guntur and Mahbubnagar districts also have a fair number of migrants from Nalgonda. As for the immigration into the district from the other districts, Warangal is the largest contributor and then Mahbubnagar. Guntur and Hyderabad districts also have contributed very substantial numbers. Migrants have also been drawn from the distant Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Cuddapah districts. The migration from distant places into this district is almost entirely on account of the Nagarjunasagar project works.

Rural to Urban Migration in the District

53. A discriminating study of rural to urban migration in the population of each district may yield useful conclusions regarding the extent to which local urban centres have been helping in fulfilling the needs of the rural areas and absorbing the surplus population from the non-urban areas. The proportion per 10,000 migrants in the urban populations of each district drawn from the rural populations of the same district and other districts of the State are as follows :

STATEMENT V.13

PROPORTION PER 10,000 MIGRANTS IN THE URBAN POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT CONTRIBUTED BY RURAL AREAS OF THE SAME DISTRICT AND THE RURAL AREAS OF OTHER DISTRICTS IN THE STATE

State/District	Born elsewhere in the rural area of the district of enumeration		Born in the rural areas of other districts of the State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	1,858	2,284	1,201	1,171
1. Srikakulam	2,094	2,719	351	886
2. Visakhapatnam	1,006	2,284	1,023	679
3. East Godavari	2,160	2,933	1,046	1,127
4. West Godavari	1,920	2,541	1,410	1,074
5. Krishna	1,900	2,153	1,718	1,033
6. Guntur	2,797	3,379	839	859
7. Nellore	2,549	2,712	641	601
8. Chittoor	1,667	2,098	388	312
9. Cuddapah	2,918	3,404	540	501
10. Anantapur	1,855	2,248	629	608
11. Kurnool	2,378	3,018	837	903
12. Mahbubnagar	2,524	3,201	304	437
13. Hyderabad	471	517	2,230	1,843
14. Medak	2,036	3,022	540	732
15. Nizamabad	1,248	1,757	1,403	1,389

STATEMENT V.13—Contd.

PROPORTION PER 10,000 MIGRANTS IN THE URBAN POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT CONTRIBUTED BY RURAL AREAS OF THE SAME DISTRICT AND THE RURAL AREAS OF OTHER DISTRICTS IN THE STATE

State/District	Born elsewhere in the rural area of the district of enumeration		Born in the rural areas of other districts of the State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
16. Adilabad	1,041	1,200	1,010	1,821
17. Karimnagar	3,028	3,727	340	371
18. Warangal	1,887	2,894	1,072	1,133
19. Khammam	902	1,189	2,747	1,815
20. Nalgonda	1,456	1,615	2,181	1,916

54. The above statement while it reveals that in most districts the migrants into the urban population are drawn from the rural areas of the same district, it shows considerable variations in the pattern between some districts. For example, while in Srikakulam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Karimnagar, the proportion of migrants in their urban populations from the rural populations of the same district is considerably higher than that contributed by migrants from the rural population of the neighbouring districts, in Hyderabad, the proportion of migrants from the rural populations of other districts in the State is preponderantly higher than that of the migrants drawn from the rural areas of the same district. In the districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad and Nizamabad the proportion of migrants from the rural areas of other districts in the State to the urban centres of these districts is positively higher than that from the rural areas of the same district. Thus the urban centres of these districts thrive largely on migrants from other districts. In a few other districts like Warangal, Kurnool, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam even though the proportion of persons drawn from the rural areas of the same district is higher than those drawn from the rural areas of other districts, the disparity is not very large. The urban centres in this last group of districts do seem to draw considerable migrants from the rural areas of other districts as well. Within the first category of the districts comprising Srikakulam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, i.e., whose urban populations attract a markedly larger proportion of migrants from the rural areas within the district than from outside the district, generally there are no important urban centres which had attained great industrial or commercial advancement. The urban centres in these districts seem to mainly serve as centres of administration or education, marketing, medical treatment which seem to attract persons mostly from the immediate neighbourhood and also marriages seem to contribute to a considerable extent of migration from the rural areas of the same district. In all these districts, generally, the migration seems to be permanent as can be observed from a considerably large proportion of migrants recorded with the duration of residence of 16 years and over. Under the duration of 1-5 years also in this category of districts, an equally high proportion is observable but this may represent cases of casual migration for education purposes and so on.

On the other hand, in the districts which show a preponderantly larger extent of migration from other districts to their urban populations such as in Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad, the urban centres have some special significance or the other. In Nalgonda, the gigantic Nagarjuna-sagar construction work has drawn a very large number of migrants particularly labourers from the rural areas of various districts as was already noted. In Khammam, the Kothagudem collieries is the focus of migration from neighbouring districts. In Adilabad, the industrial towns of Sirpur-Kagaznagar and Mancherial as also the Bellampalli collieries and the Kudam Dam site have drawn migrants from various areas outside the district. In Nizamabad the industrial development of Bodhan and Nizamabad has largely induced migration from areas outside the district. In Hyderabad, the importance of the State capital as an administrative, commercial and industrial centre, has obviously drawn considerable population from outside the district as also from outside the State. Hyderabad city had, by far, the smallest proportion of migrants from within the district itself. In all these districts, the proportion of permanent migrants is low, those with durations of 1-5 years and other intermediate duration of 6-10 years predominate, which clearly shows that the migration to the urban centres of these districts is one of job or professional migration for the purpose of securing work. In the third category made up of districts like Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Warangal, the urban centres seem to serve the needs of the rural areas of the same districts as also of the neighbouring districts. In the prosperous delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, the pressure of land has been pushing out considerable section of agricultural population into the urban centres. This tract thus sees the growth of large cities like Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Eluru and Masulipatnam of which Vijayawada and Rajahmundry are very important centres of trade and industry. Apart from absorbing the population from the neighbourhood who come for the work as can be seen from the fairly high proportion of migrants with the durations of residence of 1-5 years and 6-10 years, they are able to attract persons from other districts as well which is noticed to a particularly high degree in a city like Vijayawada. In Visakhapatnam district the growth of Visakhapatnam and the satellite town of Malkapuram has been phenomenal with the location of several industries such as the Caltex Oil Refineries, Hindustan Shipyard, etc., and this urban growth has obviously drawn quite a large proportion of rural population from within the district, at the same time the degree of urbanization is such as it

could attract a fairly large number of persons even from areas outside the district. In Guntur district which, too, has considerable development of industry in its urban centres chiefly the tobacco industry, there has been quite a large movement of working population particularly of females from the rural areas of the same district. Judged by the shorter durations of residence of the migrants, it is clear that the migration to the urban areas in this district is seasonal providing work to the migrating population from the rural areas over short periods in the tobacco factories.

Urban to Urban migration in the districts

55. Migration from other urban centres to the urban centres within the same district is generally lower than the proportion of migrants contributed by urban centres outside the district. Thus taking the State as a whole, for 10,000 total migrants in the urban population only 394 males and 508 females are born in other urban centres within the same district while 600 males and 609 females are born in urban centres outside the district but within the State. The urban occupations are such that they generally draw migrants from other urban centres to a considerable extent. Migration in the urban population from within the same district is higher than that outside the district in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur. In the districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Krishna, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam the proportion of urban migrants from urban centres outside the district is much larger than that from within the district.

Characteristics of migrants in the population of cities

56. In Chapter III, a very detailed analysis of the migrants to cities has been made according to their age-groups, literacy standards and occupational pattern. The relevant section of Chapter III may be referred to as it may be mere repetition if what has been set out in great detail there, is recorded here again. Union Table D-IV "Migration to Cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in the case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups" and D-V "Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities" are two important migration tables that have been built up showing the quality and volume of migration of population into cities. The following statement gives the proportion of migrants to cities by age-groups:—

[Statement:

STATEMENT V.14
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY AGE GROUPS

City 1	Total persons 2	AGE GROUPS									
		0-14		15-34		35-50		50+		Age not stated	
		Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12
1. Hyderabad . . .	1,000	105	105	255	228	150	108	17	32	..	N
2. Viliyawada . . .	1,000	125	181	219	234	147	80	26	29	..	..
3. Guntur . . .	1,000	98	106	228	250	127	126	26	33	..	N
4. Visakhapatnam . . .	1,000	105	115	250	225	145	112	10	22	N	..
5. Warangal . . .	1,000	84	175	211	197	114	165	19	35	..	..
6. Rajahmundry . . .	1,000	111	153	198	240	130	120	26	33	..	..
7. Kakinada . . .	1,000	145	102	201	246	108	141	26	31	N	N
8. Eluru . . .	1,000	91	187	155	240	130	123	27	26	..	N
9. Nellore . . .	1,000	103	96	232	225	158	123	20	34	..	..
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam) . . .	1,000	35	125	225	247	150	140	42	36	..	..
11. Kurnool . . .	1,000	120	128	246	226	119	110	22	20	..	..

N= Less than 1

..= Nil

57. From this statement it can be observed that age-group 15-34 accounts for the largest proportion of migrants in each of the cities in both the sexes. In this age-group is contained the largest proportion of males that may migrate to cities for university education as also for work and of females for higher education, work and also those that move as a result of marriage. The proportion of female migrants in this age-group is generally higher than that of the

males excepting in cities like Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Warangal where due to the existence of larger facilities for education and also greater opportunities for work, more male migrants are found in this age-group. It may be interesting to compare the figures of migrants in the age-group 0-14 with those revealed by Table C-III, Part-A (age-groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 combined) to see what proportion of the students represent migrants to cities.

PROPORTION OF STUDENT MIGRANTS TO CITIES

STATEMENT V.15
STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE STUDENT MIGRANTS TO CITIES

District/City	Age-group	Total Population						Illiterate						Literate (without educational level)						Primary or Junior Basic						Matriculation and above					
		Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Visakhapatnam District Visakhapatnam City	(1)	856,285	432,261	424,004	730,993	349,924	381,171	92,485	60,463	32,402	31,947	21,684	10,253	458	280	178															
	(2)	69,571	33,359	34,212	52,108	19,179	22,924	17,231	9,479	7,732	7,931	6,535	3,396	306	166	140															
	(3)	17,028	8,167	8,641	9,170	3,909	5,261	4,703	2,635	2,160	2,920	1,562	1,338	143	61	53															
	(4)	1,99	1,89	2,09	1,25	1,12	1,38	5,16	4,36	6,67	9,14	7,29	13,05	31,22	21,79	46,07															
East Godavari District Kakinada City	(1)	24,46	23,15	25,84	21,78	20,39	22,95	27,83	27,80	27,86	29,40	24,21	39,40	46,73	36,75	58,57															
	(2)	997,018	504,001	498,017	802,441	391,475	410,966	182,450	71,563	60,887	61,653	40,617	21,016	494	346	148															
	(3)	46,129	23,297	24,832	33,598	15,465	18,133	8,298	3,672	4,624	4,137	4,099	38	98	61	37															
	(4)	12,808	7,503	5,300	6,187	2,732	3,405	3,964	2,129	1,635	2,640	2,608	32	62	34	28															
Rajahmundry City	(1)	1,28	1,49	1,08	0,76	0,70	0,83	2,99	2,99	3,01	4,28	6,42	0,15	12,53	9,88	18,62															
	(2)	27,75	32,21	23,21	18,27	17,67	18,78	47,78	57,98	39,68	63,81	63,63	84,21	63,27	55,74	75,68															
	(3)	51,080	25,277	25,803	34,364	15,981	18,343	4,719	1,719	4,262	7,930	4,979	3,131	67	40	27															
	(4)	14,950	6,665	7,985	8,300	3,324	4,476	2,969	1,165	1,804	3,335	1,643	1,692	46	33	13															
West Godavari District Eluru City	(1)	1,47	1,32	1,62	1,03	0,98	1,09	2,24	1,63	2,96	5,41	4,05	8,05	9,31	9,54	8,74															
	(2)	28,68	26,37	30,95	24,15	23,93	24,35	34,05	26,14	42,33	42,06	34,24	54,04	68,66	82,50	46,15															
	(3)	755,041	380,652	374,389	571,820	279,791	291,529	99,512	50,716	49,796	85,920	49,949	33,931	289	156	138															
	(4)	39,484	19,707	19,777	28,580	11,139	12,441	9,007	4,120	4,897	5,837	3,407	2,430	60	41	19															
Kriahna District Bandar City	(1)	14,330	4,797	9,533	4,944	2,099	2,845	5,737	1,346	4,311	3,629	1,359	2,277	..	..	..												
	(2)	1,90	1,26	2,55	0,87	0,75	0,98	5,79	2,65	9,04	4,32	2,70	6,71	..	..	..												
	(3)	36,29	24,34	46,20	20,97	18,84	22,87	63,92	32,67	90,26	62,17	39,68	98,70	..	..	..												
	(4)	816,787	412,257	404,530	619,475	299,958	319,517	96,446	53,032	41,414	100,196	56,722	43,474	670	546	125															
Vijayawada City	(1)	37,600	18,967	18,783	22,942	11,029	11,913	5,390	1,287	4,098	9,097	6,397	2,700	181	154	27															
	(2)	6,167	1,832	4,815	3,575	601	2,914	1,090	135	945	1,422	481	941	80	55	15															
	(3)	0,75	0,33	1,19	0,58	0,22	0,91	1,12	0,25	2,28	1,42	0,85	2,11	13,43	13,76	12,00															
	(4)	16,40	7,17	23,70	15,58	5,99	24,46	20,07	10,49	23,69	15,63	7,82	34,85	49,72	46,70	55,56															
Guntur District Guntur City	(1)	86,421	44,608	43,813	53,276	25,249	27,997	20,422	12,901	7,521	14,552	6,937	8,295	171	161	10															
	(2)	36,458	17,747	18,711	18,644	9,706	9,833	8,802	4,854	3,943	8,946	3,127	5,819	66	60	6															
	(3)	4,46	4,30	4,63	3,01	3,24	3,40	9,18	8,82	7,53	6,148	4,918	13,39	9,85	11,01	4,80															
	(4)	41,23	39,78	42,71	35,00	38,38	31,94	43,10	37,62	52,49	61,48	49,98	70,15	38,80	37,27	60,00															
Nellore District Nellore City	(1)	1,183,607	582,079	571,528	893,919	425,214	468,705	160,064	90,137	69,927	99,016	68,358	32,558	608	370	238															
	(2)	71,670	35,833	35,838	45,304	21,269	24,035	17,842	10,520	7,312	8,498	4,031	4,893	88	3	96															
	(3)	19,560	9,374	10,166	10,804	4,992	6,112	4,766	2,540	2,238	3,630	2,142	1,788	60	..	40															
	(4)	1,70	1,61	1,78	1,21	1,10	1,30	2,98	2,83	3,18	3,97	3,25	5,47	9,87	..	25,31															
Kurnool District Kurnool City	(1)	794,475	395,104	387,371	644,591	305,532	338,759	95,716	59,504	36,912	39,873	27,564	12,309	295	304	91															
	(2)	87,644	19,234	18,410	22,686	11,121	11,585	7,838	3,844	3,074	6,097	4,163	2,834	123	86	87															
	(3)	8,704	4,516	4,163	4,230	1,942	2,288	1,501	1,002	7,193	2,924	1,832	1,392	49	40	9															
	(4)	1,13	1,15	1,08	0,66	0,68	0,68	1,57	1,68	1,88	7,35	5,86	11,31	16,61	19,61	9,96															
Hyderabad District Hyderabad Town-Group	(1)	23,13	23,46	22,75	18,65	17,46	19,78	19,15	25,93	12,56	41,79	36,80	46,13	38,84	46,51	24,32															
	(2)	786,343	397,761	388,463	650,840	303,196	347,644	93,312	62,982	32,330	39,834	31,300	8,444	237	183	64															
	(3)	41,416	21,236	19,890	28,262	13,632	14,630	7,612	4,203	3,409	5,532	3,570	2,162	60	31	29															
	(4)	9,421	4,558	4,863	5,084	2,041	3,023	2,310	1,337	973	2,004	1,139	865	23	21	2															
Warangal District Warangal City	(1)	1,20	1,15	1,25	0,78	0,68	0,87	2,42	2,12	3,10	3,35	3,80	4,01	38,83	67,73	6,90															
	(2)	22,75	21,46	24,04	17,99	15,13	20,66	30,35	31,81	29,54	36,23	38,90	40,01	58,83	67,73	6,90															
	(3)	816,249	439,890	418,359	604,522	284,503	320,019	168,494	100,174	63,310	74,601	44,882	20,719	642	381	311															
	(4)	512,723	261,087	251,686	315,648	148,985	168,684	127,398	76,143	56,135	69,064	40,556	26,538	612	318	299															
Warangal District Warangal City	(1)	88,604	29,714	29,890	80,712	12,810	17,993	16,104	8,968	7,136	12,016	7,832	4,784	189	92	68															
	(2)	7,08	6,91	7,14	6,08	4,50	5,59	9,58	6,98	10,45	16,91	17,34	18,10	24,61	27,79	21,32															
	(3)	11,62	11,38	11,68	9,78	8,60	10,74	12,64	12,56	12,71	16,27	19,32	16,77	25,83	29,39	23,07															
	(4)	639,354	324,264	314,990	554,973	263,498	291,484	35,000	22,208	12,792	49,266	10,710	8,444	116	112	4															
Warangal District Warangal City	(1)	512,723	261,087	251,686	315,648	148,985	168,684	127,398	76,143	56,135	69,064	40,556	26,538	612	318	299															

58. Table D-V shows the population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities by duration of residence in each of the cities. This will help to see how far there has been an acceleration and deceleration in the volume of migration to the cities. The entire table D-V which is a brief one is reproduced below :

STATEMENT V.16

CITIES SHOWING POPULATION BORN LOCALLY, MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS AND MIGRANTS FROM OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES

Sl. No.	City	District	Total population			A. Born in rural areas, Etc.,				Born in Rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years				Born in Rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more				Born in Rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more			
			Persons	Males	Females	Born in Rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	Hyderabad	3	1,110,118	573,110	537,008	3,151	2,490	8,860	9,409	18,960	15,115	50,985	42,270	4,152	3,971	14,395	12,307	17	18	17	18
2.	Vijayawada	Krishna	228,747	117,330	111,417	4,459	4,322	16,793	15,872	14,082	8,092	16,606	21,349	1,004	455	958	974	257	257	257	257
3.	Guntur	Guntur	186,811	94,289	92,522	7,867	9,331	18,579	22,794	3,036	2,904	6,576	6,422	421	257	844	490	844	490	844	490
4.	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	177,120	2,393	84,727	3,993	2,693	10,283	11,440	3,637	2,098	4,538	4,140	1,149	488	899	493	899	493	899	493
5.	Warangal	Warangal	155,577	80,704	74,873	3,429	4,257	5,430	12,312	2,588	1,852	3,642	4,354	231	122	332	241	332	241	332	241
6.	Rajahmundry	East Godavari	129,124	65,021	64,099	2,871	7,586	9,466	10,325	1,760	1,360	2,779	8,196	269	186	463	260	269	186	463	260
7.	Kakinada	East Godavari	121,786	61,686	60,100	4,267	3,535	8,398	10,325	1,760	1,360	2,779	8,196	269	186	463	260	269	186	463	260
8.	Eluru	West Godavari	107,970	53,821	54,149	2,086	2,867	4,089	5,769	2,533	2,978	6,881	9,303	112	178	123	175	112	178	123	175
9.	Nellore	Nellore	104,607	53,133	51,474	4,542	3,295	8,166	7,762	1,108	804	1,799	1,705	553	381	1,189	1,024	553	381	1,189	1,024
10.	Bandar	Krishna	100,490	51,851	48,639	4,816	3,902	3,322	8,561	2,112	821	2,805	3,649	202	44	187	82	202	44	187	82
11.	Kurnool	Kurnool	100,171	51,778	48,393	3,526	2,820	5,494	6,030	2,363	1,914	3,314	3,488	250	188	487	467	250	188	487	467

STATEMENT V.16—Contd.

CITIES SHOWING POPULATION BORN LOCALLY, MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS AND MIGRANTS FROM OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES

Sl. No.	City	District	B. Born in the city of enumeration			C. Born in other urban areas				Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years				Born in other urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years				Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years			
			Males	Females	Total	Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in other urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	Hyderabad	3	426,705	408,152	834,857	677	803	1,394	1,533	7,283	5,265	17,423	14,063	4,582	4,917	14,531	16,183	31	32	31	32
2.	Vijayawada	Krishna	44,859	43,245	88,104	2,553	1,420	2,389	3,141	5,779	3,246	4,998	7,188	1,090	868	1,510	1,845	868	868	868	868
3.	Guntur	Guntur	49,080	42,084	91,164	1,315	766	1,411	1,642	1,631	1,628	2,184	2,639	435	405	882	710	435	405	882	710
4.	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	59,393	50,319	109,712	2,892	2,565	1,020	1,375	3,000	2,927	3,348	2,779	2,311	2,207	1,756	1,513	2,311	2,207	1,756	1,513
5.	Warangal	Warangal	58,235	44,910	103,145	466	236	558	738	1,761	1,720	2,920	3,302	549	294	663	505	549	294	663	505
6.	Rajahmundry	East Godavari	37,097	32,940	70,037	677	677	1,375	2,195	1,106	1,222	2,144	2,777	418	250	715	560	418	250	715	560
7.	Kakinada	East Godavari	37,437	33,541	70,978	1,014	1,042	1,922	2,570	1,160	1,560	2,900	3,50	350	218	455	386	350	218	455	386
8.	Eluru	West Godavari	32,866	24,393	57,259	664	679	532	1,531	1,707	2,280	4,258	1,67	108	313	138	167	108	313	138	167
9.	Nellore	Nellore	32,490	30,626	63,116	431	431	519	1,646	827	764	1,163	1,290	798	602	1,561	1,502	798	602	1,561	1,502
10.	Bandar	Krishna	34,721	28,286	63,007	574	385	960	767	818	688	1,108	1,436	189	106	317	233	189	106	317	233
11.	Kurnool	Kurnool	32,808	30,110	62,918	200	184	385	370	947	760	819	966	376	344	900	726	376	344	900	726

commercially developed and which can throw open many job opportunities for persons from outside the State. Hyderabad district has been the centre of attraction for a good number of these people because of the location of the State capital, industry and business and trade transactions and it is no wonder if 5.79% of male population of the district comprise those males born outside the State. Next we see Adilabad accounts for 3.84% of its male population to those born outside Andhra Pradesh because of the large industrial establishments in the district like paper, cement and rayon and it borders the State of Maharashtra. Chittoor, though not very well developed, has Madras State on its border and might have attracted many males born in that State. Another district which has a good proportion of 3.04% of its male population born outside the State is Nizamabad. Nizamabad district is not only an industrially developed district in sugar and beedi making but is also adjacent to Maharashtra and has a lot of inter-State trade between the Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh and Nanded district of Maharashtra. West Godavari with only 0.30% of these male immigrants has the least attraction for persons born outside the State.

65. Among females born outside the State 6.75% of the females in Chittoor district are those born outside the State and mostly from Madras. There can be no doubt that these are all migrants due to matrimony and that is why we see higher proportions in the districts adjoining other States rather than the interior districts especially among females. Hence we find higher proportions in Anantapur, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Srikakulam districts as these districts border other States. However a higher proportion in Hyderabad district is due to Hyderabad city and its innumerable job and educational opportunities for females and also the females who move along with their husbands employed in the city. The rural areas in the western extremity of Hyderabad district adjoining Mysore State might have also brought in considerable number of female migrants by marriage from that State.

Sex ratio among migrants

66. The following statement giving an abstract of the sex ratio of the population of the State and the migrants from different regions such as from adjacent States, from States other than adjacent States in the rural and urban areas gives an interesting picture.

STATEMENT V.19
FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE, 1901

Description 1	Females per 1,000 Males					Unclassifiable 5
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Non-city urban 4 (a)	City 4 (b)	
Actual population of the State	981	968	951	958	942	..
Immigrant population from adjacent States	1,481	2,022	1,031	1,182	916	..
Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States	571	583	509	482	615	..
Emigrant population from State to adjacent States	1,044	1,106	911	..	..	801
Emigrant population from State to States other than adjacent States	726	710	748	..	..	1,191
Natural population of State	985	992	951	..	..	..

NOTE:—The figures for Emigrants are not available separately for cities and non-cities. A new column "urban" has therefore been provided for and the corresponding figures have been shown.

67. A clear distinction in the sex ratios of both the immigrants and emigrants between the adjacent States and those not adjacent is discernible as also a variation in sex ratios of immigrants into cities, non-city urban areas and into the rural populations. A preponderantly high sex ratio is observed in the immigrant population into this State from the adjacent States in the rural population. As was pointed out earlier the factor that induces migration from the adjacent States into the rural areas of the border districts of the State is primarily marriage. Some linguistic and community affinity always exists between people living in border areas despite the political division of a State cutting through. The migration of males from one rural area to another area is very tardy and particularly across the State borders it is likely to be extremely sticky. It is the female that necessarily migrates by marriage. Thus the female component of the migrants from the adjacent States to the rural areas of this State are in the ratio of 2,022 per 1,000 males. A good deal of the male component of the adjacent inter-State migration may be made up of those born to a mother who visits her own parents' house for her first confinement as the custom

prescribes. But for this the male component of the migration might have been even poorer. The sex ratio of the migrants from States to non-city urban population reduces to 1,182 and further reduces to 916 in the migration to cities. A considerable part of the migration from adjacent States in urban population is likely to be made up of the movement of population to the urban centres of the adjoining districts. Here also migration of females by marriage will be important. Hence the females still outnumber the male migrants. But in respect of migrants to cities the migration will be induced mainly by the employment opportunities, for plying trade, visit to relatives and so on. It is, therefore, likely that it is the male that migrates to the cities for work and his family may not follow. Even if the family joins it may be after the male migrant settles down and finds accommodation, etc. In view of the difficulty of housing, the poorer migrant to cities is likely to come alone having his family back in his native village or town and content to visit the members of his family now and then. Hence in the cities the sex ratio of migrants turns favourable to the males, i.e., less number of females than males being found (918

females per 1,000 males). Where immigration of population takes place from distant States, i.e., other than adjacent States in view of the different linguistic, ethnic, cultural atmosphere of the populations between these States, marriage ceases to be an important factor of migration. Migrants from such distant States is likely to be predominantly made up of males for work. It is interesting that the trend of sex ratio changes as the migration is to rural areas (583 females per 1,000 males), non-city urban (482) and city (615), the sex ratio in the city population of migrants being higher than in the rural population. This is on account of the fact that in view of the cosmopolitan nature of the populations in cities, several families of migrants made up of both males and females born in other States may be found. This is so particularly among the Central Government officials or the families of those in armed services, etc., most of whom may have their birth in distant States, but still move as a family to the cities where they work. In the rural area on the other hand the migrants from distant States are likely to be a few rare cases of males that are compelled to go there for some work. The females born in distant States and migrating to rural areas will be rarer and so also into the smaller towns. What has been observed in regard to immigrants from other States should generally apply to emigrants from this State to other States, more number of females emigrating to adjacent States than males on account of marriage migration and considerably less number of females emigrating to distant States. But it is interesting that the sex ratio of emigrants to adjacent States (1,106) is not as large as that of the immigrants (2,022) from adjacent States. This may mean that emigration by marriage from this State to the rural areas of adjacent States is rarer or that males also form almost equal number of emigrants as females to those areas. The absolute figures of emigrants and immigrants by sex between this State and the adjacent States should throw some specific light on this. As regards emigrants to distant States the sex ratio is higher than the immigrants. Perhaps a larger number of emigrant males from this State to the distant places moves out with their families than their opposite number or more women from this State have gone out to distant States for work. It may be pointed out that the tea estates of Assam is a favourite region for the emigrants of this State to move to particularly from certain areas of Srikakulam district. It is likely that a good section of the emigrants is made up of females. Excluding the emigrant and immigrant population the sex ratio of the natural population of this State works out to a stable figure of 988 in the total, 992 in rural and 951 in the urban populations.

Comparison of migrants from certain States and the language returns for the State languages of the respective States

68. A comparison of the number of persons enumerated as migrants from certain States and the language returns for the State language of the respective States will be of interest. The number of migrants and the language returns may or may not

correspond as the migration is with reference to the birth of a person and not with reference to the region which his language may represent. In cases where there is a large disparity the reasons have to be found. The following statement may be studied.

STATEMENT V 20

IMMIGRANTS INTO THE STATE FROM OTHER STATES COMPARED TO THE LANGUAGE RETURNS FOR THE STATE LANGUAGES OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES, 1901

State of origin/language	(In '000)			
	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the State language of State of origin as mother tongue	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Gujarat (Gujarati)	3	3	11	9
2. Kerala (Malayalam)	18	7	16	7
3. Madras (Tamil)	79	93	225	210
4. Maharashtra (Marathi)	42	57	158	139
5. Mysore (Kannada)	62	121	192	190
6. Orissa (Oriya)	15	27	95	95
7. West Bengal (Bengali)	4	3	2	1
<i>Hindi Speaking States</i>	29	18	1,371	1,319
8. Bihar	2	1	1,371	1,319
9. Madhya Pradesh	5	5		
10. Punjab	6	3		
11. Rajasthan	7	5		
12. Uttar Pradesh	8	3*		
13. Delhi	1	1		
14. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..

NOTE. —Language of the State is noted in brackets.

* 3,000 rounded to 3('000) to maintain the total of 16,000, 14.

69. Of all the persons speaking languages other than the languages of the State, viz., Telugu or Urdu, Hindi is spoken by 1,371 thousand males and 1,319 thousand females. But the actual migrants from the Hindi speaking States are comparatively fewer numbering only 29 thousand males and 18 thousand females. This high disparity is due to the fact that in the indigenous population of the State, particularly in Hyderabad city itself there is a large section of Hindi speaking communities like the Kayasths and Khatri who had migrated to this part of the country a few centuries ago due to reasons of history. It is said that some Kayasths came as accountants of the Mughal Nawabs in the Deccan and in due course they rose to high positions under the Asafia rulers. In the case of Tamil speaking population of the State also, of the 225 thousand males and 210 thousand females who reported Tamil as their mother tongue only 79 thousand males and 93 thousand females were shown as born in Madras State. This shows that a fairly large section of Tamil speaking population has long since been living in the State having settled down generations ago particularly in the border districts of Chittoor and Nellore and in Secunderabad Cantonment area and have thus become the indigenous population and no more treated as migrants and several of them must have had their birth within this State. The persons actually born in Madras State and enumerated here as migrants are obviously much smaller in number. Such is the case with Gujaratis, Maharastris, Kannadigas and Oriyas. However, the migrant males from Kerala outnumber those who have

reported Malayalam as their mother tongue. This is possible because Tamil can be the mother tongue of those born in certain regions of Kerala as Palghat or there may be Kerala Muslim migrants who might have returned Urdu as their mother tongue. The position with the West Bengal migrants is different. As many as 7 thousand persons (4,000 males and 3,000 females) were migrants from West Bengal. Out of these only 3 thousand (2 thousand males and 1 thousand females) are reported to be having Bengali as their mother tongue in this State. It is but possible that a good number of these Bengali migrants may well

have Urdu as their mother tongue and it is also possible that non-Bengalis born in Bengal must have migrated to this State since our data is based only on place of birth statistics. Quite a few Andhras go to industrial areas of West Bengal for work. It is quite possible that they might beget children there and some of them had come back to this State and now all those born in West Bengal might have been enumerated as migrants from Bengal.

Immigration into rural areas of districts from rural areas of adjacent and other States

STATEMENT V.21.

IMMIGRATION IN RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE FROM RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1901

Figures (in '000)

State/District	Rural population of State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (4+6 & 5+7)		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	14,946	14,763	76	164	3	2	79	166	0.53	1.12
1. Srikakulam	1,048	1,088	0	16	1	1	7	17	0.58	0.15
2. Visakhapatnam	932	946	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.27	0.23
3. East Godavari	1,068	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.02
4. West Godavari	836	829	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.02
5. Krishna	808	781	1	1	..	..	1	1	0.11	0.09
6. Guntur	1,206	1,177	1	1	..	..	1	1	0.07	0.06
7. Nellore	904	906	3	5	..	..	3	5	0.37	0.53
8. Chittoor	865	830	18	39	..	..	18	39	2.08	4.74
9. Cuddapah	595	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.10
10. Anantapur	749	711	12	32	..	..	12	32	1.65	4.56
11. Kurnool	777	764	4	10	..	..	4	10	0.46	1.27
12. Mahabubnagar	712	719	2	9	..	..	2	9	0.29	1.19
13. Hyderabad	392	380	3	5	..	..	3	5	0.70	1.42
14. Medak	566	566	3	8	..	..	3	8	0.47	1.45
15. Nizamabad	432	441	7	14	..	..	7	14	1.70	3.08
16. Adilabad	428	425	12	19	..	..	12	19	2.86	4.50
17. Karimnagar	754	753	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.05	0.13
18. Warangal	678	680	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.09	0.10
19. Khanam	473	456	1	1	..	..	1	1	0.29	0.32
20. Nalgonda	728	700	1	..	1	..	2	..	0.10	0.06

Note.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6 & 7 have been rounded off to nearest thousand and the figures in columns 8 & 9 obtained by adding the relevant columns.

70. As already indicated the rural immigrants would usually be from the neighbouring States only and this can very well be seen from the figures given in the statement above. While 76 thousand males and 164 thousand females have migrated into the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh from the rural areas of adjoining States only 3 thousand males and 2 thousand females have moved into the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, from States other than adjoining States to Andhra Pradesh. Even among those from the neighbouring States the number of females are invariably more than the males, marriage being the chief factor of such migration. Particular mention may have to be made about Chittoor, Anantapur, Adilabad, Srikakulam and Nizamabad districts in this

connection. From the point of view of the number of immigrants also in these districts they are more numerous. As for immigrants from those of the States which are other than adjacent, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have each recorded a thousand males and a thousand females and Nalgonda has only one thousand males while in all the other districts their number is very negligible. In all, the rural population of the State contains 0.53% of male rural immigrants among rural male population and 1.12% among female rural population. Considering individual districts the proportions in Chittoor (2.08% and 4.74%), Adilabad (2.86% and 4.50%), Anantapur (1.65% and 4.56%) and Nizamabad (1.70% and 3.08%) are very prominent.

Immigrants into urban areas of district from the urban areas of adjacent States and other States

STATEMENT V.22

IMMIGRATION IN URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE FROM URBAN AREAS OF OTHER STATES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961

(Figures in '000)

State/District 1	Urban population of State		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States of India (totals of Cols. 4 & 5 & 6 & 7)		Percentage of urban immigrant from urban areas of States of India to urban population of State	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,216	3,059	62	67	19	14	81	81	2.52	2.63
1. Srikakulam	101	103	2	2	..	1	2	3	2.00	2.00
2. Visakhapatnam	211	202	4	4	3	2	7	6	3.22	2.91
3. East Godavari	242	241	2	2	1	1	3	3	1.12	0.82
4. West Godavari	158	157	1	1	..	..	1	1	0.74	0.63
5. Krishna	250	238	3	2	1	1	4	1	1.60	1.17
6. Guntur	317	310	3	2	1	..	4	2	1.03	0.64
7. Nellore	114	109	3	3	..	..	3	3	3.23	2.76
8. Chittoor	113	106	8	10	1	..	9	10	7.73	10.04
9. Cuddapah	91	86	1	1	..	..	1	1	1.53	1.84
10. Anantapur	159	149	5	8	1	..	6	8	3.83	5.30
11. Kurnool	187	180	3	4	1	..	4	4	2.16	2.19
12. Mahbubnagar	82	78	1	1	..	..	1	1	1.11	1.00
13. Hyderabad	665	618	18	19	8	7	26	26	3.80	4.28
14. Medak	40	46	0	1	..	..	..	1	0.04	0.61
15. Nizamabad	77	72	2	2	1	1	3	3	3.33	3.39
16. Adilabad	82	75	2	2	1	1	3	3	4.09	3.51
17. Karimnagar	59	56	1	0	..	..	1	..	1.16	0.92
18. Warangal	118	108	1	1	..	..	1	1	1.22	1.07
19. Khammam	67	61	1	1	..	..	1	1	1.26	1.16
20. Nalgonda	70	67	1	1	..	..	1	1	2.27	2.11

Note.—The figures in Cols. 4, 5, 6 & 7 have been rounded off to the nearest thousand and the figures for Cols. 8 & 9 are obtained by adding the relevant columns.

71. Even among urban areas as the statement above illustrates the phenomenon of more immigrants coming from the neighbouring States is true but those from non-adjacent States is not altogether negligible as in the case of rural areas. On account of the attraction of industry and trade in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam districts and also due to the defence forces being stationed in these centres, as many as 8 thousand males and 7 thousand females into the urban areas of Hyderabad district and 3 thousand males and 2 thousand females into Visakhapatnam district have come from the urban areas of non-adjacent States. However, the urban areas of West Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda are almost devoid of any immigrants from the urban areas of non-adjacent States. The sex ratio unlike that in the rural areas does not show any preponderance of female immigrants into urban areas and on the other hand males are more numerous than females in most of the districts. This situation is more prominent among immigrants from non-adjacent States. In all, the urban immigrants from urban areas of other States number 81 thousand nearly each among males and females. These 81 thousand males consist of 62 thousand from adjoining and 19 from non-adjoining while in females a higher number, viz., 67 are from adjoining States as against only 14 from the non-adjoining States. However they constitute 2.52% of urban male population and 2.63% of urban female population. Speaking individually of districts Hyderabad

district contains 18 thousand males and 19 thousand females from adjoining States and Chittoor has 8 and 10 thousands respectively. However, from the point of view of proportion of urban migrants as compared to the population of either males or females Chittoor district recorded a very high proportion of 7.73% among males and 10.04% among females. Anantapur with 3.83% and 5.30%, Hyderabad with 3.80% and 4.28%, Adilabad with 4.09% and 3.51% and Nizamabad with 3.53% and 2.89% have recorded a good proportion. In fact every district contains at least 1% of urban immigrants from urban areas of other States, the only exception being West Godavari which has only 0.74% among males and 0.45% among females. It may also be interesting to see that the districts with a tendency to attract more urban females from other States into the urban areas of this State are Anantapur, Chittoor and Srikakulam. These three districts border Mysore, Madras and Orissa States and their urban centres are not highly developed from the point of industry. They are mostly administrative or residential or trading towns and it may be expected that several families living in such towns establish marital alliances with those living in adjacent States. Migration into the urban centres of these districts is not induced preponderantly by work which would have encouraged more male migration than female migration.

Immigration from other States of India into the State— an abstract of percentages contributed by adjacent and non-adjacent States

STATEMENT V.23

IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA INTO THE STATE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS OF THE STATE, 1961

State 1	Total, Rural, urban popu- lations of the State 2	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA TO ACTUAL POPULATION OF THE STATE			PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRATION FROM STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE TO ACTUAL POPULATION OF STATE			PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRATION FROM STATES OTHER THAN THOSE ADJACENT TO STATE TO ACTUAL POPULATION OF STATE		
		Total 3	Males 4	Females 5	Total 6	Males 7	Females 8	Total 9	Males 10	Females 11
Andhra Pradesh	T 35,983,447 R 29,708,989 U 6,274,508	1.02 0.98 4.68	1.40 0.66 4.80	1.86 1.80 4.55	1.41 0.95 3.60	1.13 0.62 3.46	1.70 1.27 3.75	0.21 0.03 1.08	0.27 0.04 1.34	0.16 0.03 0.80

72. The proportion of immigrants from other States as compared to the total population of Andhra Pradesh was 1.62% ; the individual proportions among males and females being 1.40% and 1.86% respectively. However, the proportions of immigrants to urban areas as compared to the corresponding population of the State aggregates to 4.68% (4.80% among males and 4.55% among females) as against only 0.98% to the total rural population. As indicated already immigrants to rural areas constitute a higher number among females thus accounting for 1.30% while among males this proportion was 0.66%. Considering immigrants from adjoining States and non-adjoining States, as is to be expected, the proportion of immigrants to the total population of the State from adjacent States is considerably higher with 1.41% as against only 0.21% from non-adjoining States.

Similar is the case with both the males and females. As is seen in the earlier paragraph female immigrants account for a higher proportion from the adjoining States rather than from the non-adjoining ones. It is also observed here that whether from adjoining or non-adjoining States urban proportions were always higher and more prominent in the non-adjoining States' figures.

Categories of workers and non-workers among the migrants from other States of India

73. It will be of great interest and utility to know how far the immigrants from other States help in the economic activities in this State and to what extent are the immigrants non-workers. The picture may be studied for the State as a whole and in the districts.

STATEMENT V. 24 (a)

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA IN THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER EACH CATEGORY, 1961

State/District	Total	WORKERS									
		I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards & allied activities	IV House- hold Industry	V Manufacturing other than household industry	VI Construc- tion	VII Trade and Com- merce	VIII Trans- port, storage and com- munications	IX Other services	X Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	35,983	7,487	5,336	561	1,815	476	220	798	238	1,732	17,320
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	584	78	52	7	25	22	11	28	14	67	280
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.62	1.04	0.98	1.29	1.36	4.64	5.19	3.53	5.74	3.87	1.62
1. Srikakulam											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,341	634	376	41	97	13	5	59	8	100	1,003
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	35	7	5	0.54	2	0.45	0.14	2	0.33	3	16
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.52	1.05	1.43	1.18	2.03	3.87	3.17	2.62	4.32	2.57	1.58
2. Visakhapatnam											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,291	629	239	31	79	30	8	48	22	127	1,078
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	24	1	0.40	0.07	0.15	2	1	1	1	5	13
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.07	0.21	0.17	0.24	0.19	4.68	5.18	2.37	6.13	4.07	1.20
3. East Godavari											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,608	294	446	52	135	38	11	71	23	153	1,385
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	9	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.15	1	0.04	1	0.36	2	5
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.11	1.18	0.41	1.50	1.55	0.98	0.36
4. West Godavari											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,978	253	392	30	77	28	8	44	14	100	1,034
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.16	1.12	0.68	0.95	1.25	0.82	0.21
5. Krishna											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,077	284	372	32	80	32	16	54	24	99	1,104
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	13	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	7
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.61	0.02	0.05	2.07	0.25	2.62	0.99	1.41	3.00	2.33	0.61
6. Guntur											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	3,010	507	453	70	148	59	23	73	23	151	1,504
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	7
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.44	0.02	0.10	0.32	0.22	1.84	0.98	1.02	2.09	1.80	0.46

STATEMENT V.24(a) - *Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA IN THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER EACH CATEGORY, 1961

State/District	Total	WORKERS									
		I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining, quarrying, livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and planta- tions, orchards & allied activities	IV House- hold Industry	V Manufac- turing other than household Industry	VI Construc- tion	VII Trade and Commer- ce	VIII Trans- port, storage and com- munications	IX Other services	X Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Nellore											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,034	415	314	40	127	15	10	40	13	88	606
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	25	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	13
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.25	0.33	0.66	1.86	1.13	0.71	2.82	2.72	7.74	3.07	1.39
8. Chittoor											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,915	545	252	3	103	13	9	29	9	62	890
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	90	20	11	..	6	3	1	3	2	7	40
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	5.19	3.75	4.39	9.30	6.16	21.66	11.83	11.12	18.21	10.99	5.15
9. Cuddapah											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,542	302	201	9	101	8	7	28	7	59	629
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.42	0.07	0.06	0.33	0.25	1.07	0.68	1.33	2.62	1.35	0.54
10. Anantapur											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,767	443	237	24	75	9	12	32	11	57	867
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	73	17	8	1	4	1	1	2	2	4	33
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	4.15	3.85	3.25	2.66	5.05	9.05	11.05	6.34	17.04	7.86	3.80
11. Kurnool											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,909	351	337	17	83	19	11	38	10	76	607
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	29	4	3	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	14
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.52	1.14	0.93	0.76	1.04	7.74	2.94	3.41	4.10	3.59	1.66
12. Mahabubnagar											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,591	405	266	19	121	5	8	30	4	55	678
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	17	4	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	7
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.08	1.01	0.88	0.21	1.18	2.01	2.77	2.08	3.51	2.07	1.05
13. Hyderabad											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	2,063	211	138	19	59	67	17	80	11	203	1,228
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	112	2	1	1	2	5	..	8	4	24	63
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	5.42	0.93	0.97	3.10	3.84	7.10	2.54	10.17	8.44	11.72	5.30
14. Medak											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,227	364	178	21	70	7	3	29	2	37	525
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	15	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	6
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	1.19	0.79	1.40	0.84	1.09	1.55	1.56	2.61	5.24	2.51	1.23
15. Nizamabad											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,022	284	122	15	61	30	5	19	5	44	434
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	36	5	6	..	2	2	..	2	1	3	15
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	3.48	1.68	4.81	2.23	2.36	6.65	5.70	10.83	14.75	6.58	3.51
16. Adilabad											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,009	250	137	24	41	18	5	15	3	52	404
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	45	12	9	1	2	3	1	1	..	2	14
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	4.41	4.85	6.31	3.18	3.93	16.19	12.01	9.87	7.70	4.39	2.98
17. Karimnagar											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,021	302	207	25	117	27	6	30	2	113	702
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.35	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.33	0.39	0.40	0.07	0.77	0.36	0.3

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS

STATEMENT V.24(a)—Contd.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA IN THE NINE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER EACH CATEGORY, 1961

Workers											
State/District	Total	I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and planta- tions, orchards & allied activities	IV House- hold Industry	V Manufac- turing other than household industry	VI Construc- tion	VII Trade and Com- merce	VIII Trans- port, storage and com- munications	IX Other services	X Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18. Waranga											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,545	864	238	28	88	28	8	31	9	68	693
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	8
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.38	0.04	0.04	0.68	0.29	1.55	0.78	1.47	3.01	1.27	0.46
19. Khammam											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,058	230	178	31	34	11	8	17	4	44	506
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.62	0.26	0.36	5.09	0.26	1.43	1.78	1.93	1.28	1.38	0.49
20. Nalgonda											
(a) Total population (Thousands)	1,575	381	260	30	87	19	40	36	8	56	668
(b) Immigrant population (Thousands)	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	8
(c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a)	0.79	0.01	0.01	0.66	0.18	1.70	12.48	1.44	3.04	1.47	0.73

Note :—(a) In respect of the Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers, the district figures when added up will not exactly total to the figure for the State, as the actual figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

74. Taking the State as a whole, from the point of a sole numbers, the most numerous (280,000) among the immigrants from other States are non-workers (Category X). We had seen earlier that the proportion of females among the immigrants from the neighbouring States to the adjoining rural areas is considerably large and it is induced by marriage. Most of these may, therefore, represent non-working housewives. Also the infants born in the mother's parents' places and brought back to this State may also form a fair section of dependants; hence non-workers.

75. Amongst the working migrants the largest number (78,000) are found among cultivators. These may not represent those that migrate just for the purpose of cultivation but several cases may be those who happen to be treated as migrants by the mere accident of their birth having taken place in the parents' home of the mother in the neighbouring State. It may also happen that some natives of the other States may be owning lands within the limits of this State in the areas adjoining their native villages and they may be residing in the village of enumeration for supervising cultivation operations. Such cases, however, are not likely to be numerous. The next largest number is found in other Services (67,000). In these may be found a good number of those in defence services stationed in this State as also Central Government servants among whom there may be a good number drawn from other States. Domestic service and hotel services particularly in larger cities and towns attract a fairly large number of immigrants from outside the State. Oriyas and Keralites have a reputation of being good cooks and a good number of domestic

cooks are found from amongst them. The next largest number (52,000) of immigrants are found among agricultural labourers. Like cultivators these may be mostly in the rural areas of bordering districts. While seasonal migration could have brought in some labourers from outside the State, the accident of birth in the parents' home of a mother that has migrated to this State on marriage in the families of agricultural labourers should have also accounted for a fair number of supposedly migrant agricultural labourers being found. The larger number of migrants among cultivators than agricultural labourers would indicate that marriages across the borders of the State may be more numerous among the families of cultivators than the poorer agricultural labour classes who may be more content in drawing their brides from within the village itself or from the immediate neighbourhood than from more distant places. Before a girl is married off to a boy living at a distant place it is natural for the parents of the girl to ascertain if the boy comes of a family of means and therefore the landed cultivators' families will have larger chances of securing brides from distant places even crossing the borders of the State. The children born of such unions among cultivators in the parents' home of the mother are likely to be larger who would also in due course take to cultivation of the ancestral lands and hence the larger proportion of migrants among cultivators than agricultural labourers.

76. It is also of interest to find that among the migrants from other States and who are working as cultivators or agricultural labourers the women outnumber men as seen from Table D-VI. Under the migrant Cultivators, i.e., Category-I, the sex break-up

of migrants from other States is as follows—Males 23,000 and females 55,000 and among Agricultural Labourers, *i.e.*, Category-II, males 15,000 and females 37,000. This again is clearly due to the fact that the female migrants that came in initially by ties of marriage have to participate in work along with their husbands either in cultivation or agricultural labour. Industrial Category VII—Trade and Commerce accounts for the next largest number of migrant workers (28,000). In this category males (24,000) are found to exceed females (4,000) in numbers. It is natural to find a free movement of population between different States for the purposes of trade. This may not necessarily be confined to adjoining States but trade relations may exist between States at longer distances as well. In this type of migrants obviously males who may generally be moving single will be outnumbering females. The female migrants participating in Trade may be mostly found in the adjoining areas. Next, Category IV—Household Industry (25,000) and Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry (22,000) account for a substantial number of emigrants from other States. Here it may be observed that while males outnumber the females considerably in Category V, *i.e.*, Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Males 20,000 and Females 2,000), in Category IV—Household Industry, the male and female migrants are almost equal in numbers (Males 18,000 and Females 12,000). Household Industry will be confined mostly to rural areas and as in the case of migrants in agriculture, the participation of migrants in Household Industry of the family is likely to be large in the bordering districts where the migration is initially induced by marriage and the family occupations claim the participation of its migrant members. The number of migrants in Category VIII—Transport and Communications (14,000) and Category VI—Construction (11,000) and Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, etc. (7,000) is comparatively less.

77. While the above is the picture presented by taking the absolute numbers of migrants from other States among non-workers and in the various industrial categories of workers, the percentages of the immigrant workers to the total workers in the population of the State reveals a different picture. It is in Category VIII—Transport and Communications, that the immigrants from other States form the highest percentage (5.74%). This is closely followed by Category VI—Construction workers, the migrant workers in this category accounting for 5.19% of the total workers in Construction. In Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, a fairly high proportion of 4.54% is observed, in Category IX—Other Services, 3.87% and in Category VII—Trade and Commerce, 3.53%. In all the rest the migrants from other States account for less than 2% of the workers or non-workers. Among cultivators it is only 1.04% and agricultural labourers even less than 1% (0.98%). Despite the substantial number of non-working immigrants they form but only 1.62% of the total non-workers in the State's population.

78. The pattern that the migrants from outside

the State but within the country make in the populations among the non-workers and each category of workers in the various districts of the State may now be examined. Starting with non-workers, who, we saw, form the largest component of immigrants made up of mostly females from other States, they are found in their largest numbers in the districts of Hyderabad (65,000), Chittoor (46,000), Anantapur (33,000), Srikakulam (16,000), Nizamabad (15,000), Adilabad (14,000), Kurnool (14,000), Nellore (13,000) and Visakhapatnam (13,000). Their proportion to the total non-workers in the above districts except Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Kurnool is much higher than the overall percentage (1.02%) in the State's total population. In Hyderabad they form 5.80%, Chittoor 5.15%, Anantapur 3.86%, Nizamabad 3.51% and Adilabad 2.98%. The districts in which non-working immigrants from other States form a substantial number are all those on the borders of the State which have induced considerable migration by marriage. In Hyderabad though a narrow stretch of the State's border adjoins Mysore State, the large number of immigrants from other States may be found in Hyderabad city itself largely made up of housewives. In this city the non-working immigrants from other States number 15,000 males and 35,000 females and a larger proportion of these are born in urban centres of other States. Districts like Mahabubnagar and Medak, though having a considerable length of their borders adjoining other States seem to draw only smaller numbers of immigrants from those States. Though East Godavari, Khammam and Karimnagar also lie on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, since the border areas are covered largely by impenetrable forests and hills of the Eastern Ghats and also the wide river Godavari, the inter-State border migration in these regions is extremely limited. As Chittoor district adjoins two States, *viz.*, Madras and Mysore, and in the absence of any natural barrier between the regions of the adjoining territories there has been quite a free movement of population between the adjoining States and considerable migration by marriage has occurred. In this district among the non-workers the female migrants are as many as 35,000 and male migrants only 11,000. Similarly in Nizamabad, Anantapur and Adilabad districts there has been considerable immigration of population from the bordering States mostly of females among the non-workers. In these border districts a number of families having the language of the adjoining State as their mother tongue might have been living for a long time and settled there having acquired some interests in land or business or other occupations including Government service. Families speaking Tamil or Canarese in Chittoor district, Canarese in Anantapur district, Marathi in Nizamabad and Adilabad districts are considerable in number and they naturally seek to establish matrimonial contacts with their linguistic group from across the border from the concerned linguistic States which obviously results in considerable in-migration of females who may be mere housewives while the males of these families will be old settlers most of whom having been born in the areas where they live.

79. Now taking up the individual category of workers, we saw that agricultural workers made up of Cultivators, Category I and Agricultural Labourers Category II, account for the largest number of immigrant workers from other States and even among these it was found that the females outnumbered the males. On account of the working population of this State being predominantly made up of workers in Agriculture, the proportion of the immigrant workers to the total workers in Cultivation or Agricultural Labour was, however, very little taking the State as a whole. But in certain border districts as Chittoor, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Adilabad the total number of immigrant workers as also their proportion to the total workers in those categories in the concerned districts is considerably higher than the State average as the following statement shows:

STATEMENT V.24(b)

District	CATEGORY I— CULTIVATORS		CATEGORY II— AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
	Number of immigrant workers in cultivation	Percentage to the total workers in cultivation in the district	Number of immigrant workers in agricultural labour	Percentage to the total agricultural labourers in the district
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh .	78,000	10.4	52,000	0.98
Chittoor .	20,000	3.75	11,000	4.39
Anantapur .	17,000	3.85	8,000	3.25
Nizamabad .	5,000	1.68	6,000	4.81
Adilabad .	12,000	4.85	9,000	6.31

80. It is a point of interest that in Nizamabad district the proportion of immigrant agricultural labourers (4.81%) far exceeds the proportion of immigrants among cultivators (1.68%). Though females outnumber the males among the immigrant workers in Cultivation (Males 1,400 and females 3,400) as also among the immigrant Agricultural labourers (Males 2,000 and females 4,000), there has been a larger proportion of male immigrants as compared to say a district like Anantapur where the corresponding figures are as follows: Cultivators—Males 3.7 thousand, females 13.4 thousand; Agricultural Labourers—Males 1.5 thousand, females 6.2 thousand. Therefore, in Nizamabad apart from migration of females by marriage the rich development of the agricultural lands with the advent of Nizamsagar project has attracted considerable number of male migrants from the neighbouring State to participate in Agriculture. With the large sugar factory at Bodhan and other industries in the district absorbing a good number of local workers, the dearth of agricultural labour must have been made up by migrant agricultural labourers at least seasonally from across the border and hence a larger proportion of agricultural labourers is accounted for by migrants from other States. In Adilabad district too, the migrants both among Cultivators and Agricultural labourers form a substantial proportion (4.85% and 6.31% respectively). Here again the difference in the proportion of male and female migrant workers in Cultivation (males 4.4 thousand, females 7.5 thousand) and Agricultural Labourer (males 3.2 thousand, females 5.3 thousand) is not large indicating larger migration of male workers

in these fields of work from across the border on account of the local industries in the district such as at Sirpur-Kagaznagar, Bellampalli and Mancheriyal having absorbed a considerable section of the local working population.

81. In Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Plantations, Fishing, etc., the immigrant workers from other States number one thousand or more in Krishna district where there is considerable prospecting of iron ore in Jaggayyapet taluk and stone quarrying near Ibrahimpatnam in Vijayawada taluk and in Nellore district on account of some immigration among the fishermen communities in the border areas and perhaps among the wood-cutters in Sriharikota island, in Anantapur district on account of the fairly extensive stone quarrying, in Hyderabad district with a concentration of stone quarrying industry in Tandur, a border taluk, in Adilabad district with the Bellampalli collieries located in it and also the forest exploitation which may attract immigrant workers from Maharashtra and lastly in Khammam district which is the only district showing more than 2,000 immigrant workers from other States working in this category of work on account of the well known collieries located around Kothagudem. But, from the point of proportions accounted for by the immigrants to the total workers in this category Chittoor has the largest percentage, viz., 9.30% though the immigrant workers are less than 1,000 in numbers, which is due to the fact that the total number of workers under this category in this district is itself limited being only about 3,000. Apparently a good proportion of workers in stone quarrying is drawn from among the waddars, the well-known stone cutters from the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. Though in districts like Guntur and East Godavari, the total number of workers under Category III is largely made up of sea and river fishermen, workers in tobacco plantations and also in forestry, the immigrant workers in this category from other States are negligible. In Khammam district though the immigrants from other States are the largest in number since the collieries have drawn a major portion of its workers from within the district as also from the neighbouring districts within the State, the proportion of workers contributed by other States (5.09%) comes only after that in Chittoor (9.30%). In Adilabad the immigrant workers in this category from other States account for just over 3%. So also in Hyderabad. In all other districts the proportions are lower.

82. In Category IV—Household Industry, though the total number of immigrants from other States is fairly large, their proportion to the total workers in this Category of work is only 1.86% taking the State as a whole. But in bordering districts like Chittoor with 6,000 migrant workers in this category i.e. 6.16% of total workers in Household Industry, in Anantapur 4,000 migrants (5.05%), Hyderabad 2,000 migrants (3.84%), Nizamabad 2,000 migrants (2.86%) and Adilabad 2,000 migrants (3.98%) the contribution made by the immigrants may be said

to be sizable. The handloom industry in Chittoor district that is carried on to a considerable extent in certain border areas as in Puttur taluk adjoining Madras State might have largely contributed to the migrants from that State participating in the household industry. In Anantapur district sheep rearing, woollen cumbli weaving, in the border areas adjoining Mysore State have largely accounted for the participation of workers. It is seen that the number of immigrants from other States participating in Household Industry are almost equal in both the sexes in Chittoor district (3 thousand each) while in Anantapur the males are slightly larger (2.1 thousand males and 1.7 thousand females). In Adilabad district and Nizamabad district the participation of immigrants may be in the Household Industries of beedi rolling and cattle rearing.

83. Industrial Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, is important both from the point of the total immigrants from other States as also their proportion among the total workers in this category. In almost all the districts excepting Karimnagar the immigrants from other States participating in Manufacturing other than Household Industry form 1% or more of the total workers in this category. Their proportion is quite large in the districts of Chittoor (21.66%), Adilabad (16.19%), Anantapur (9.05%), Kurnool (7.74%), Hyderabad (7.10%), Nellore (6.71%), Nizamabad (6.65%) and Visakhapatnam (4.68%). The percentages observed are larger than the corresponding percentage (4.54%) in the State average. The fact that more than 20% of the workers in Manufacturing in Chittoor district has to be made up of migrants from other States indicates the paucity of industrial skill in the indigenous population of Chittoor district. However, the total number of industrial workers in this district is itself very small being only 13,000. A large number of motor mechanics, electricians and other factory workers are apparently made up of immigrants from the neighbouring State who might have acquired special qualifications and experience under the facilities available in Madras city which is just 100 miles from Chittoor town. In Adilabad district too its industrial towns of Kagaznagar, Mancheriyal and Bellampalli, seem to depend to a considerable extent on migrant workers from other States possibly to a large extent from Bombay and elsewhere. In Anantapur the total industrial workers under Category V may be small being only 9,000. But 9% of them are drawn from outside the State. Industrial centres such as Hyderabad city in Hyderabad district, Adoni in Kurnool district, Bodhan and Nizamabad in Nizamabad district, Visakhapatnam and Malkapuram in Visakhapatnam district seem to have attracted a good number of immigrant workers from other States. This is perhaps an indication of lack of adequate number of skilled workers within the State to meet the sudden demand for them under the various new industries coming up and inadequate facilities for technical training. But in some industrially advanced towns located close to the borders of other States as Adoni, Bodhan,

Kagaznagar and Mancheriyal, it may not be unwise to expect migration of quite a few workers from the adjoining areas outside the limits of the State. In specialised industries as in ship building or oil refinery as in Visakhapatnam district requiring special aptitude and knowledge on the part of the workers and also some of the large industries located in Hyderabad, such as engineering and chemical industries, Allwyn metal works, Cigarette factory and a host of others requiring special skills, the best talent has to be necessarily drawn from wherever available even from outside the limits of the State. Hence a good proportion of migrant workers is found in Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry. Entrepreneurs from outside the State like the Birlas having interests in the industries located in the city of Hyderabad should have also brought in some immigrant technical as well as managerial workers from outside.

84. In Industrial Category VI—Construction, the total number of migrant workers in the State is not considerable being only about 11,000 but their proportion works out to 5.19 of the total workers in this category. This is the second largest proportion contributed by migrants among the different categories of workers next only to those in Category VIII—Transport and Communications. But the total number of immigrant workers in Construction is negligible being less than a thousand in most of the districts. The largest concentration of 5,000 is found in a single district, viz., Nalgonda and they account for 13.43% of the total workers in Construction in this district. It needs no other explanation than stating that a gigantic construction is going on at the Nagarjunasagar irrigation project work located in this district to which thousands of workers had to be imported. This district accounts for the largest number of the total construction workers. Labour recruited from the distant Madras, Mysore and Kerala States is found here. Instances of friction between the labour camps of linguistic groups at times leading to delicate law and order situations were also reported in the past. Though the largest proportion of the workers in Construction has been drawn from the different districts within the State itself, totalling over 17,000, still it had to be supplemented by labour recruited even from distant places outside the State especially where some specialised work as stone cutting is involved. Amongst the other States, Madras has been the chief contributor of construction workers to this project totalling over 2.6 thousand males and 1.4 thousand females. Stone sculptors from Coimbatore district of Madras State are found to work in this project along with those of the neighbouring Guntur district. In other districts, Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor and Visakhapatnam each has about 1,000 immigrant workers in construction from other States. In Adilabad the construction work on Kadam Damsite and some road works might have attracted a number of immigrants from other States. In Anantapur and Chittoor districts the road workers as also some building masons are apparently made up of migrants from other States.

Especially where new buildings are raised according to modern standards of architecture probably workers with special experience in the cities of Madras or Bangalore are apparently preferred. In Visakhapatnam the construction works around Visakhapatnam city and the road and railway extension work in the Agency areas as also the Hydro-electric works at Sileru should have accounted for the recruitment of labour from outside the State.

85. In Industrial Category VII—Trade and Commerce, quite a substantial number, viz., 28,000 for the State as a whole are immigrants from other States, but they form only 3.53% of the total trade workers in the State. Immigrants in this category are important in the districts of Chittoor with 3,000 (11.12% of the total workers in this category), Hyderabad 8,000 (10.17%), Nizamabad 2,000 (10.83%), Adilabad 1,000 (9.87%) and Anantapur 2,000 (6.34%). Hyderabad district by virtue of the importance of the capital city as a commercial centre has the largest absolute number of immigrants from other States accounting for quite a substantial proportion of the workers in trade. The business contacts of the large firms in Hyderabad are likely to be frequent with those at various centres outside the State. It is but natural to expect reciprocal movements of workers in trade and business. In the bordering districts like Chittoor and Anantapur, it is not unnatural to find a good proportion of immigrant trade workers from other States. A business centre like Hindupur in Anantapur district has close business contacts with Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State, lying only about 70 miles away. Quite a few businessmen in Hindupur maintain houses in Bangalore and keep some members of their families there. Persons born there may come and attend to business in Hindupur. The proximity of Madras and Bangalore to Chittoor district may also encourage the immigration of trade workers into the district for the purpose of buying groundnut, vegetables, gur, the brass and bell metal ware, etc., that this district can supply. Large pilgrimage towns as Tirupati and Kalahasti should have also engaged immigrant trade workers from outside the State. Though Guntur, Krishna and East Godavari districts have important trade centres as Guntur, Vijayawada, and Rajahmundry cities respectively the number of immigrants participating in trade from other States in each of the districts is about a 1,000—their proportion to the total male workers in this category is not large on account of the very substantial numbers of total workers in trade in the above districts. Most of the trade workers in these districts might have been drawn from the indigenous population as also from the neighbouring districts within the State, as the trade is largely made up of transaction in purchase and sale of paddy and other agricultural produce of the tract. Immigrant businessmen from outside the State are not very important in these transactions. The wholesalers who are mostly local millers themselves consign the rice to wholesalers of the States to which the foodgrains have to move. While a number of petty dealers in the border areas may be made up of immigrants as also vendors who

may stay during the qualifying period of Census and also itinerant merchants in districts like Krishna and East Godavari they may be insignificant.

86. Category VIII—Transport and Communications, has by far the largest proportion (5.74%) of immigrant workers from other States to total workers though their absolute total number is only 14,000 taking the State as a whole. The immigrant transport workers are found to record substantial proportions of total workers in Transport and Communications in the districts of Chittoor (18.21%), Anantapur (17.08%), Nizamabad (14.75%), Hyderabad (8.40%), Nellore (7.74%), Adilabad (7.70%) and Visakhapatnam (6.18%). In the rest of the districts their proportion is lower than the State average. In most of the districts the immigrant workers form the highest proportion of total workers under this category of all other categories of workers. The immigrant workers under this category seem to represent largely the workers in Railways, Post and Telegraphs and Telephones and Road Transport workers. It may be seen that in districts containing large centres of railway communications generally a good proportion of immigrants from other States under this category is noticed. In Chittoor there are Renigunta and Pakala railway junctions, in Anantapur there are the large Guntakal railway junction and the important railway centre of Gooty on the broad gauge and Dharmavaram railway junction on the metre gauge. Nizamabad and Bodhan are fairly important railway centres. Hyderabad is an important railway centre with a Divisional Headquarters and Railway Signal Training Centre and so on. The headquarters of the Post and Telegraphs Department of the State are located here. So also the State Road Transport Corporation. Visakhapatnam district is the meeting point of two railway zones, viz., the Southern Railway and the South-Eastern Railway. Visakhapatnam is a great harbour town and immigrant workers from other States working in sea transport may not be inconsiderable. In Railway services as also in Post and Telegraph services it is quite usual to find a good number of persons born outside the State serving at various centres. The Post and Telegraph and Railway services are well spread out and pass through all the districts. In some border districts as Chittoor and Anantapur, Nizamabad and Nellore persons born outside the State may be found among the road transport vehicles particularly of goods vehicles plying between the two States. Thus it is in Industrial Category VIII that the immigrant workers are found to be well spread out forming a fairly large proportion of workers in most districts.

87. In Category IX—Other Services, while from the point of absolute numbers immigrants are very substantial in number (67,000) they form only 3.87% of the total workers in Other Services in the State. The migrants from other States in this category form substantial proportions in the districts of Hyderabad (11.72%), Chittoor (10.99%), Anantapur (7.86%), Nizamabad (6.58%), Adilabad (4.39%) and Visakhapatnam (4.07%). In other districts

It is less than 4%. This category comprises of a mass of workers in different fields such as those in the service of the Central Government including Defence Services, the employees of the State Government, the employees of Local Bodies and those in professions like Medical men, Lawyers, those in Educational services, those in private and personal services as domestic servants, cooks, washermen, barbers, etc., and miscellaneous services as political and religious workers, those working in missions, ashrams, welfare organisations, etc. In certain services and particularly in the Defence Services it will be quite normal to find persons recruited from different States. In other Central Government services particularly in the higher cadres the posts are likely to be manned by persons born in different parts of India. In educational institutions too the teaching staff may be drawn from outside the State to quite a considerable extent particularly in higher education in the University colleges and technical institutions. Families migrating from other States either for business or industry or other work generally bring with them their domestic servants from other States where they might have been first picked up. Hotel service is yet another branch which absorbs a good number of migrants from outside the State. Several hotels in the larger cities as also smaller towns are run by people from Madras, Kerala, Mangalore and so on.

It is well known that in several homes and institutions the Keralites and also from other areas in the South are recruited as cooks, servers, etc. The migrants from Orissa also have a reputation of being good cooks. In the border districts as Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam there may be a good number of those migrating from Orissa engaged in personal services as also in the service of the State and Central Governments. The Naval centre at Visakhapatnam may also draw recruits and officers from other States and particularly from Kerala. It is natural to find that in a cosmopolitan city like Hyderabad quite a substantial proportion of workers in Other Services covering the various branches as explained above is made up of immigrants from other States. The bordering districts as Adilabad, Nizamabad, Chittoor, Anantapur and Visakhapatnam also have a fair proportion of immigrant workers in Other Services.

Immigration from other States-an abstract

88. The following statement gives an overall picture of the immigrants drawn from the adjacent as well as other States into this State in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors and it also helps to see in which sectors the immigration from the adjacent States is larger and in which sectors States other than the adjacent States contribute a considerable number of workers.

STATEMENT V.25 (a)

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION AND AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA, 1901

Total		Population of State (in '000)	Immigrants from States in India (in '000)	Immigrants from States adjacent to A.P. (in '000)	Immigrants from States other than adjacent State (in '000)	Percentage of Immigrants from States of India to population of Andhra Pradesh in each category of work			Percentage of population Aged 15 to 50 to Total of its category		
						Total	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary Sector	I	13,384	137	136	1	1.03	0.56	1.64	82.90	82.82	85.00
	II	7,487	78	78	..	1.04	0.49	1.90	84.40	84.41	83.95
	III	5,330	52	52	..	0.98	0.60	1.80	82.74	82.57	80.80
Secondary Sector		501	7	6	1	1.20	1.12	2.09	64.36	62.15	82.36
	IV	2,511	58	51	7	2.30	2.38	2.12	78.86	75.87	87.61
	V	1,815	25	24	1	1.36	1.10	1.80	74.01	73.07	83.41
	VI	470	22	17	5	4.54	5.04	2.32	90.04	88.09	90.97
Tertiary Sector		220	11	10	1	5.19	4.88	6.34	89.82	89.83	89.78
	VII	2,764	109	78	31	3.93	4.62	2.10	88.74	86.54	91.68
	VIII	798	28	21	7	8.53	4.14	1.78	88.50	87.72	89.57
	IX	288	14	12	2	5.74	5.74	5.59	90.36	95.03	96.08
Non-Workers		1,732	67	45	22	3.87	4.63	2.10	87.78	85.51	91.39
	X	17,320	280	243	37	1.62	1.13	1.04	22.97	18.92	36.49

Note:—1. The figures in columns 4 & 5 have been rounded off to the nearest thousand and their total is given in column 3.

2. The figures in respect of the industrial categories have been rounded to the nearest thousand and the totals against the categories combined have been added up to give the totals for the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors.

89. While the total numbers of immigrants from the adjacent States in all the three sectors is bound to be larger than the immigrants from distant States, it may be observed that in the Primary sector almost the entire immigration is from the adjacent States. Only in Category III, i.e., Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, etc., a few immigrants from distant States are found under this sector. In the Secondary sector also while the adjacent States contribute predominantly larger numbers and particularly those in Household Industry the contribution of immigrants from the more distant States is also observed to some extent which is significant in Category V—Manufacturing other than

Household Industry. In the Tertiary sector the picture changes considerably. Even here while the immigrants from adjacent States form the largest number the difference between the number of immigrants from the adjacent States and from other States gets reduced. Quite a large number of immigrants from States other than adjacent States is noticeable under this sector particularly in Industrial Category IX Other Services. As already discussed under "Other Services", people serving in the Forces and under Government of India Services as also in personal services are drawn from distant States. Under the category of non-workers since a major contribution

will be of housewives immigrating by reason of marriage the numbers contributed by the adjacent States is markedly higher than those from the distant States.

90. The differential proportions of immigrant workers of each sex to the total workers of that sex in the corresponding categories also makes for a useful study. The following statement extracted from Statement V. 25 (a) may be looked at.

STATEMENT V.25(b)

Sector 1	Category of workers 2	Percentage of Immigrants from States of India to the population of Andhra Pradesh State in each category of work		
		Total 3	Males 4	Females 5
Primary Sector	I	1.02	0.56	1.64
	II	1.04	0.49	1.96
	III	0.98	0.60	1.30
Secondary Sector	IV	1.29	1.12	2.09
	V	2.30	2.38	2.12
	VI	1.36	1.10	1.80
Tertiary Sector	VII	4.54	5.04	2.82
	VIII	5.16	4.88	0.34
	IX	3.93	4.62	2.10
Non-Workers	X	8.53	4.14	1.78
		5.74	5.74	5.59
		8.87	4.63	2.19
	X	1.62	1.18	1.94

91. The presence of workers of different sexes has been touched upon to some extent in the previous paragraphs. Here we may examine the specific proportions contributed by the workers of each sex in each category. In all the categories of the Primary sector, the proportion of female migrants to the total female workers is more than the corresponding proportions contributed by the male migrants. The reasons for this has already been discussed. In Category III, the preponderance of the female migrants may be on account of the fact that several of the fisherwomen in this southern-most district of Nellore might have been drawn from adjoining Madras State primarily by marriage. Similar may be the case among the fishermen of Srikakulam coast, the migration taking place from Orissa. Also on account of considerably smaller number of the females in the total population participating in Category III as compared to males the presence of few immigrating females accounts for

a larger proportion. In Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, the male immigrants from other States account for a much higher proportion (5.04%) than female immigrants (2.82%). This can be expected as in this field the participation of males is much more than the females. In Category VI—Construction, however, the female immigrants form a larger proportion of the total female workers in construction. Among the immigrants drawn to the Nagarjunasagar project in Nalgonda district from other States, quite a few women are also found. Also in border areas and in Hyderabad district migrating women labourers participate in construction works to a good extent. In Trade—Category VII, it is the male migrant who is more predominant than the female migrant. It is natural that it is the men-folk that travel longer distances to ply trade. In Category VI—Transport and Communications, surprisingly the proportion of both male and female immigrants is almost equal. The female immigrants participating in Transport and Communications are, however, considerably lower in total numbers being only 282 as against the male immigrant workers who total 18,429 but the proportions of the migrants of both the sexes to the total workers of each sex under this category is equal on account of the fact that correspondingly the total female workers in Category VIII in this State is considerably smaller than the total male workers in this category—(Males 288,813 and females 4,147). Under Other Services the proportion contributed by male immigrants is higher than that contributed by female immigrants. As already discussed a number of persons migrating in other services may be engaged in Central Government Services and other services which is likely to be predominantly male in composition.

Distribution of Industrial Category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States per 10,000 of all migrants from those States

92. The following table presents yet another aspect of the pattern of migration from other States into this State, indicating the proportion of migrants under each category of workers or non-workers to the total migrants from other States into Andhra Pradesh and in each of the districts.

STATEMENT V.26

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA PER 10,000 OF ALL IMMIGRANT POPULATION (T.R.U.) IN THE STATE, 1961

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to										
		Total Migrants 3	I Culti- vator 4	II Agricultural labourer 5	III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities 6	IV House- hold Industry 7	V Manufacturing other than Household Industry 8	VI Construc- tion 9	VII Trade and Commerce 10	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi- cations 11	IX Other Services 12	X Non- Worker 13
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	9,999	1,338	897	123	422	369	195	482	234	1,146	4,793
	Rural	10,000	2,615	1,721	172	545	149	143	247	61	526	3,821
	Urban	10,000	75	83	76	300	557	248	714	404	1,759	5,754
1. Srikakulam	Total	10,000	1,883	1,519	145	553	127	40	485	724	724	4,481
	Rural	10,000	2,344	1,897	189	549	100	88	371	74	515	3,948
	Urban	10,000	308	224	64	506	219	47	654	150	1,489	6,528

STATEMENT V.26 *Contd.*DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF
IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA PER 10,000 OF ALL IMMIGRANT POPULATION (T.R.U.) IN THE STATE, 1961

Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Migrants	I Culti- vator	II Agricul- tural labourer	III	IV Household Industry	V	VI Const- ruction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII	IX Other Services	X Non- workers
					Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Manufact- uring other than Household Industry			Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Visakhapatnam	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	548 1,872 18	166 578 2	30 77 11	61 74 56	580 508 610	168 470 46	460 350 505	501 2,191 2,070	5,115 3,808 5,920	
3. East Godavari	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	58 283 11	84 454 6	24 184 3	170 309 140	510 782 452	49 99 39	1,221 1,144 1,237	416 52 493	1,722 1,044 1,738	5,788 5,049 5,881
4. West Godavari	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	86 229 41	188 558 6	29 60 19	288 280 288	688 568 719	133 20 169	993 977 998	426 170 507	1,955 1,356 2,112	5,209 5,778 5,111
5. Krishna	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	44 205 11	144 782 24	525 2,098 20	158 177 154	655 260 744	128 317 90	596 224 672	578 149 665	1,826 1,077 1,979	5,348 3,921 6,089
6. Guntur	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	65 226 28	337 1,389 67	168 810 77	248 198 262	816 374 933	174 421 107	561 201 656	354 28 440	2,048 1,388 2,228	5,280 5,298 5,212
7. Nellore	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	541 986 76	817 1,353 229	297 889 32	570 537 585	405 171 661	109 93 126	493 708 700	391 742 445	1,281 742 1,873	5,096 4,940 5,267
8. Chittoor	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	2,052 2,954 152	1,114 1,557 180	30 25 39	639 661 592	269 111 908	110 97 188	327 215 593	167 38 499	684 896 1,291	4,906 5,966 6,008
9. Cuddapah	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	349 908 54	195 805 32	48 71 35	451 536 406	248 92 331	83 188 43	690 459 812	280 449 191	1,043 1,199 1,877	6,018 5,628 6,219
10. Anantapur	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	2,327 3,359 197	1,050 1,486 152	89 110 43	515 538 469	112 16 310	181 232 76	279 174 394	271 28 764	610 352 1,144	4,568 5,710 6,331
11. Kurnool	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	1,371 2,457 102	1,077 1,847 175	45 55 33	461 368 575	509 154 925	110 98 125	438 252 650	134 60 221	938 809 1,439	4,917 4,205 5,749
12. Mahbubnagar	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	2,370 3,058 432	1,558 1,758 223	24 31 2	828 663 1,296	61 16 192	184 150 89	391 231 731	77 67 107	664 455 1,284	4,153 3,676 5,074
13. Hyderabad	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	175 2,022 8	120 1,358 7	54 395 22	200 1,154 114	427 397 430	38 43 36	729 253 774	309 51 332	2,132 698 2,292	5,816 3,681 6,018
14. Medak	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	1,900 2,280 240	1,785 2,047 370	119 141 4	524 523 524	78 63 102	29 27 39	362 189 1,293	87 18 459	637 448 1,060	4,519 4,265 5,267
15. Nizamabad	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	1,343 1,942 115	1,651 2,358 200	96 131 22	426 456 365	552 270 1,117	82 82 82	578 300 1,151	179 49 445	814 596 1,446	4,279 3,900 5,087
16. Adilabad	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	2,716 3,613 166	1,944 2,571 159	171 178 150	363 443 138	658 178 2,022	150 58 424	324 157 798	55 29 127	517 343 1,013	3,106 2,440 5,008
17. Karimnagar	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	826 1,388 ..	517 868 ..	50 70 12	1,223 885 1,721	270 176 407	55 46 68	497 218 907	45 34 62	1,019 793 1,651	5,198 5,516 5,672
18. Warangal	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	220 551 19	176 460 3	259 600 52	437 691 288	752 795 727	99 140 74	783 506 952	473 221 625	1,363 1,174 1,478	5,438 4,862 5,787
19. Khammam	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	911 1,828 21	949 1,473 ..	2,386 1,473 3,271	130 153 129	240 355 128	217 419 21	483 364 607	82 49 114	853 487 1,208	3,749 2,975 3,501
20. Nalgonda	Total Rural Urban	10,000 10,000 10,000	88 222 ..	28 135 3	159 152 160	128 331 98	208 130 286	4,394 3,306 4,885	420 461 612	74 60 76	659 1,030 505	3,847 4,173 3,790

.. = Nil.

93. It can be seen that 38.21% of the immigrants from other States into the rural areas are non-workers and 26.15% are cultivators and 17.21% are agricultural labourers. In the urban areas a majority of them 57.51% are non-workers and 17.59% are engaged in "Other Services." In all the other categories their proportion is less than 10% of which 7.14% belong to Trade and Commerce and 5.87% belong to the Manufacturing other than Household Industry. However, considering individual districts

we can see a pattern emerging from other States to Srikakulam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad mostly because of agriculture and marriage. It may also be noted here that these districts are adjoining the bordering States. The immigrants from other States in the rural areas of Krishna district show that 29.98% belong to Category III- Mining, Fishing, etc., and these are because of iron ore mining and in Khammam district also the proportion of 14.78% in the rural and 32.71% in

urban areas against this category is due to the coal mining in the district. The highest proportion of immigrants from other States belonging to Category IV—Household Industry, is seen in the urban areas of Karimnagar district where the proportion is 17.21% while in the rural areas this proportion is only 8.85%. The urban areas of Mahbubnagar and the rural areas of Hyderabad district also account for more than 10% in this category, the proportion in these two being 12.96% and 11.54% respectively. The immigrants may be participating in the household industry of cumbli making or beedi making which is quite popular in Mahbubnagar district. As for the Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry the urban areas of Adilabad with 20.22%, Nizamabad with 11.17% and Kurnool with 9.25% are the districts with a sizable proportion in this category. Due to the construction of Nagarjunasagar project, both the rural and urban areas of Nalgonda district have recorded quite a considerable proportion of 83.06% and 45.85% respectively in Category VI—Construction. East Godavari district contains as many as 11.44% among rural migrants from other States and 12.37% among those in urban areas in Category VII—Trade and Commerce. Medak urban and Nizamabad urban also account for as many as 12.93% and 11.51% respectively. Even in the urban areas of Warangal and Karimnagar this proportion is 9.52% and 9.07% respectively. The urban areas of Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Warangal districts account for a moderate proportion of immigrants from other States in Category VIII—Transport, with 7.53%, 6.63% and 6.25% respectively and in all the

other districts this proportion is considerably low. Other Services accommodate as many as 5.20% of the total immigrants to the rural areas from other States and 17.59% in the urban areas for the State as a whole. However this proportion among districts is higher in Visakhapatnam (21.93% in rural and 20.79% in urban), West Godavari urban (21.42%), Guntur district urban (22.23%) and Hyderabad district urban (22.62%). The proportion of non-workers among these immigrants is higher in urban areas with educational facilities as this category mostly accounts for housewives and students. It is over 60% in Anantapur with 63.31%, 63.22% in Srikakulam, 62.19% in Cuddapah, 60.13% in Hyderabad and 60.03% in Chittoor districts. Excepting Hyderabad all the other 3 districts are border districts to other States and hence we find a high proportion in these districts. The rural areas of West Godavari Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Guntur and East Godavari districts show 57.73%, 56.23%, 55.16%, 52.98% and 50.49% respectively. None of these is a border district of the State and these high proportions might be due to the family members of migrants coming into these districts who are either housewives or children attending schools.

Emigrants from Andhra Pradesh to other States in India

94. We may now examine the pattern of emigration from Andhra Pradesh to the other States in India and see what part the emigrants from Andhra Pradesh have played in the States to which they had migrated.

STATEMENT V.27

EMIGRANTS FROM THE STATE TO OTHER STATES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND NON-WORKER AND SEX, 1961

Emigrants to		Primary Sector											Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Total I to IX	Total of col. 11-15
		I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plan- tations, and allied activities	IV House- hold Industry	V Manu- facturing other than house- hold Industry	VI Construc- tion	VII Trade and Comme- ce	VIII Trans- port, Storage and Communi- cations	IX Other services	X Non- workers									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
Assam	Males	351	5	429	1	316	55	47	257	743	654	2,204	2,858							
	Females	38	—	175	45	3	14	2	10	13	1,186	300	1,486							
Bihar	Males	6	7	205	45	2,339	258	106	1,852	692	2,845	5,010	7,355							
	Females	2	1	21	4	38	3	13	16	110	5,502	208	5,233							
Gujarat	Males	25	7	32	500	1,014	240	249	298	951	4,817	3,916	5,233							
	Females	10	6	5	288	68	52	20	5	81	3,085	535	3,620							
Jammu & Kashmir	Males	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	54	15	62	77			
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	1	36
Kerala	Males	5	2	12	7	47	10	87	121	207	567	538	1,105							
	Females	3	..	1	5	3	1	1	..	21	822	55	837							
Madhya Pradesh	Males	636	237	1,441	390	4,202	3,441	850	3,189	3,747	6,248	18,389	24,587							
	Females	630	254	523	108	129	607	108	59	597	12,217	3,015	15,232							
Madras	Males	2,682	1,000	468	1,959	6,121	801	5,507	4,868	12,898	19,077	36,389	55,486							
	Females	4,694	3,488	110	2,046	892	72	478	153	4,123	54,685	15,466	70,151							

STATEMENT V.27—*Contd.*

EMIGRANTS FROM THE STATE TO OTHER STATES OF INDIA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND NON-WORKER AND SEX, 1961

Emigrants to 1		Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			X Non- workers	Total 1 to 1X	Total of cols. 11 to 13
		I Culti- vator	II Agricultural labourer	III Mining, Quarry- ing, Live- stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plan- tations, Orchards and allied activities	IV House- hold Indus- try	V Manu- facturing other than House- hold Indus- try	VI Con- struction	VII Trade and Com- merce	VIII Trans- port, Storage and Communi- cations	IX Other services			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Males	5,128	6,954	4,087	14,426	33,130	19,271	7,138	9,408	22,788	35,744	122,320	158,064
	Females	9,071	10,958	848	10,359	5,481	6,455	972	977	4,823	76,093	49,639	126,382
Mysore	Males	16,375	9,813	3,760	6,663	10,020	15,495	6,408	3,650	20,057	34,286	93,441	127,721
	Females	31,939	17,201	1,328	4,394	1,042	6,347	1,435	69	7,085	91,343	72,940	163,383
Orissa	Males	1,654	630	620	1,488	1,004	784	1,763	2,447	5,862	6,449	16,252	22,701
	Females	3,176	1,924	94	833	210	59	520	40	3,783	19,778	10,645	30,420
Punjab	Males	30	7	6	7	63	21	10	10	1,293	622	1,483	2,105
	Females	36	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	29	1,152	70	1,222
Rajasthan	Males	212	10	27	18	51	23	110	60	290	363	816	1,179
	Females	50	16	1	11	4	17	2	1	35	904	137	1,041
Uttar Pradesh	Males	63	11	8	23	335	139	269	78	1,411	1,295	2,387	3,682
	Females	83	6	4	20	13	25	9	7	122	1,956	239	2,195
West Bengal	Males	50	13	221	68	3,943	192	1,215	1,881	2,463	3,673	10,046	13,719
	Females	2	1	9	27	735	32	20	42	296	10,230	1,167	11,397
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Males	16	16	990	3	182	748	93	17	583	163	2,648	2,811
	Females	1	..	3	1	16	5	3	..	34	472	63	635
Delhi	Males	..	..	1	3	130	31	130	97	1,301	1,074	1,603	2,767
	Females	5	..	2	1	5	..	8	2	165	1,860	191	2,051
Goa	Males	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	2	8	10	18
	Females	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	6	30
Himachal Pradesh	Males	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21
	Females	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
Manipur	Males	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	6	8
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
N.K.K.A.	Males	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	158	2	168	170
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Pondicherry	Males	80	14	156	55	45	10	66	32	151	147	609	756
	Females	50	51	1	69	4	2	50	..	250	1,381	483	1,864
Tripura	Males	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	4	6	10
	Females	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15
Port Blair & Nagor Haveli	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	8
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	Males	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	8
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin- divi Islands	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

95. Of all the States in India Mysore has the largest number of emigrants from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra also has an equally high number. But the emigrants to Mysore has a higher number of females rather than males while those into Maharashtra contain more number of males. In all, the number of emigrants total 291 thousands into Mysore and 284 thousands into Maharashtra. The sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) in these two States stand

at 1,280 in Mysore and nearly 800 in Maharashtra. These ratios indicate the pull Maharashtra exerted because of its industries while the emigration into Mysore from this State has been more due to marital ties in the border areas. This is clearly visible from the industrial occupation of emigrants into these two States. Whereas Maharashtra has 33,130 males under Category V—Manufacturing other than House-
hold Industry, Mysore accounts for only 10,020 males.

Such a disparity can be seen even in categories like VI—Construction, VIII—Transport and IX—Other Services. A sizable proportion of dock workers at Bombay port are from Andhra Pradesh. However, in Mysore we find a larger number of males as well as females in Categories I and II—Cultivation and Agricultural Labour, respectively, than those in Maharashtra. A good number of persons in Other Services especially in these two States is because of the States reorganisation as a result of which many personnel of the erstwhile Hyderabad born in districts now included in Andhra Pradesh must have been allotted to either Maharashtra or Mysore States. The other State containing persons born in Andhra Pradesh and enumerated in that State is the border State of Madras. In Madras State the emigrants from Andhra Pradesh into that State number nearly 126 thousands. Even here marriage migration might be predominant as we see a sex ratio of 1,264. Since Madras city was the capital of the Composite Madras State many of the business and trade interests of some of the Andhras were at Madras and after States reorganisation they continued to live there. That is why we find a larger proportion of persons born in Andhra Pradesh engaged in the Industrial Categories of V, VII, VIII and IX which are Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Trade and Commerce, Transport and Other Services. As indicated earlier Manufacturing other than Household Industry and Trade and Commerce absorb nearly 12 thousand males while the Transport category might mainly be dock workers, etc., to the tune of nearly 5 thousand males. Of the 13 thousand males in "Other Services" a good number might have been drawn to the city of Madras as general labourers, several for employment in cinema studios as artistes, writers and so on as Madras is the major centre for Telugu film production. Female emigrants are mainly non-workers most probably children and housewives. In addition to these there are 4,694 female cultivators, 4,123 females in "Other Services" and 3,488 females as agricultural labour. Household industries also accommodate over two thousand females born in Andhra Pradesh.

96. Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are the other two border States which account for 22,701 males and 30,420 females and 24,587 males and 15,232 females respectively that had emigrated from Andhra Pradesh. The mineral and other industries of Madhya Pradesh appear to attract more men from Andhra Pradesh rather than Orissa. That might be one of the reasons why Orissa has more female emigrants than male emigrants from Andhra Pradesh. The fact that there are 8 thousand male emigrants to Madhya Pradesh in the Secondary sector as against only 3 thousand in Orissa leaves us to conclude that the pull exerted by the industry in Madhya Pradesh is greater than that in Orissa. However the number of emigrants to Orissa is greater in the Tertiary Sector than in Madhya Pradesh mainly due to the large number of Telugu people employed in the railways and also in Government and other services in Orissa State.

97. The industry in and around Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal, the Railways especially the Kharagpur section on the South-Eastern Railway attract many emigrants from Andhra Pradesh into West Bengal whose total figure stands at 25 thousand in all. Bihar and Gujarat also account for 13 and 9 thousand persons of Andhra Pradesh origin respectively. Even here Industry, Transport and Other Services dominate. The plantations and other services in Assam, services in Delhi, mining, forestry, etc., in Andaman and Nicobar Islands attract nearly a thousand persons from Andhra Pradesh to each of these States. Pondicherry seems to attract more women non-workers than any other State. The number of female emigrants here are 1,864 as against only 756 males. The State of Jammu and Kashmir also has 77 males and 36 females. There are a few of them in other Centrally administered areas also.

98. It will be interesting to compare the figures of immigrants contributed by each of the States in India to Andhra Pradesh under each category of workers and non-workers and the emigrants from Andhra Pradesh that have moved into each of the States. The Statement on the next two pages gives this picture.

[Statement :

STATEMENT V.28—Cont'd.
IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
Workers—Cont'd.

State	VI In Construction				VII In Trade and Commerce				VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications				IX In other Services				X Non-Workers			
	A		B		A		B		A		B		A		B		A		B	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Assam	..	..	55	14	9	8	42	2	9	..	257	10	214	6	743	13	300	279	654	1,118
Bihar	13	2	258	3	89	8	106	13	104	5	1,352	16	664	35	692	110	658	959	2,345	380
Gujarat	66	..	240	52	1,429	46	249	20	47	5	288	5	238	39	951	81	886	3,086	1,317	3,063
Jammu and Kashmir	4	..	1	..	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	463	2	54	1	204	236	15	36
Kerala	653	19	10	1	1,133	26	37	1	1,143	26	121	..	9,867	988	297	21	2,721	6,176	567	822
Madhya Pradesh	53	..	3,441	607	303	44	850	108	140	2	3,189	59	838	140	3,737	597	2,136	3,253	6,248	12,217
Madras	5,264	2,075	801	72	7,460	1,192	5,807	478	5,730	78	4,968	153	14,892	3,352	12,898	4,123	23,468	62,685	19,077	54,685
Maharashtra	514	204	19,271	6,455	3,798	388	7,138	972	1,741	41	9,403	977	6,006	1,846	22,788	4,823	12,983	31,614	33,744	76,693
Mysore	1,285	521	15,495	6,347	4,731	1,255	6,408	1,435	2,998	40	3,650	69	10,443	5,324	20,657	7,695	21,632	66,020	34,280	91,848
Orissa	369	97	784	59	943	650	1,763	526	7.7	17	2,447	40	2,742	943	5,862	3,763	5,454	13,772	6,449	19,778
Punjab	125	1	21	..	431	5	40	..	131	3	16	..	3,219	172	1,293	29	1,180	2,569	622	1,152
Rajasthan	10	..	23	17	3,246	41	119	2	107	2	60	1	1,212	106	296	35	1,590	4,850	863	904
Uttar Pradesh	97	3	139	25	612	28	269	9	235	6	78	7	3,033	127	1,411	122	1,496	3,350	1,299	1,956
West Bengal	38	1	192	32	151	10	1,215	23	228	6	1,381	42	731	106	2,463	266	1,978	2,997	3,673	10,280
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	748	5	..	..	93	3	1	..	17	..	8	3	583	34	24	21	163	472
Delhi	5	..	31	..	76	4	130	8	89	..	97	2	6356	15	1,301	165	531	974	1,074	1,660
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	73	..	6	..	4	19	12	12
Manipur	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	1
Tripura	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	4	11
Goa, Daman and Diu	1	..	2	..	28	..	..	..	17	..	8	..	46	86	2	2	79	159	8	24
Pondicherry	..	..	10	2	2	..	66	56	..	..	32	..	5	6	151	250	9	20	447	1,361
N.E. F.A.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	2	..	2	5
Sikkim	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..

A = Immigrants into Andhra Pradesh.
B = Emigrants from Andhra Pradesh.

NOTE

Chapters VI (Age, Sex & Marital Status), VII (Literacy and Education), VIII (Language) and IX (Religion) which were originally proposed to be given in this volume are published separately in Part I-A(ii), as the inclusion of these chapters would have made this volume too bulky and unwieldy. Thus the General Report is printed in three parts Part I-A(i), Part I-A(ii) and Part I-A(iii) instead of in two parts as mentioned in the Prefatory Note to this Volume



Kakatiya—Warangal

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ERRATA

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Read (5)	1,564 8-6-4
14	Statement I.1 Vizakhapetnam district	4	1,084.1	1,084.1	
14	Statement I.2 Medak district	6	1,040.7	1,040.9	
	Average of A.P.	6	6.57	76.5	
16	Statement I.4 East Godavari Dt.	8	879.2	879.2	
	West Godavari Dt.	10	79,289	79,289	
18	Statement I.6 Chittoor Dt.	11	979,799	979,799	
21	Statement I.7 Guntur Dt.	8	62.4	62.8	
	Chittoor Dt.	16	286	280	
	Kurnool Dt.	20	28	78	
	Kurnool Dt.	10	263	263	
	Mahbubnagar Dt.	20	64	65	
22	Statement I.8 Chittoor Dt.	11	85	86	
24	Statement I.9 Item No. 23	5	232,351	226,351	
	Item No. 40	1	15,400 Kx	15,400 New	
25	Statement I.9 Item No. 73	5	Laka sagar	Lanka Sagar	
	Item No. 77	5	17,900	19,700	
	Item No. 78	5	74,000 Kx	74,000 Kx	
29	Para 4, line 5	5	18,000 New	10,000 New	
29	Para 5, line 6	5	59 miles	Deleted	
30	Statement I.10 year 1950	2	(45%)	15 miles	
	year 1960	4	5,065	(45%)	
31	Statement I.11 Sl. No. 7	20	31,563	15,063	
	Sl. No. 8	20	1,08	81,563	
	Sl. No. 9	19	2,15	1,087	
	Sl. No. 9	20	2	2,152	
	Sl. No. 21	8	2,227	4	
	Sl. No. 22	9	42	2,277	
34	Statement under para 147 Sl. No. 7	3	Illegible	422	
36	Statement No.	..	49.87	8	
36	Statement I.14 (a) Sl. No. 4	15	Table I.14	38.87	
37	Statement No.	..	2,317	Statement I.14 (a)	
37	Statement I.14 (b) Total of Three Universities—(e) Engineering*	7	Statement I.14	Statement I.14 (b)	
39	The Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation	8	..	1	
39	Co-operative Sugar Factories	3	No figure	1	
42	Para 4, line 1	..	No figure	9	
44	Para 2, line 3	..	Mahbubnagar Canal	Mahbubnagar canal	
44	Para 2, line 5	..	35 lakhs	33 lakhs	
44	Para 2, line 5	..	Rupees 81	Rupees 81½	
44	Para 2, line 5	..	1935-36	1935-37	
51	Para 2, line 7	..	1,119.7 mm	1,119.7 mm.	
51	Para 2, line 23	..	1,167	1,167	

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Head (5)
54	Statement under para 181 Muhbubnagar Dt.	2	36 to 54 acres	36 to 60 acres
	Small areas - ugar Dt.	2	42 to 48 acres	36 to 48 acres
	Sons	12	1961	1960
	Sourcebooklet I.18 Col. Headings	Cols 2 and 4	Rs 97.49 crores	Rs. 96.49 crores
	Statement I.21 Sl. No. 9	6	Provision (crores)	Provision (crores Rs.)
	Statement I.21 Sl. No. 6	4	10.1	110.1
18	Statement I.26 1956-57 year	3	8,334	8,344
	"	5	198	188
	1957-58 year	4	385	384
	"	4	204	205
50	Statement I.20 Sl. No. 25	4	452,872	162,569
	Sl. No 26	4	162,569	452,872
60	Statement No.	..	Statement I.31	Statement I.30
60	Statement No.	..	Statement I.32	Statement I.31
60	Statement I.31, Sl. No. 3 Gross Receipts	5	442.35	442.25
	Working Expenses	5	382.40	—382.40
	"	6	181.25	—181.25
	"	7	242.50	—242.50
60	Statement No.	..	Statement I.33	Statement I.32
70	Statement I.33 1881 year	..	Shri Stokes, Shri Lewis Mewar	Shri Stokes, Shri Lewis Mewar
72	Statement II.1 Medak Dt.	8	611,668	611,686
73	Statement II.1 Medak Dt.	13	17,985	—17,985
	Cuddapah Dt.	17	1,642	—1,642
78	Statement II.3 Chittoor Dt.	9	—1.88	—188.0
	"	10	—483.6	—480.6
79	Statement II.3 Kurnool Dt.	7	6.51	6.5
	Hyderabad Dt.	4	359.3	389.8
	"	5	609.5	1,009.5
82	Statement II.4 Uttar Pradesh	6	4.27	9.27
83	Statement II.5 (Surveyor General's figure) (State Survey Dept.)	..	275,281 Kms. 274,676 Kms.	275,281 Sq. Kms. 274,676 Sq. Kms.
	Statement II.5 Assam	10	95	97
87	Statement II.9 Bihar	6	20,150	20,059
	Kerala	6	3,973	3,979
	Uttar Pradesh	7	52.66	52.86
88	Statement II.10-A West Bengal	3	113	311
89	Statement II.11 Sikkim	8	+48.98	+48.98
90	Para 27, line 21	..	21.50%	21.51%
98	Statement II.18 (b) Krishna Dt.	6	Nuavid	Nuzvid
	Chittoor Dt.	10	Renigulgunta	Renigunta
	Karimnagar Dt.	5	No figure	Karimnagar
	"	6	Karimnagar	..
99	Statement II.18 (c) Nizamabad Dt.	4	No figure	Bodhan
		Below dots		
110	Statement II.19 (b) Badvel Town	8	114	144
	Anantapur Dt. (Gooty Taluk)	9	Gooty, Pamidi	Gooty, Pamidi, Guntaka
	Anantapur Dt. (Penukonda Taluk)	9	Penukonda, Guntaka	Penukonda
	Muhbubnagar Dt. (Kodangal Taluk)	8	118,023	144,023

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Head (5)
138	Statement II. 22 Andhra Pradesh—Urban	5	1,033,062	1,036,062
	Krishna Dt.—Rural	6	812,312	812,822
	Chittoor Dt.—Urban	6	39,071	39,017
	Hyderabad Dt.—Rural	2	133,582	132,542
140	Statement II. 24 Andhra Pradesh	2	156	86
141	Statement II. 28 Kurnool Dt. (Adoni Town)	6	33	88
145	Para 130, line 31	..	District	(2.08),
	„ line 32	..	(2.08),	deleted
	„ „	..	Persons	districts
148	Statement II. 33 Visakhapatnam City Ward 24	4	29	8
	Ward 34	4	29	8
	Rajahmundry City Ward No.	2	8	36
	Bandar city Ward 22	5	18	17
150	Statement II. 35 Kurnool Dt. (Adoni Taluk)	4	6.64	10.64
157	Statement II. 35 Adilabad Dt. (Utnur Taluk)	0	15	60.15
160	Para 150, second column line 2	..	green bordered	green coloured
	line 4	..	pink bordered	pink coloured
	line 7	..	blue bordered	blue coloured
175	Statement under para 206 Chittoor Dt.	2	Pulivendla, Kamalapuram shown under Chittoor District	Pulivendla, Kamalapuram, under Cuddapah District
	Anantapur Dt. Uravakonda Taluk	3	30	239
	Kadiri Taluk	3	27	217
	Penukonda Taluk	3	27	207
176	Statement II. 37 Salur Taluk—1961 year	6	3,155	3,153
177	Statement II. 37 Sompeta Taluk—1951 year	4	+10,804	+9,304
178	Statement II. 37 Total Plains—1941 year	3	1,954,746	1,956,746
	Visakhapatnam Dt.—1921 year	3	1,472,516	1,472,515
179	Statement II. 37 Chodavaram Taluk (Plains)—1911 year	5	+4.36	+0.30
180	Statement II. 37 Column No. for Percentage Decade Variation	..	4	5
	Males	..	5	6
	Females	..	6	7
	Kakinada Taluk—1951 year	6	117,405	177,405
181	Statement II. 37 Kothapeta Taluk—1941 year	7	62,538	62,586
	Pithapuram Taluk—1951 year	5	+8.08	+15.08
182	Statement II. 37 Eluru Taluk—1901 year	7	9,599	49,590
	Eluru Taluk—1951 year	5	+30.22	+20.22
	Chintalapudi Taluk—1951 year	3	110,187	100,187
	Kovvur Taluk—1941 year	7	88,588	88,582
	Kovvur Taluk—1961 year	6	124,448	124,448
	Kovvur Taluk—1951 year	7	122,066	122,066
183	Statement II. 37 Total Plains—1921 year	..	1,086,521	1,086,511
	Krishna Dt.—1921 year	4	+666,645	+66,645
184	Statement II. 37 Tiruvur Taluk—1961 year	4	+24,982	24,982
185	Statement II. 37 Narasarnpet Taluk—1901 year	7	88,884	88,884
186	Statement II. 37 Nellore Taluk—1941 year	4	+24,411	+22,411

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Read (5)
187	Statement II.37			
	Darsi Taluk—1961 year	5	+3.16	+18.16
	Similipuri Taluk—1911 year	4	+9,374	+9,347
	Sona Taluk—1961 year	7	Illegible	76,597
	Wanaparthy Taluk—1961 year	7	70,338	70,338
	Statement II.37			
	Atmakur Taluk—1911 year	4	11,849	11,894
	Statement II.37			
	Parkal Taluk—1921 year	4	+3,354	—3,354
38	Statement II.37			
	Khammam Dt.—1961 year	3	802,002	808,092
212	Statement III.4			
	Nizamabad Dt.—Armur Taluk	4	13,294	13,249
226	Statement III.10			
	Zone I (Abstract)	5	408,088	408,088
	Zone V (")	11	36,611	36,611
	Zone I	5	408,088	408,088
227	Statement III.10			
	East Godavari Dt. (Razole Town)	3	7,552	7,562
229	Statement III.10			
	Anantapur Dt. (Yadki Town)	3	5,276	9,276
232	Statement No.		Statement III.10	Statement III.11
233	Statement III.12 (a)			
	Class III Towns Total	7	5,22,908	529,908
234	Statement III.12 (a)			
	Nidadavole Town	13	16,843	16,842
243	Second column			
	sub-heading above Para 82	3	of population	on population
247	Statement No.		Statement III.12	Statement III.12 (b)
248	"		Statement III.12—Concld.	Statement III.12 (b)—Concld.
249	"		Statement III.12 (a)	Statement III.12 (c)
261	Statement III.13			
	Andhra Pradesh	7	3,858,549	3,038,549
261	"			
	"	10	17.26	17.16
261	Srikakulam Dt.			
	"	4	1,191,471	1,191,481
265	Statement III.14			
	Cuddapah Dt.	15	81,744	81,744
269	Statement III.10			
	Total	3	201	291
269	Statement III.17			
	Class I	9	71.33	17.33
270	Statement III.18			
	Adilabad Dt.	7	516	..
	Khammam Dt.	15	233	235
	Nalgonda Dt.	3	169	166
272	Statement III.19			
	Narasaraopet Town	2	+29.16	+29.17
	Repale Town	6	11,787	11,787
	Rayachoti Town	5	—12.96	—12.97
275	Statement III.19			
	Vijayawada City	5	60,423	60,427
	Anakapalle Town	6	+1.23	—1.23
	Bhongir Town	7	—26.46	+26.46
	Gooty Town	5	9,711	9,712
276	Statement III.19			
	Nizamabad Town	5	+20,303	+20.03
	Bodhan Town	2	+27.51	+27.52
278	Statement III.19			
	Dornakal Town	2	—29.19	+29.19
279	Para 163, line 14		assumed	assumed
	Para 164, line 21		Kadkale	Kadakatla
279	Statement III.20			
	Anantapur Dt. (Pamididi Town)	5	—12.82	+12.82
291	Statement III.23 (A)			
	Andhra Pradesh	14	456,963	456,983
	8	22	199,905	199,905

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Read (5)
291	Statement III.23 (B) Andhra Pradesh	20	74,138	74,181
	Nalgonda Dt.	18	40,548	10,548
294	Statement III.24 (d) Item (b)—Males	14	3,636	3,636
295	Statement III.24 (f) Item (b)—Females	7	No figure	1
	Item (c)—Persons	14	522	0,522
	Males	14	20	2,265
	Females	9	No figure	4
	Females	14	25	4,207
296	Statement III.24 (b) Item (c)—Males	11	525	525
297	Statement No.		Statement III.21 (i)	Statement III.25 (j)
297	Statement III.24 (j) Item (a)—Persons	14	11,209	11,212
	Males	14	5,008	4,011
301	Statement III.25 Vijayawada city (Proportion)	10	13	15
303	Statement III.27 Visakhapatnam city	11	3	23
	Vijayawada city	6	129	122
	Hyderabad city	32	1	N
305	Bandar city—Females Occupational Group 89	Cols. 5, 6, 7	Shown under Bandar city	Head under Kurnool city
310	Statement III.32 Guntur city, 0-14 Age-group	8	18,854	8,854
	Kurnool city, 60+ Age-group	8	No figure	4
315	Statement III.34 (a) Kodangal Town	5	Illegible	0,31
317	Statement III.34 (c) Bheemavaram Town	5	975	970
	Bandar city	5	946	945
318	Statement III.34 (d) Karimnagar Town	8	97	977
318	Statement III.35 Palacole Town	3	1,045	1,045
322	Para 301, line 2.		Mahbubnagar	Kurnool
322	Statement III.39—Total	2	898,098	898,089
323	Statement III.40 Age-group 60 and over	9	5.04	5.14
325	Statement III.42 Bandar city, 1951 year	28	50	65
329	Statement III.43 Anantapur Dt., 25-59 Age-group	10	6	67
329	Statement III.43 East Godavari Dt., 15-34 Age-group	32	N	3
	Age not stated	19	7	77
	Chittoor Dt., 5+ Age-group	18	No figure	1
330	Statement III.43 Hyderabad Dt., 5-14 Age-group	8	281	331
	Karimnagar Dt., 60+ Age-group	6	64	966
	Nalgonda Dt., 5+ Age-group	5	44	440
	5-14 Age-group	6	572	672
331	Khammam Dt., 5+ Age-group	18	No figure	1
	"	21	No figure	1
332	Statement III.44 Nalgonda Dt.	6	206	206
333	West Godavari Dt.	18	1	11
336	Statement III.46 Age not stated	15	N	..
	Srikakulam Dt.	17	4.92	5.90
	Total	19	1.06	1.89
	15-34 Age-group	8	12.6	12.61
	60+ Age-group	11	4.48	4.68
	"			
	West Godavari Dt.	2	436.91	16.91
	60+ Age-group	4	24.17	24.71

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Head (5)
	Statement III. 40 Sohna Total	3	318.20	380.20
	Age-group	5	147.37	147.86
	Age not stated	13	2.24	2.14
	Kurnool Dt.	5	0.02	0.01
	Age-group	6	68.85	65.85
	Adilabad Dt. Total		0.80	60.80
	Age-group	10	9.96	0.96
338	Statement III. 46 Adilabad Dt.	12	1.862	1.42
	Age-group	9	7.80	7.75
	Karimnagar Dt.	5	59.24	59.13
	Age-group	5	173.95	171.97
	Warangal Dt. Total			
	Age-group	10	6.93	7.03
	Age-group	9	2.80	3.50
	Nalgonda Dt. Total	8	215.20	251.20
	Age-group	10	2.36	2.48
340	Statement III. 47 Andhra Pradesh			
	Age-group 25-29 (A)	10	No figure	2
	Hyderabad Town-group			
	Age-group 20-24 (B)	13	0.001	0.01
343	Statement III. 47 Rajahmundry city			
	Age-group 20-24 (A)	11	85	85
345	Statement III. 47 Kakinada city			
	Age-group 20-24 (B)	20	0.04	0.03
346	Statement III. 47 Kurnool city			
	Age-group 30-34 (A)	11	Illegible	8
347	Statement III. 47 Nellore city			
	Age-group 15-19 (A)	21	No figure	4
349	Statement No. in second part		Statement III. 84—Contd.	Statement III. 48—Contd.
350	Statement III. 49 Heading—first line		Persons employed	Persons unemployed
350	Statement III. 40 Total	28	9	3
357	Statement No.		Statement III. 52—Contd.	Statement III. 51—Contd.
358	Statement III. 51 Guntur Dt., Division 1	15	Illegible	79
	Division 5	14	47	147
	Division 9	13	No figure	..
360	Statement III. 51 Chittoor Dt., Division 5	2	..	1,000
	"	3	1,000	..
362	Statement III. 51 Cuddapah Dt., Division 3	8	1,000	..
376	Statement III. 52 Andhra Pradesh —Total	7	130,009	136,009
	" Urban	3	4,499,447	4,499,437
377	Statement III. 52 Andhra Pradesh —Total	10	20,457	20,467
	" Rural	27	10,657	108,657
	" Rural	27	10,359	108,359
	Khammam Dt. Rural	26	No figure	2
382	Statement III. 54 Para-Census year	2	1 51	1,951

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Read (5)
384	Statement III.5 Vijayawada cit	3	No figure	1
	Sl. No. 80	11	V	IV
	Sl. No. 82	12	10,29	10,298
386	Statement III.55 Sl. No. 102—Name of the Town	2	Ponnugonda	Ponnugonda
388	Statement III.55 Sl. No. 268	0	V	VI
390	Statement IV.1 Andhra Pradesh	2	1,213	1,013
	Statement below para 22 Adilabad Dt.	3	225	223
	East Godavari Dt.	3	223	233
400	Statement IV.2 Hyderabad Dt.	2	107	120
	"	1	7	9
	"	6	3	5
	Nizamabad Dt.	2	123	124
	Nalgonda Dt.	2	160	161
401	Statement IV.4 Sl. No. 3	3	10,128	10,291
	Sl. No. 6	3	2	1
	Sl. No. 6	4	1,573	1,571
	Sl. No. 8	3	903	615
	Sl. No. 12	3	1,421	1,408
	Sl. No. 14	4	112,592	112,024
	Sl. No. 15	4	37,530	38,530
	Sl. No. 18	3	1,316	1,269
402	Statement IV.5 Madhya Pradesh	5	1,817	1,817
408	Statement IV.6 West Godavari Dt.	3	443	442
	Nellore Dt.	2	91	90
	"	7	11	12
	Chittoor Dt.	4	339	340
	"	7	13	12
	Statement below para 38 Small villages	4	4,250,308	4,250,008
	Very small villages	5	5.61	5.62
408	Statement IV.10A Andhra Pradesh	4	10,988	10,998
409	Statement below para 51 Very small villages	4	18.16	18.15
411	Statement IV.12 West Godavari Dt.	2	193	197
	"	6	196	170
	"	10	255	262
412	Statement IV.14 Bheemunipatnam Taluk	9	No figure	..
414	Statement IV.15 Kurnool Dt.	9	18	13
415	Statement IV.16 Narasimapatnam Taluk	7	7	71
	Kovvur Taluk	3	245	246
	"	7	27	37
	Vijayawada Taluk	5	211	212
	"	7	40	41
	Chandragiri Taluk	13	405	405
416	Statement IV.16 Bodhan Taluk	3	No figure	565
	"	4	No figure	235
	"	5	No figure	209
	"	6	No figure	71
	"	7	No figure	629
	"	8	No figure	13

Page (1)	Particulars (2)	Col. No. (3)	For (4)	Read (5)
	Statement IV, 16	9	No figure	8
	Salem Taluk	10	No figure	15
	Salem	11	No figure	6
	" "	12	No figure	34
	" "	13	No figure	435
	Statement below para 28			
	Matriculation and above—Males	..	12	13
	Statement V.1	8	No figure	1
	Australia	7	No figure	7
	New Zealand			
402	Statement V.7	6	0.1	0.18
	Srikakulam Dt.—Urban	8	3.68	3.55
	Adilabad Dt.—Rural			
444	Statement V.15	13	4,979	4,799
	Rajahmundry city-(2)	5	19,930	20,230
	Kurnool City			
445	Statement V.16	5	2,393	92,393
	Vishakhapatnam city	32	720	762
	Kurnool city			
446	Statement V.17	3	4	46
	Elsewhere in Africa			
	Para 61, line 6	..	8,265	8,262
448	Para 67, last line	..	918	916
449	Para 67, last but one line	..	988	985
450	Statement V.21	2	1,068	1,063
	East Godavari Dt.			
451	Statement V.22	11	2.3	2.01
	Nalgonda Dt.			
453	Statement V.24 (a)	12	0.3	0.31
	Karimnagar Dt.—Item (c)	3	10.4	1.04
456	Statement V.24 (b)			
	Andhra Pradesh			
459	Statement V.25 (a)	11	96.83	96.86
	Tertiary sector—Category VIII			
460	Statement V.25 (b)	8	1.02	1.03
	Primary Sector—Total			
462	Statement V.27	13	5,233	5,710
	Bihar—Females	13	86	87
	Jammu & Kashmir—Females			
463	Statement V.28	19	1	..
	Jammu & Kashmir	17	2	3
	Punjab			
464	Statement V.28	41	1,118	1,186
	Assam	41	550	5,502
	Bihar	41	91,348	91,343
	Mysore	41	19,775	19,775
	Orissa	34	9356	856
	Delhi	35	16	150
	Delhi	39	974	794

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962 -

- AGRA.**—National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.
Wadhawa & Co., 48, Civil Lines.
Bhawari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.
- AHMEDABAD.**—Balgovind Kuber Das & Co., Gandhi Road.
Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road.
New Order Book Co., Eklia Bridge.
Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadla Police Gate.
Sastri Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Putthar Kuva, Relief Road.
- AGARTALA.**—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales.
- AHMEDNAGAR.** V.T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Nav Path.
- AJMER.**—Book Land, 608, Madar Gate.
Rajputana Book House, Station Road.
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhatta.
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road.
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road.
- ALIGARH.**—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market.
- ALLAHABAD.**—Sundt. Printing & Stationery, U.P.
Kitabistan 17-A, Kumbha Nehru Road.
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4.
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road.
Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road.
The University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.
Wadhwa & Co., 28, M.G. Marg.
Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg.
Ram Narain Lal Beni Parashad, 2-A, Katra Road.
- AMBALA.**—English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.
- AMRITSAR.**—The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Pulligarh.
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mundli.
Amur Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mundli.
- ANAND.**—Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand.
- BANGALORE.**—The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building.
S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road.
The Bangalore Press, Lake View Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507.
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Halepet.
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar.
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road.
International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Navakarnataka Pubns, Private Ltd., Majestic Circle.
- BARKILLY.**—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar.
- BARODA.**—Shri Chandrakant Mohunlal Shah, Raopura.
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub Agent.
- BEAWAR.**—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.
- BIJALPUR.**—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.
- BHUBANESWAR.**—Ekumra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room No. 3.
- BHOPAL.**—Supt. State Government Press.
Lyal Book Depot., Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultanpura Road.
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies.
- BELGAHIA.**—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers, (24 Paraganas), 5/1 Amila Mukherjee Road.
- BIJAPUR.**—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Pro.
Vinod Book Depot, Near Shirlahetti Chowk.
- BIKANER.**—Bhandani Bros.
- BILASPUR.**—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar.
- BOMBAY.**—Sundt. Printing & Stationers, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert & Co., 101 Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed. Sailor Bldg. Dada
Current Book House, Maruti Lane. Raghunath Dadral St.
Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.
Lakkam Book Depot, Girgaum.
Ehres Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kuthadevi.
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-H, Khetwadi Main Road.
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road.
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.
Sunder Das Gulam Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.
D.B. Larporewala Sons & Co. (P.) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road.
Thacker & Co., Ramprast Row.
N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street.
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhavan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5.
C. Jammadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.
Indo Nath & Co., 24, Bhangwadi, Kuthadevi Road.
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road.
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road.
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road.
Dow-maden & Co., 1st Nazim Building, Ballard Estate.
- CALCUTTA.**—Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Bhaban Chatterjee Lane.
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street.
Hindu Library, 69A, Belaram De Street.
S.K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street.
M.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee St.
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., B. Old Court House Street.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.
H. Chamber & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension.
S.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 1 C., College Square.
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933), P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade Est.
Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 9/1A Banchha Ram Akar Lane.
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19.
Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktarum Bab Street.
Universal Book Dep., 8/2, Hastings Street.
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre.
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street.
S. Bhattacharjee, 40, Dharmatala Street.
Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road.
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor).
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road.
Reliance Trading Co. 40/A, Netaji Subhash Road.
- CHAPRA.**—Alok Pustak Sadan.
- CHANDIGARH.**—Supt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22.
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D.
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D.
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B.
Tan-lan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16.
Kulash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B.
- CALICUT.**—Touring Book Stall.
- CHINDWARA.**—The Varma Book Depot.
- COCHIN.**—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Pullarakav Road.
- CUTTACK.**—Press Office, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law T.
Prabhat K. Mah.
D.P. Sure S.
Lokal Store.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962-Contd.

DEHRA DUN.—Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road.

National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.

Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.

III.—J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate.

Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.

Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate.

Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market.

Rawa Harkishan Dass Heril (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamallian Road.

Book-Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9.

Imperial Publishing Co., 8, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.

Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

New Stationery House, Subzmandi.

Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak, Delhi-6.

Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj.

All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.

Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.

University Book House, 15, U.B. Dangleore Road, Jawahar Nagar.

Govt. Book Agency, 2646, Halimaran.

Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines.

Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.

B. Nath & Bros., 8808, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar).

Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar.

Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market.

Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhla Market.

Saini Law Publishing Co., 1410, Chabiganj, Kashmeri GATE.

G.M. Atuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar.

Sat Narain & Sons., 8141, Moha, Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.

Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.

Hindu Sahitya Sansar Nai Sarak.

Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak.

K.L. Sethi, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura.

DIHANBAD.—Jsmag Co-operative Stores, Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines.

New Sketch Press, Post Box. 26.

DHARWAR.—Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road.

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.

FEROZEPOR.—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.

GOA.—Jalram Sagoon Dhoud, Book-sellers, Panjim.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadiguda, Chowrasta.

GORAKHPUR.—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road.

GAUHATI.—Mokshada Pustakalaya, Caulati, Assam.

GWALIOR.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M.B.

Loyal Book Depot, Patnagar Bazar, Lashkar.

M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.

GHAZIBAD.—Jayana Book Agency.

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press.

The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.

Book Lovers Private Ltd.

Labour Law Publications, 878, Sultan Bazar.

HUBLI.—Pervaje's Book House, Koppik

INDORE.—Wadhwa & Co., 56, M.G. Road

Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar.

Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilaya Pura.

Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.

Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Book-sellers, 17 Khajuri Bazar.

IMPHAL.—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers.

JAIPUR CITY.—Govt. Printing & Stationery Department, Rajasthan.

Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.

Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar.

Van Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway.

Kalyan Mai & Sons, Tripolin Bazar.

Popular Book Depot, Chauri Bazar.

Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.

Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 28.

JAWALAPUR.—Sahyug Book Depot.

JAMSHEDPUR.—Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78,

Gupta Stores Dhatkidih.

Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market.

JAMNAGAR.—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar.

JODHPUR.—Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents

Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.

Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JUBALPUR.—Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.

JULLUNDUR CITY.—Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate.

Jain General House, Bazar, Bansanwala.

University Publishers, Railway Road.

KANPUR.—Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.

Sahitya Niketan, Sharanananda Park.

The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur.

Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk.

KARUR.—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram.

KOLAPUR.—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.

KODARAMA.—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazari-bagh.

KUMTA.—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara).

LUCKNOW.—Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot).

Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj.

British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj.

Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154.

Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj.

Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road.

Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar

Aquarium Supply Co., 218, Faizabad Road.

Law Book Mart., Amin-Ud-Daula Park.

LUDHIANA (E.P.).—Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.

Mohindra Brothers, Kathceri Road.

Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.

The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.

MADURAI.—Oriental Book House, 258, West Main Street.

Vivekananda Press, 48, West Main Street.

MATHURA.—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Chat.

MADRAS.—Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road.

Account Test Institute, P.O., 760, Egmore.

C. Subblah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5.

K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 884.

Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.

P. Varadachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.

Palani Prachuram, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962-Contd.

MADRAS.—South India Traders, Exporters, Importers, Agents and Govt. Booksellers, Rayapettah.
NCBH Private Limited, 199, Mount Road.
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road.

MANDYA.—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town.

MANGALORE.—U. R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128.

MANJESHWAR.—Mukenda Krishna Nayak.

MEERUT.—Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road.
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.
Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank.
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank.
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents.

MONGHYR.—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building.

MUSSOURI.—Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall.
Hind Traders.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi.
B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.
Legal Corner Tikmanis' House, Angola Road.

MYSORE.—H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.
Jeevana Pustakalaya, 1254/1, Krishnamurthipuram.
Newspaper House, Lansdowne Building.

NAGPUR.—Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot.
Western Book Depot, Residency Road.
The Asst. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House.

NADIAD.—R. S. Desai, Station Road.

NANDED.—Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road.
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51.

NEW DELHI.—Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place.
Central News Agency, 28/90, Connaught Circus.
Empire Book Depot, 278, Allganj.
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O. B. 328.
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1.
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Seindia House.
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place.
Sunela Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.
United Book Agency, 81, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus.
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh.
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road.
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. & Novels, P.B. 96, Connaught Place.
Mohra Brothers, 80-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street.
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath.
Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.
H. K. Publishers, 28, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh.
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.
Aapki Dukan, 5/8777, Dev Nagar.
Sarvodaya Service, 66-A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521.
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 8084.
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 28-B/2, Rohtak Road.
Standard, Bookellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave.
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura.

PATHANKOT.—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar.

PATIALA.—Supdt. Bhupendra State Press.
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar.

PATNA.—Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar).
J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghu Nath Bhawan.
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli.
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore.
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta.

PITHORGARH.—Maniram Punetha & Sons.

POONA.—Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.
Imperial Book Depot, 268, M. G. Road.
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.
Ruka Book Agency Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Chowke, Poona-2.

Utility Book Depot., 1389, Shivaji Nagar.

PUDUKKOTTAI.—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Rd

RAJKOT.—Mohun Lal Dorenbhai Shah, Booksellers and sub-Agents.

RANCHI.—Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar.

ROURKELA.—The Rourkela Review.

RAWA.—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium U.P.

SAHARANPUR.—Chandra Bhurata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road.

SECUNDERABAD.—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.

SILCHAR.—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti.

SINNAH.—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Naalk).

SHILLONG.—The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1.

SONEPAT.—United Book Agency.

SIMLA.—Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall.
The New Book Depot., 79, The Mall.

SRINAGAR.—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road.

SURAT.—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.

TUTICORIN.—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 18-C, French Chapel Road.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Kalpana Publishers, Westur.
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 85, Subhash Chander Bose Road.
Palaniappa Bros.

TRIVANDRUM.—International Book Depot., Main Road.
Reddear Press & Book Depot., P.H. No. 6.

UDAIPUR.—Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole.

UJJAIN.—Manak Chand Book Depot., Sati Gate.

VARANASI.—Students Friends & Co., Lanka.
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8.

Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.

VIZIANAGARAM.—Sarda & Co.

VIJAYAWADA.—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governorpet.

VISAKHAPATNAM.—Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building.
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road.

VELLORE.—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers.

WARDHA.—Swarajya Bhandar, Bhurji Marke'
Govt. of India Kitab Mahal.
Janpath, Opp. India Coffee
House, New Delhi.
(Govt. of India Book Depot.)
8, Hastinapur, Calcutta.

FOR LOCAL SALES.

High Commission for India in London, India House, London
W. C.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962 - Concl'd.

(ONS & R BASIS)

1 Clerk, Govt. Book Depot., Ahmedabad.	The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.
Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Kapleshwar Road, Belgaum.	The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.	The Registrar of Companies, 102, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Madras.	The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
O.I/C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.	Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.	Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Gandhi, Cuttack.
The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).	The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.	Publication Division, Sales Depot., North Block, New Delhi.
Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.	The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokat, Ranchi.	The O.I/C. University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.	O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building 2-Krabourne Road, Calcutta-1.	O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabuluria, 24 Parganas.
The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.	O.C.I/C.S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 8-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.	O.C.I/C.S.I.S.I. Chronotanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topua Road, Calcutta-46.
Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.	O.I/C.S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta.
Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.	Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.	Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jamal Road, Patna-1.	Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kuma Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.	Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I.C/O Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
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**List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962
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S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.
Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962 (Foreign)

S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal).
S/S Aktie bogat, C.E. Fritzen Kungl. Hovdobbokhandel, Fredsgatan-2
Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden).

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